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EARTHQUAKE IN CALIFORNIA
APRIL 18, 1906.

SPECIAL REPORT

OF

AJ. GEN. ADOLPHUS W. GREELY, U. S. A.,

Commanding the Pacific Division,

ON THE

RELIEF OPERATIONS CONDUCTED BY THE MILITARY
AUTHORITIES OF THE UNITED STATES AT
SAN FRANCISCO AND OTHER POINTS,

WITH

ACCOMPANYING DOCUMENTS.



WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.

1906.



2-201



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MAP OF

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.

Showing limits of the BURNED AREA destroyed
April 18th - 21st, 1906., following the Earthquake

MAP OF SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

Showing limits of the BURNED AREA destroyed by the FIRE of April 18th-21st, 1906, following the Earthquake of April 18th, 1906.

Prepared from the best information available in the office of the
CHIEF ENGINEER, PACIFIC DIVISION, U.S. ARMY,
MAY 1906.

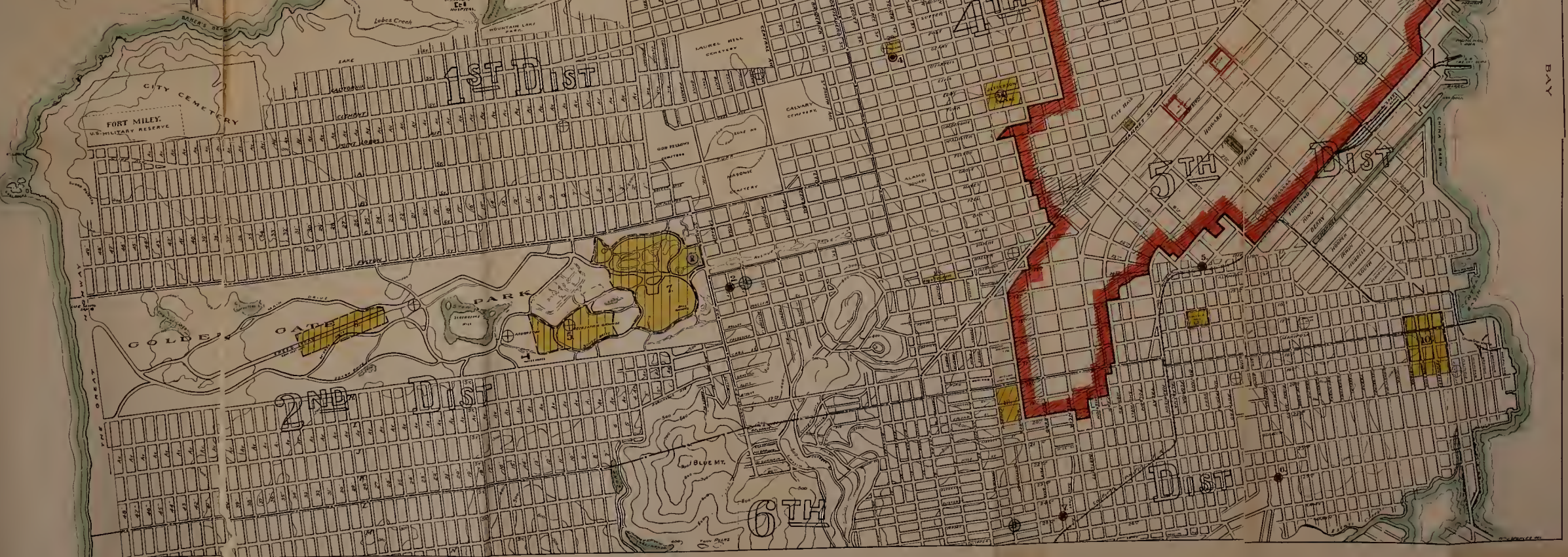


LEGEND.
Limits of destroyed area shown thus [Red shaded area] Estimate at 3400 Acres.
Limits of the Districts of the City for Military control established by G.O. 25, Pacific Division 1906. Shown thus [Dashed line]
Permanent relief camps under Military control Headquarters of Military Districts. Shown thus [Yellow shaded area]
Do in Relief Districts. Shown thus [Red circle with '1']
Military Headquarters May 20th 1906 [Red circle with '2']

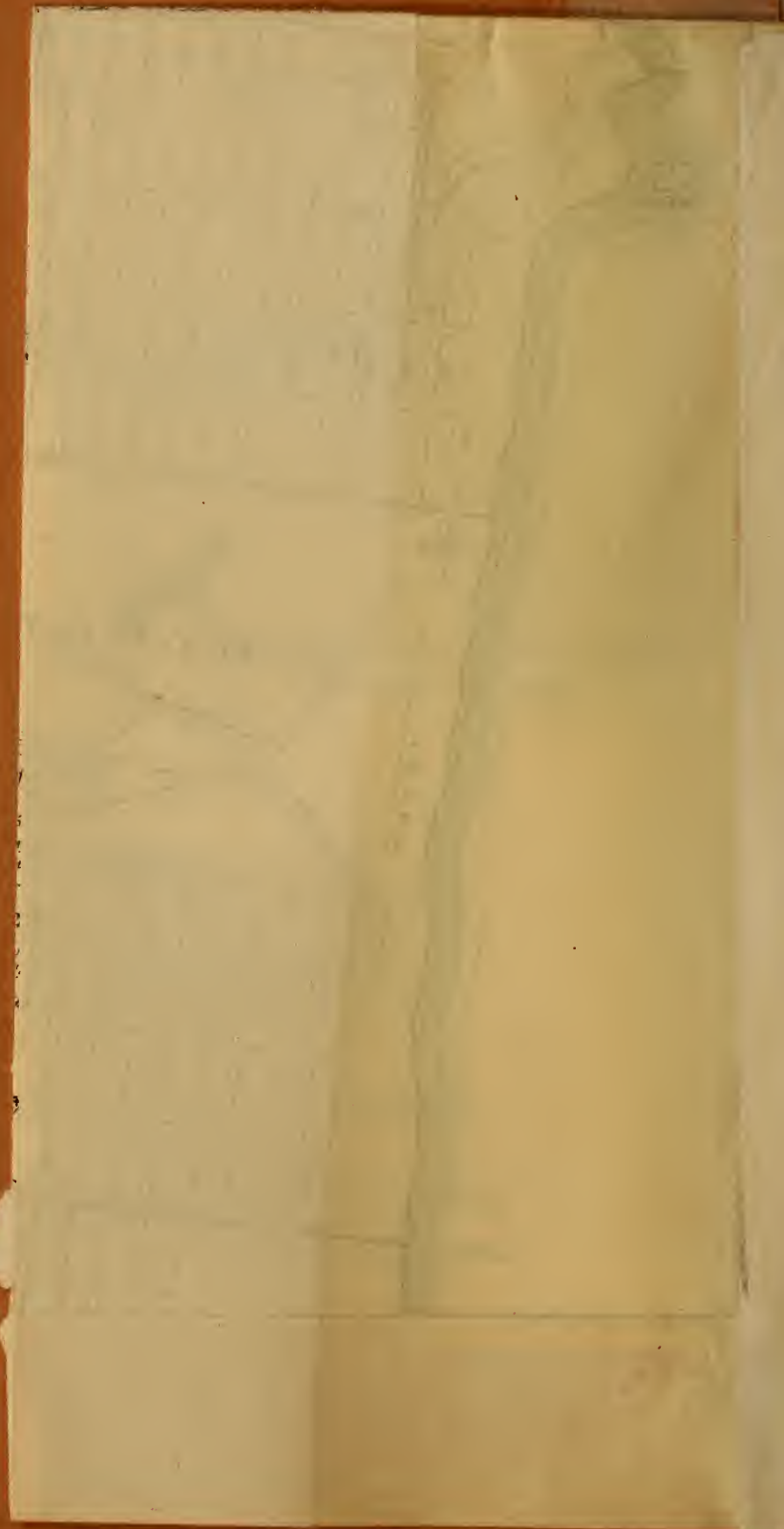
Max. Wentz
Captain Corps of Engineers, Civil Engineer
San Francisco, Cal.

ADDENDUM.

Locations of Hot Food Kitchens shown thus [Cross symbol]



SAN FRANCISCO BAY



EARTHQUAKE IN CALIFORNIA
APRIL 18, 1906.

509

SPECIAL REPORT

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U. S. Army

Commanding the Pacific Division,

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Army

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SPECIAL REPORT OF MAJ. GEN. ADOLPHUS W. GREELY, U. S. A., COMMANDING THE PACIFIC DIVISION.

HEADQUARTERS PACIFIC DIVISION,
San Francisco, Cal., July 30, 1906.

SIR: In accordance with the instructions of the Hon. William H. Taft, Secretary of War, under date of June 29, 1906, I have the honor to submit herewith a comprehensive report of the services of the United States Army in connection with the recent earthquake and conflagration in the city of San Francisco, Cal., and the relief measures rendered necessary by these disasters.

I had left the Division of the Pacific on April 16 for a short leave, and learned of the occurrence of the earthquake and the beginning of the fire while passing through Omaha. From that city I telegraphed General Funston, expressing my confidence that, under him, the army would afford the necessary aid and assistance. Necessarily I was obliged to proceed to Chicago, where my baggage had preceded me. On my arrival in that city the magnitude of the disaster was so evident that I returned direct to San Francisco on the fastest train—the Overland Limited—and reached here on April 22.

The report of operations of Brigadier-General Funston, who was temporarily in command during my absence, from April 18 to 22, follows in full:

I have the honor to make the following report of the work of the troops in connection with the recent earthquake and conflagration in the city of San Francisco, from the morning of the 18th of April, 1906, until the return of the division commander on the 22d of the same month:

I was living at 1310 Washington street, near Jones, and was awakened by the earthquake shock at 5.16 a. m. of April 18. Realizing from the intensity and duration of the shock that serious damage to the city, with attendant loss of life, must have occurred, I dressed, and, finding that the street cars were not running, hastened on foot to the business part of the city. My route was down Jones street to California and along that street to Sansome. That portion of California street between Jones and Powell being one of the most elevated in the city, I had noticed that columns of smoke were arising in various localities, particularly in the region south of Market street. Reaching Sansome I saw that several fires were already burning fiercely in the banking district and that the firemen who were on the scene were quite helpless owing to lack of water. This, in connection with the number of fires I had seen from the higher part of California street, convinced me that a most serious conflagration was at hand, and that, owing to the great extent of the area in which fires had already appeared, the police force of the city would be totally inadequate to maintain order and prevent looting and establish and hold the proper fire lines in order that the fire department might not be hampered in its work. By this time the streets were full of people, somewhat alarmed but by no means panic stricken. Encountering a patrolman, I inquired of him how I could most quickly communicate with the Mayor or Chief of Police, and was informed that the entire telephone system was paralyzed, but that he felt sure that both of those officials

would immediately repair to the Hall of Justice on Portsmouth Square, which surmise proved correct. I requested this man to hasten to the Hall of Justice and leave word for the Chief of Police that I would at once order out all available troops and place them at his disposal. (There being no means of transportation available and quick action being imperative, I then ran from the corner of Sansome and California streets to the quartermaster's stable, on Pine street, between Leavenworth and Hyde, a distance of slightly more than a mile, directed my carriage driver to saddle a horse, and, while he was doing so, hastily wrote on a leaf from a notebook a brief note addressed to the commanding officer, Presidio, directing him to turn out the entire garrison and report for duty to the Chief of Police at the Hall of Justice. The man was directed to stop at Fort Mason on his way to the Presidio and give a verbal message to the same effect to the commanding officer of that post. From here I proceeded on foot to the headquarters of the Department of California, Phelan Building, at the corner of Market street and Grant avenue, a distance of about a mile. Here I found several officers of the staffs of the Pacific Division and the Department of California, as well as a number of clerks and messengers who had already, under the direction of the chief clerk, Mr. A. R. Holzheid, engaged in getting the more important records in shape for removal from the building, if necessary. At about 7.45 a. m. arrived the first troops from Fort Mason, Companies C and D, of the Engineers, Capt. M. L. Walker commanding. These troops had already been reported to the Mayor and the Chief of Police, and had been directed by the former to guard the banking district and send patrols along Market street to prevent looting. The arrival of these troops was greeted with demonstrations of approval by the many people on the streets. At about 8 a. m. the garrison from the Presidio, consisting of the 10th, 29th, 38th, 66th, 67th, 70th, and 105th Companies of Coast Artillery, Troops I and K, 14th Cavalry, and the 1st, 9th, and 24th Field Batteries, Col. Charles Morris, Artillery Corps, commanding, began to arrive. Detachments were sent to guard the mint and post-office, while the remainder assisted the police in keeping the dense crowds of onlookers away from close proximity to the fire and in patrolling the streets to prevent the people from breaking into stores and saloons. Most fortunately the latter had already been ordered closed by the Mayor, so that one source of danger had been removed.

Shortly after arriving at department headquarters, I had sent the chief signal officer of the department, Capt. L. D. Wildman, to get into communication with the commanding officer at Fort Miley, and order the troops from that post into the city. Captain Wildman hastened to the Presidio in an automobile, and finding the telephone line from that post to Fort Miley in working order, delivered my orders to Maj. C. H. Hunter, the commanding officer at Fort Miley. The troops from that post, the 25th and 64th Companies of Coast Artillery, had a march of about 5 miles, but reached the Phelan Building at 11.30 a. m. A detachment of the 25th Company proceeded to the United States mint for guard duty, the balance of the company marching to Ingleside to guard the county jail. The 64th Company assisted in patrolling the streets. Captain Wildman also delivered to the master of the quartermaster steamer *McDowell* a written order from me to Col. Alfred Reynolds, 22d Infantry, commanding at Fort McDowell, to embark his command on the *McDowell*, land at the foot of Market street, march to the Phelan Building, and report to me for duty. These troops, consisting of headquarters and 1st Battalion, 22d Infantry, arrived at 10 a. m. For a short time they were held in reserve on O'Farrell street, but later were utilized in patrolling the business district of the city and in assisting the firemen in handling fire hose. Company D was detailed to guard the appraisers' building. I have no doubt, and have heard the same opinion expressed by scores of citizens, that had it not been for the prompt arrival of this large force of regular troops, who were acting under orders to shoot all looters, the saloons would have been broken into and then, the crowd, becoming turbulent, would have begun sacking the banks and jewelry stores. The city police, however brave and efficient, would have been totally unable, from mere lack of numbers, to have dealt with such a situation.

By 9 a. m. the various fires were merging into one great conflagration, and were approaching the Palace Hotel, Grand Hotel, Call Building, Emporium, and other large buildings from the south. Before this time the task of removing from the Phelan Building the records of the Department of California and from the Grant Building the records of the Pacific Division had been begun, and was carried on under great difficulties, owing to the fact that the elevators in these

buildings were not in operation. There was practically no wind in the forenoon, but in the afternoon there was a light westerly breeze, so that the fire had to work its way to windward, causing it to advance very slowly. This, unfortunately, gave people hope that the business portion of the city would not be entirely destroyed. Apparently for this reason no energetic efforts were made by citizens to remove much of the valuable property which might have been saved.

Early in the morning, shortly after it was seen that a serious conflagration was at hand, the acting chief of the fire department had sent a message to the Presidio, requesting that all available explosives, with a detail to handle them, be sent to check the fire, as the earthquake had broken the water mains and the fire department was practically helpless. The commanding officer of the Presidio ordered Capt. Le Vert Coleman, post ordnance officer, to provide the necessary explosives. Under these instructions 48 barrels of powder in field battery caissons were sent to the Mayor under charge of First Lieut. Raymond W. Briggs, Artillery Corps. As the caissons were not suited to carrying large amounts of explosives, two large wagons were procured and in them was loaded the remaining powder, with about 300 pounds of dynamite procured from the civilian employees of the Engineer Department. Captain Coleman at once proceeded to the Hall of Justice and reported to the mayor. Shortly afterwards a large amount of dynamite was obtained from the California Powder Works, and Captain Coleman and Lieutenant Briggs, acting under directions from the Mayor and the acting chief of the fire department, engaged in the destruction of buildings. While many of the older and more fragile buildings could be destroyed by high explosives, it was found that the modern steel-and-concrete buildings were practically impervious to anything except enormous charges. In addition to the dynamite used Captain Coleman used a small quantity of gun cotton, which had been brought down from Mare Island.

The troops continued during the day to assist the police and fire department in every possible manner. The work done by them was effective in keeping the most perfect order and in clearing the streets in the vicinity of the fire of the idle onlookers and anxious citizens, who seemed too dazed to act intelligently in their efforts to save their own property. As soon as it was possible I sent to the War Department a telegram, stating that the troops had been turned out to assist in fighting the fire, aiding the police, and saving property. In fact, that everything would be done to render assistance, and that I would trust to the War Department to authorize any action I might have to take.

About 10 a. m. the commissary depot was destroyed, and I wired an estimate of the extent of the disaster. I considered it necessary to make an estimate of the number who would be rendered homeless by the fire in case the conflagration could be checked within reasonable bounds. I asked, therefore, for tents and rations for 30,000 people. As the fire progressed, however, it became evident that not 30,000, but probably more than 100,000, people would be homeless before midnight. Telegraphic request was therefore made that all available tents and rations be forwarded as soon as possible. This step was considered necessary, as it seemed then that all supply warehouses, not only for food but for bedding and shelter, would inevitably be destroyed without the hope of saving even a small percentage of their contents. A fact which made the saving of property most difficult was that no wagons of any kind appeared to be in the vicinity of the fire to carry away any goods that it might have been possible to save.

By the morning of the 19th the fire had destroyed the main portion of the wholesale and retail section of the city, and was actively burning on a line from about the corner of Montgomery avenue and Montgomery street southwest on an irregular line to Van Ness avenue at Golden Gate avenue. To the south of this it had crossed Van Ness avenue and had worked its way up Market street to about Valencia street. That part of the fire line from Golden Gate and Van Ness avenues northeast to the bay at about the foot of Broadway was most actively eating its way against a slight wind into the residence section on Russian Hill. The progress of the fire was very slow. It averaged not more than one block in two hours. At that time I could get no definite reports from the fire on the south side of the city, or what is known as the Potrero; but from the fact that the fire had gone up Market street so far, it appeared evident that all the south part of the city would be destroyed.

On the evening of the 18th, by agreement with the Mayor and Chief of Police, the city had been divided into sections, and all that part west of Van Ness ave-

nue was assigned to the regular troops, with Col. Charles Morris, Artillery Corps, in command. The remainder of the regular troops were kept in the vicinity of the advancing fire line, and assisted during the night both the police and fire department in keeping order and in fighting the fire. The troops apparently forgot for the while that they had now been on duty from 7 a. m. on the 18th for more than twenty-four hours, without rest or shelter and with but very light cold rations. They seemed as actively energetic and wide awake as when they were first called out.

Several attempts had been made to get into telegraphic communication with the commanding officer of the Presidio of Monterey, in order to bring to the city a portion of the command of that post. Owing to the telegraph lines being down it was, however, impossible to communicate with any place south of San Francisco. On the 19th the Pacific Squadron had reached San Francisco Bay, and, at my request, Admiral C. F. Goodrich, commanding, sent a torpedo boat to the Presidio of Monterey, carrying the necessary message to the commanding officer of that post. These orders were delivered with great dispatch and with the result that on the 21st headquarters, 1st and 3d Battalions of the 20th Infantry, Col. Marion P. Maus, commanding, reached San Francisco and reported for duty, being followed the next day by field and staff and the 2d Squadron, 14th Cavalry. Companies E and G, 22d Infantry, were brought to the city from Alcatraz Island on the 19th, and remained on duty from that date, and on the same day the 32d, 61st, and 68th Companies of Coast Artillery, under the command of Col. R. H. Patterson, arrived from Fort Baker, and also on the same day Companies K and M, 22d Infantry, from the depot of recruits and casuals, on Angel Island, reported and were assigned to duty. On this day telegraphic orders were sent to the commanding officer of Vancouver Barracks to proceed to this city with the entire garrison of that post.

On the morning of this day I considered it advisable to establish at some convenient point both division and department headquarters. It was therefore decided to utilize the only Government building in the vicinity of the fire available for such purpose, this being the quarters of the permanent division commander at the post of Fort Mason, where I established my headquarters, using both the division and department staffs, without, for the time being, making any attempt to segregate the duties belonging to each.

Anxious inquiries were made as to the extent of the injuries to the water system. No water appearing in any of the pipes in the vicinity of Fort Mason or, in fact, any part of the city covered by the troops, it appeared for the time that a water famine was inevitable. Steps were at once taken to have an examination made of all the available sources of water supply outside the regular Spring Valley supply, and it was found that there was an independent water supply in Golden Gate Park, where were also lakes of fresh water of considerable size. The Lobos Creek water supply was well understood, as it had been carefully considered previously with a view to utilizing it for the new water system of the Presidio reservation. I learned unofficially on the afternoon of the 18th that the Spring Valley Water Company was most energetically repairing its great water mains and that they hoped in a day or two to bring within the city a small amount of water through their regular mains. I was glad to learn on the 20th that my unofficial report was confirmed by the statement of Mr. Schussler, chief engineer of the Spring Valley Water Company, to the effect that he hoped to be able to deliver in the city the next day 10,000,000 gallons of water and thereafter probably that amount each day until, finally, the system would be completely restored. It was most fortunate indeed that this gentleman was in the city, as he had planned and supervised the construction of all the larger mains and was able to locate them from memory alone, as all the charts had been destroyed in the conflagration. It was from his intimate knowledge, also, that he was able to send mechanics immediately to the various streets from which branch the side lines into the burned district, and thus stop the waste of water, which must inevitably have resulted had these pipes not been closed.

By the night of the 19th about 250,000 people or more must have been encamped or sleeping out in the open in the various military reservations, parks, and open spaces of the city.

The Pacific Squadron having arrived on the 19th, Admiral C. F. Goodrich, commanding, sent ashore an officer and offered to land a force to assist in the work being done by the troops. The offer was most gladly accepted; but, as

the men could not be utilized to advantage at that particular time, it was requested that they be landed at Fort Mason early on the morning of the 20th, which was done, a force of about 100 officers and men being sent ashore, under Commander Charles J. Badger, United States Navy. This force was most useful in many ways, and was utilized for the first few days as guard and patrols and in assisting in the fight against the conflagration. They were especially useful in demolishing outbuildings and fences at Fort Mason when that post seemed in danger. The important work done by the Navy and the United States Revenue Marine Service in fighting the fire along the water front does not properly form a part of this report, as it was not done under my direction and control.

Admiral B. H. McCalla, commanding the Mare Island Navy Yard, had dispatched to the city, on the 18th, a body of marines under Lieutenant-Colonel Karmany, United States Marine Corps. This force had rendered excellent service independently on that day and the succeeding night in patrolling the city, and on the 19th, when I established my headquarters at Fort Mason, reported to me for duty and was utilized in the same manner as the troops and blue jackets.

On the night of the 19th, when the fire reached Van Ness avenue, Col. Charles Morris, Artillery Corps, in command of the troops in that portion of the city, authorized Capt. Le Vert Coleman, Artillery Corps, in direct charge of the detachment engaged in the destruction of buildings, to destroy a number of buildings far enough ahead of the fire to make a clearing along Broadway, Franklin, and Gough streets, which space the fire was unable to bridge, and in this manner was stopped after it had crossed Van Ness avenue and the fire department seemed powerless. It is my opinion that if it had not been for the work done at this place the entire Western Addition of the city would have been destroyed.

By the morning of the 20th the Western Addition, as that part of the city lying west of Van Ness avenue is called, was considered safe, except from the danger arising from a very threatening conflagration working along the slopes of Russian Hill toward that part of Van Ness avenue lying north of Broadway. All day of the 20th an heroic fight was made by the soldiers, sailors, firemen, and citizens to stop this fire, which had a frontage of about half a mile, and was working its way slowly against the wind. A number of buildings were destroyed here by high explosives, and back firing was resorted to. The fight at this place was greatly aided by water pumped from the bay at Fort Mason. For a time grave fears were felt for the safety of the post itself, and I directed that fences and a number of outbuildings be torn down and that men be stationed on the roofs of buildings. The flames, however, did not reach Fort Mason, and by the most tremendous exertions were prevented from crossing Van Ness avenue between that post and the point where it had once crossed and been fought out.

By the morning of the 21st the Western Addition was considered safe, and the advancing flames south from the Mission district had been stayed; but a rising wind caused the fire to turn northeastward from Russian Hill and destroy a portion of the city along the bay shore that had hitherto been spared.

The National Guard had been called into service and had acted independently so far, with the result that regular troops, militia, and police were scattered indiscriminately over the city. In order to avoid further confusion and possible conflict of authority on this score a conference was held between Mayor Schmitz, Brigadier-General Koster, commanding the National Guard of California, Chief of Police Dinan, and myself, on the 21st, at Fort Mason, in which it was agreed that the city, for the time being, would be divided into districts, one each under the control of the Federal troops, including naval contingent, the National Guard, and the municipal police.

Under this arrangement the territory controlled by the troops under my command was as follows: All of Golden Gate Park, all of the territory north and east of Golden Gate Park along H street to Stanyan, along Stanyan to Oak, along Oak to Fillmore, along Fillmore to Bush, along Bush to Powell, down Powell to Market, along Market to First, along First to the bay, to include the Pacific Mail dock. This included probably more than half the population of San Francisco, also all the banking and commercial houses, containing vaults with stores of great value. The post-office, outside of this district, was also under charge of Federal troops.

This territory was in turn divided into six districts by General Orders, No. 12, Pacific Division, from which I quote as follows:

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 12. }

HEADQUARTERS PACIFIC DIVISION,
San Francisco, Cal., April 22, 1906.

1. The regular troops, including the United States Marine Corps, on duty in the city of San Francisco, will control all of Golden Gate Park, all of the territory north and east of Golden Gate Park along H street to Stanyan, along Stanyan to Oak, along Oak to Fillmore, along Fillmore to Bush, along Bush to Powell, down Powell to Market, along Market to First, along First to include the Pacific Mail dock.

2. This territory is divided into six districts and troops assigned with location of district headquarters as follows:

FIRST DISTRICT.

To include all ground north of Golden Gate Park between the beach and Devisadero street, including the Presidio reservation, but not including Fort Miley.

Headquarters, at the Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.

Commanding officer, Col. Charles Morris, Artillery Corps.

Personnel of command, all Coast and Field Artillery on duty in the city of San Francisco and at the Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.

SECOND DISTRICT.

To include all ground north of Union street, between Devisadero and Hyde streets, including also all of Fort Mason reservation except the post proper.

Headquarters, at Fort Mason, Cal.

Commanding officer, Colonel Reynolds, 22d Infantry.

Personnel of command, all that part of the 22d Infantry now on duty in the city of San Francisco.

THIRD DISTRICT.

To include all ground bounded as follows: Hyde, from the bay south to Bush street, thence on Bush street east to Powell, thence on Powell south to Market, thence on Market northeast to First, thence on First southeast to water front, thence along water front to foot of Hyde street, not including wharves.

Headquarters, at Portsmouth Square.

Commanding officer, Col. Marion P. Maus, 20th Infantry.

Personnel of command, six companies of the 20th Infantry.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

To include all ground bounded by streets as follows: Beginning at the corner of Devisadero and Union streets, south on Devisadero to Oak, east on Oak to Fillmore, north on Fillmore to Bush, east on Bush to Hyde, north on Hyde to Union, west on Union to Devisadero.

Headquarters, at No. 2040 Broadway.

Commanding officer, Lieut. Col. Lincoln Karmany, United States Marine Corps.

Personnel of command, all of the United States Marine Corps on duty in San Francisco.

FIFTH DISTRICT.

All of Golden Gate Park.

Headquarters, at the Park lodge.

Commanding officer, Maj. G. W. McIver, 4th Infantry.

Personnel of command, two companies of the 20th Infantry and one troop of the 14th Cavalry.

SIXTH DISTRICT.

To include the wharves between Fort Mason wharf and the Pacific Mail dock, both inclusive, in charge of the Navy.

PROVOST GUARD.

Headquarters, at Fort Mason reservation.

Commanding officer, H. C. Benson, major, 14th Cavalry.

Personnel of command, two troops of the 14th Cavalry.

On the 22d the headquarters, field, staff, and band, and ten companies of the 14th Infantry arrived from Vancouver Barracks, being followed the next day by the 17th and 18th Batteries of Field Artillery from the same post.

The division commander, Maj. Gen. A. W. Greely, having returned to the city on the evening of the 22d, I relinquished command of the Pacific Division, which command I had exercised simultaneously with that of the Department of California, and from that time exercised command of the department alone.

During the five days following the earthquake no attempt had been made to separate the staffs of the two commands, and the officers and clerical force of both the department and division were used in any way that the interests of the service required.

Of the division staff all were present, as follows: Col. Stephen P. Jocelyn and Capt. W. G. Haan, General Staff; Maj. S. W. Dunning, Military Secretary's Department, military secretary; Lieut. Col. John A. Lundeen, Inspector-General's Department, inspector-general, and Maj. Charles H. McKinstry, Corps of Engineers, chief engineer; also Capt. Frank L. Winn, 12th Infantry, aide-de-camp to the division commander.

Of the department staff, the military secretary, Col. W. A. Simpson; the chief quartermaster, Col. John L. Clem, and the chief commissary, Col. E. E. Dravo, happened to be absent on leave, but immediately hastened to San Francisco. In the interim the duties of chief quartermaster were most energetically and efficiently performed by his assistant, Capt. W. C. Wren, Quartermaster's Department, and those of the chief commissary by Maj. C. R. Krauthoff, acting chief commissary of the department. Until the arrival of the recently assigned chief surgeon of the department, Col. C. L. Heizmann, his duties were performed by the acting chief surgeon, Lieut. Col. George H. Torney. One of my aides-de-camp, Lieut. B. J. Mitchell, 12th Infantry, was returning from detached service at the time of the beginning of the conflagration, but reached the city on the 20th. In addition to the officers named, those on duty at department headquarters were the judge-advocate, Lieut. Col. G. M. Dunn; the chief paymaster, Lieut. Col. W. H. Comegys; Capts. Francis G. Irwin, Charles G. Dwyer, and John R. Lynch, paymasters; the chief signal officer, Capt. L. D. Wildman; Capt. L. B. Simonds, assistant to the chief commissary, and my aide-de-camp, First Lieut. E. C. Long, Artillery Corps.

Col. Sedgwick Pratt, Artillery Corps. and Lieut. Col. John P. Wisser, Artillery Corps, under orders for change of station, and Maj. George W. McIver, 4th Infantry, on leave, reported for duty and were assigned, the two former to division headquarters and the last named in command of the refugee camps in Golden Gate Park. Maj. C. A. Devol, Quartermaster's Department, depot quartermaster, though not under my orders, rendered every possible assistance.

Without exception the officers of the division and department staffs performed their duties so conscientiously and energetically that it is a difficult, if not impossible, matter to make distinctions in bestowing praise upon them. I do feel, however, that special mention should be made of the proficiency and ability shown by Capt. L. D. Wildman, Signal Corps, chief signal officer, in establishing and maintaining telegraph and telephone communication under the almost impossible conditions existing during the conflagration and immediately afterwards.

General Funston's story of endeavor and accomplishment affords added testimony to the resourcefulness and the patriotism of American soldiers. With their usual spirit at the call of duty, they applied themselves with desperate and persistent energy to the preservation of the buildings and property not only of the United States, but also of the entire community. Without regular food or rest, they labored continuously from twenty-four to forty-eight hours, and some, General Funston included, were without sleep for a longer period. Wherever aid was needed, whether with the hose or ax, with dynamite or powder, to save records or remove personal property, to help the infirm or care for the sick, these men were always striving, no matter how adverse the conditions of danger or how arduous the labor.

As I have already officially stated, the terrible days of earthquake and fire in San Francisco were almost absolutely free from disorder,

drunkenness, and crime. The orderly and law-abiding spirit of the people as a whole rendered the maintenance of public peace a comparatively easy task. Having in view the extent of ruin, the devastation of property, and the desperate condition of the vast numbers of hungry and homeless, there might reasonably have been expected many casualties from violence and disorder. It is my firm conviction that the orderly march of events during the three frightful days was the outcome of free popular government, which develops self-respect, self-dependence, and like virile qualities. The great area of territory over which operations were conducted frequently necessitated independent action on the part of junior officers, occasionally of noncommissioned officers, and even of privates. It is a matter of pride and satisfaction that, almost without exception, the army performed its duties with discretion, efficiency, and loyalty. Every alleged neglect of duty or breach of discipline—less than a dozen in number—was investigated by an inspector from these headquarters, the witnesses examined under oath, and the cases made the subject of discipline. In short, the conduct of the Regular Army in all grades elicited, with justice, the highest praise from all sources.

It should be borne in mind that five separate bodies were maintaining order in San Francisco—the municipal police, the National Guard of the State of California, the United States Navy, citizens' committees, and the Regular Army. These five organizations, all being armed, acted independently under desperate conditions of fire and earthquake where a quarter of a million of people were fleeing for life, seeking shelter, or striving to save their property. Such unprecedented conditions might well have caused casualties by the scores.

It bears testimony to the judgment and forbearance of the personnel enforcing order and to the sensible, law-abiding qualities of the people of San Francisco that during such prolonged and desperate condition of affairs there should have been but 9 deaths by violence. All killed were men, and 4 of the cases have been the subject of investigations under the civil law. Of these 9 victims, 2 were killed by members of the National Guard of California, 1 was shot by members of a so-called citizens' vigilance committee, 1 by a police officer for looting, and 1 through the combined action of a special police officer and a marine. The remaining 4 deaths of unknown parties occurred at places not occupied by the Regular Army. No complaint has reached these headquarters that, among the tens of thousands of persons whom it became the duty of the soldiers of the Regular Establishment to restrict in personal movements during the progress of the fire, any person was violently treated or seriously injured.

The respect of the army for the rights of private property was practically as marked as that regarding the sacredness of human life. There were only three or four occasions reported in which soldiers participated even in the appropriation of liquors, and these cases have been sent before military courts. Impressments of property were made in a few instances, such as transportation, especially automobiles, during the fire and immediately after of food where urgently needed for the hungry and exhausted.

As regards the destruction of liquor, proceedings were taken under the authority of the Mayor of San Francisco. Upon application

from the commanding officer of a district, General Funston sanctioned the promulgation of an order for the destruction of liquor, believing, as he informed me, that the case in point referred to open saloons or to liquor in the hands of persons in the streets. In nearly every instance proceedings under this order were conducted without violence and at places where saloons were selling liquor openly. Unfortunately in a few cases, the unjustifiable action was taken of breaking open saloons and destroying their contents. This excess of zeal in the interests of public order and under such disturbed and dangerous conditions should not be judged with undue severity.

General Funston and I were originally in accord in the belief that the conditions were not such as to offer opportunities for great personal bravery or for especially conspicuous service. It is, however, my opinion that the conduct of General Funston and his command, almost without exception, even to the last private, is deserving of the highest commendation.

In these days of earthquake and fire it was my misfortune to take no active part. There remained on my return, April 22, duties less striking, but nevertheless of import to the city. They did not concern alone the vaults in a burned area exceeding 5 square miles, containing titles, policies, bonds, gold, etc., to the value of hundreds of millions of dollars (in fact, the remaining personal wealth of San Francisco), but also matters of vital importance to the health and safety of the community. These duties involved the public relief of more than 300,000 persons for whom food, shelter, and clothing must be provided, not only under difficult physical conditions, but also with means which though large required the utmost care to make them adequately serve their purpose. In addition, matters of sanitation and order, of water supply and sewerage, of lighting, of local transportation and other public utilities demanded timely and judicious action. Bank vaults must be guarded, personal liberty respected, private property protected, physical suffering alleviated, public health preserved, and efforts taken to gradually turn the currents of thought and action from the terrible present to the normal conditions of the future. These civic, if nonmilitary, measures were facilitated by the courage, resolution, and energy of the community in general, and of those captains of industry in particular whose past efforts had built up this magnificent and metropolitan city.

As army subordinates, line and staff, I was fortunate enough to have a body of officers and men whose loyalty, zeal, and intelligence may some time be equaled, but certainly not surpassed. To their persistent and intelligent effort is due the successful treatment of novel and difficult problems.

My duties began when I reached Oakland on the evening of April 22, 1906. Unable to reach Fort Mason that evening, at the suggestion of Col. S. P. Jocelyn, my chief of staff, and through the courtesy of Captain Garrett, I spent the night on the Fish Commission steamer *Albatross*. Through the maps and data furnished by Colonel Jocelyn I became informed as to current conditions, arrangement of troops, existing orders, and the military cooperation already afforded. I thus had a few hours in which to fully consider the situation and possible lines of suitable action. At daylight I assumed active command of the Division of the Pacific. General Funston, as he stated

to me, was in a state of nearly physical and mental collapse, due to his extraordinary efforts and personal exposure since April 18. He had worked fifty consecutive hours without sleep, and many of the officers and men were in a hardly less exhausted state.

EXISTENT CONDITIONS.

The existent conditions in San Francisco were of the most appalling character. While incapable of satisfactory description or adequate expression, yet roughly summarized they were as follows: On April 18 this was a city of 500,000 inhabitants, the commercial emporium of the Pacific coast, a great industrial and manufacturing center, adorned with magnificent buildings, equipped with extensive local transportation, provided with the most modern sanitary appliances, and having an abundant water supply. On April 21 these triumphs of human effort, this center of civilization, had become a scene of indescribable desolation, more than 200,000 residents having fled from the burnt district alone, leaving several hundred dead under its smoldering ashes. The entire community of 450,000, deprived of all modern conveniences and necessities, had, in forty-eight hours, not only been relegated to conditions of primitive life, but were also hampered by ruins and débris. Its entire business districts and adjacent territory had been ravaged by fire. The burnt area covered 3,400 acres, as against 2,100 in Chicago and 50 in Boston. Of the 261 miles of electric and cable railways not a mile remained in operation. While probably 1,500 teams were uninjured, yet, as a whole, they had been withdrawn with the refugees to the outlying districts. Practically all travel had to be on foot, the few automobiles having been impressed by the authorities. The intricate masses of iron, brick, and débris were supplemented in the unburned area by fallen buildings and chimneys, which made all travel circuitous and extremely difficult. The city telephone system was interrupted; every telegraph office and station had been destroyed. All the banks, deposit vaults, and trust buildings were in ruins. Not a hotel of note or importance was left standing. The great apartment houses had vanished. Of the thousands of wholesale and large retail establishments scarce half a dozen were saved, and these in remote districts. Even buildings spared by the fire were damaged as to chimneys, so that all food of the entire city was cooked over camp fires in the open streets.

Two hundred and twenty-five thousand people were not only homeless, losing all real and personal property, but also were deprived of their means of present sustenance and future livelihood. Food, water, shelter, clothing, medicines, and sewerage were all lacking. Failing even for drinking purposes, water had to be brought long distances. Every large bakery was destroyed or interrupted. While milk and country produce were plentiful in the suburbs, local transportation was entirely interrupted so that even people of great wealth could obtain food only by charity or public relief. In short, all those things which are deemed essential to the support, comfort, and decency of a well-ordered life were destroyed or wanting.

The quarter of a million people driven into the streets by the flames escaped as a rule only with the clothing they wore. Thousands upon thousands had fled to the open country, but tens of thousands upon tens of thousands remained in the parks, generally in stupor or exhaustion after days of terror and struggle.

The only undisturbed and thoroughly equipped organization in San Francisco was the military forces of the Regular Army, which was just receiving welcome relief work from the Navy. The National Guard of California, prompt and eager to perform its duties, had come, bringing many members distressed by afflictions or losses, while others had saved only the clothing in which they paraded. The San Francisco firemen, noted for their efficient esprit de corps, were exhausted by continuous toil, overwhelmed by the enormous fire areas; many were destitute as to clothing and harassed by personal or domestic afflictions. The police department had similarly suffered from burned homes, scattered families, excessive hours of duty, and unusual physical exertions.

In the interests of harmony the city had been divided into three districts, one guarded by the police, the second controlled by the National Guard of California, while the third and largest area, assigned to the division commander, was under the protection of the United States Army, Navy, and Marines.

There were still in force rigid regulations as to freedom of personal action, which the fearful conditions of earthquake and fire had rendered necessary for the protection of property and the conservation of the public interests. From Oakland no one was permitted to enter San Francisco except on a written pass granted by authority of the Governor of California. Sharp restrictions had been imposed in many respects in San Francisco, where travel, particularly after dark, was dangerous, owing to numerous guards—civil, municipal, State, and national.

CASUALTIES.

Of deaths and injuries from earthquake and fire, which were enormously exaggerated in current dispatches, the roll, including all bodies discovered and those who have since died of injuries, is as follows: San Francisco, 304 known; 194 unknown (largely bodies recovered from the ruins in the burned district); in addition 415 were seriously injured. In Santa Rosa there were 64 deaths and 51 seriously injured; in San Jose, 21 deaths and 10 seriously injured; and at Agnew's Asylum, near San Jose, 81 deaths.

INITIATORY MEASURES.

My judgment considered as of primary importance the fostering of personal action by the restoration of normal conditions as rapidly and as completely as possible. Recognizing that, apart from its protection of Federal buildings, the army was in performance of nonmilitary duties, my instructions and directions all tended to its complete subordination to the civil power and to urgent public needs, from which policy the slightest deviation was never sanctioned.

In treating the army as an adjunct to the civil authorities instructions were issued to immediately remove all military restrictions on the movements of peaceful individuals, and the military pass system was immediately abolished. It was impressed upon officers and men that the force was in the nature of posse comitatus for the maintenance of public order, and that consequently the proclamations and municipal orders of the Mayor should be strictly observed. Impressionment of laborers, destruction of property, and the seizing of automobiles, clothing, or food was strictly prohibited.

COOPERATION WITH GOVERNOR PARDEE.

Unfortunately several telegrams sent by me to his excellency George C. Pardee, Governor of California, and several from him to me were seriously delayed, which caused mutual misapprehension as to our relations and attitude. During a visit, April 27, which his excellency made to my headquarters at Fort Mason, the whole situation was thoroughly discussed by us, and this conference cleared up the situation to our mutual satisfaction. His excellency recognized that the military force under my control was to be handled purely as an adjunct to the civil authorities and in the interests of the tens of thousands of destitute and helpless people. The Governor was most generous in his appreciation of the efficient services of the army. He requested me, if it would be agreeable, to transmit to Gen. J. A. Koster, commanding the National Guard of California, copies of orders issued to the army, with a view of promulgating similar orders, which was done.

In all matters later discussed between us, his excellency invariably displayed a most courteous spirit. He was pleased to telegraph to the President that the Federal forces had been of estimable value, and later to commend the services of the army in his message to the extra session of the legislature of California. As a result the legislature, by senate concurrent resolution No. 4, June 12, 1906, expressed its appreciation of the services of the army in connection with the disasters to San Francisco in the following forms:

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION, NO. 4.

Whereas the people of San Francisco, San Jose, Santa Rosa, and other cities, and, indeed, the whole State of California, owe much to the military forces of the United States and to the National Guard of California for their efficient services rendered since the disaster of April 18, 1906; and

Whereas it is fit and proper that recognition should be given in the most public manner and due acknowledgment made to the officers and men of both services of the debt of gratitude owed them by the State; and

Whereas commencing at an early hour on the morning of April 18 last and continuing down to this date the troops of the Regular Army, under the command of Maj. Gen. A. W. Greely and Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston, have been tireless in the work of preserving order, suppressing turbulence, administering relief to the sick and needy, and improving sanitary conditions; and

Whereas the troops of the Second Brigade of the National Guard of California were also on duty from an early hour of the first day of the great disaster, and the other brigades as soon as they could be transported to the points where they were most needed, under the command of Adj. Gen. J. B. Lauck, were also on duty and continued on the faithful performance of duty until such time as their presence was no longer needed, and while a great city was in flames and hundreds of thousands of people had suddenly been rendered homeless the conduct of the officers and men of the National Guard was in the highest degree soldierly, efficient, and creditable: Be it

Resolved, That the people of the State of California, through its representatives in senate and assembly assembled, hereby makes public recognition of the grateful appreciation of the services rendered by the officers and men of the Regular Army and the National Guard in one of the greatest calamities that ever convulsed a brave, a resolute, and a resourceful people.

RELATIONS WITH THE NATIONAL GUARD OF CALIFORNIA.

His excellency Governor George C. Pardee had called upon the National Guard of California for service connected with the earthquake disaster. The entire force aggregated, it is believed, some three thousand men. In addition to a considerable force in Santa Rosa, in

San Jose, and in Oakland, there was a brigade under the command of Brig. Gen. John A. Koster stationed in San Francisco, where, by an agreement with General Funston, they occupied the district bounded by Page, Fillmore, Pine, Van Ness avenue, Eleventh, Harrison, Sixteenth, an irregular line over the hill to K street, Eleventh avenue, H, and Stanyan streets.

Governor Pardee, in conference, expressed his willingness to place the Guard under my orders, which, however, I declined as being beyond the strict letter of the law. It further seemed advisable to decline to give them any orders even in emergency, but at the Governor's request, copies of all my general orders and circulars were furnished to General Koster. The delicacy of the situation was enhanced by the request on April 23 of Mayor Schmitz and the Citizens' Committee that the National Guard be withdrawn from the city, which was not, however, favorably received by Governor Pardee. The strictest policy of noninterference with the status or duties of the Guard was initiated and invariably followed. When once or twice, for mutual convenience, some rearrangement of the limits of the districts seemed advisable, the questions were adjusted by General Koster and my chief of staff, Capt. W. G. Haan.

The relations of General Koster with the commanders of contiguous military districts occupied by the Regular Army, with General Funston, the department commander, and with myself, were always of the most courteous and harmonious character. Some local feeling was aroused in the city against the Guard through the unfortunate fact that two San Franciscans, Frank Riordan and Joseph Meyers, were shot by members of the Guard on April 19.

The services of the Guard necessarily entailed hardships, through sacrifice of personal and material interests while on emergency duty. No doubt exists that the young men of the Guard were intelligent, well meaning, subordinate, and zealous. They were always judged by me from this standpoint, due consideration being given for their youthfulness and inexperience. This inexperience is alleged to have caused them to occasionally ignore municipal authority.

COOPERATION WITH MAYOR SCHMITZ.

The day after my return, his honor E. E. Schmitz, Mayor of San Francisco, was provided with office accommodations at my headquarters. During the ensuing week important measures connected with various phases of civil government and municipal affairs were discussed by us and put into operation. In order that there might be no misunderstanding as to the status under which the United States Army operated in San Francisco, the conditions of such service were carefully stated to his honor the Mayor. Concisely, the situation was defined as follows: In matters of purely military control, including the guarding of Federal buildings and property, my own orders and actions were supreme, these to be strictly military according to existing orders and Army Regulations.

As regarded what might be called nonmilitary duties, it was clearly set forth that the army was in San Francisco for the purpose of assisting the municipal authorities to maintain order, protect property, and especially to extend relief to the destitute and homeless.

All operations in any of these directions were to be strictly confined to such methods and measures as might be either formulated or indorsed by the Mayor as necessary in the public interests. The army was expressly forbidden to seize stores or vehicles, and was ordered to refrain from interfering with private business or restricting personal liberty. Authority was granted to arrest only persons guilty of personal assaults, robbery, looting, or other serious offenses, and the persons so arrested were to be promptly turned over to the nearest police authority. Wherever the police were not in sufficient force to make arrests, or to maintain public order, the army was to assist them. In short, the military force was to be strictly subordinate to the civil authorities.

This declaration of the attitude of the army was most gratifying to Mayor Schmitz, who repeatedly expressed his appreciation therefor. It may be added that this line of policy was invariably adhered to from the day of my return. As a result there has never been any friction or dispute between the municipal and military authorities. Both worked to common ends; that is, the maintenance of public order, the protection of property, the conservation of personal rights, and especially the relief of the destitute and helpless.

From time to time, at the request of the Mayor, I signed with him joint proclamations on matters of public importance, where it was thought that the moral force of Federal authority would strengthen the decisions of his honor. Among these may be mentioned the following: Counseling wholesale and retail dealers to renew business, and assuring complete protection of property and freedom from impressment; suitable regulations regarding lights, the building of fires, the use of chimneys, the opening of safes, the observance of sanitary methods, the economical use of water, the operating of electric railways, the restoration of the electric-light system, and other similar matters as to which the abnormal condition of affairs demanded regulation or restriction.

Whenever the Mayor requested expert assistance in work of any kind—such as dynamiting, special inspection, etc.—details of officers and men were made with the distinct provisions that such operations should proceed under the specific direction of a suitable city official designated by the Mayor. It was particularly observed in the dynamiting of walls and buildings left by the fire in a condition believed to be dangerous to the public safety. In this connection, special injunctions to conservative action were given personally to the officers in charge of this work and on occasion a change was made in the personnel of the command thus employed, so as to insure the safest and most cautious action.

In addition to the ordinary relief work, and to furnish the highest professional talent on matters of importance, other officers were placed on special duty in the interests of engineering work and sanitation. Col. W. H. Heuer, Corps of Engineers, was charged with investigations regarding the water supply, electric lighting, electric railways, etc. Col. G. H. Torney, Medical Department, was authorized to serve on the health commission as an adviser regarding sanitary conditions in San Francisco.

Whenever modification of regulations was suggested or advice on public affairs was tendered by me to the Mayor, either verbally or

in writing, such recommendations invariably received considerate and prompt action on the part of his honor. In turn all his requisitions upon me for aid or counsel were promptly and cheerfully granted.

It is most gratifying to report that not only has the most cordial and harmonious relations existed from the beginning until the present day between his honor the Mayor and myself, but that a similar spirit of harmony and consideration has marked the relations of subordinate officers and men of the army with the officials and employees of the city government. I have no knowledge directly or indirectly that any act of personal violence was committed by the police or by the army, either on each other or upon any civilian. Indeed, the total absence of quarrels during two months of joint service was surprising, since it would naturally be expected that differences would daily occur among thousands of men serving together, even if they were entirely of the army or of the police department.

It might not be improper to state that in my prolonged and intimate relations with his honor the Mayor I was strongly impressed by his fund of common sense, his appreciation of the situation, his regard for the public interests, and his freedom from acts of political or personal bias. In his strenuous and unremitting labors he seemed to have constantly at heart the interests of the community. Neither word nor act of discrimination emanated from him against or in favor of any race, sect, color, or nationality. His attitude with reference to liquor selling must have demanded unusual moral courage. Regardless of pressure and remonstrance from those financially interested, he adhered manfully to his original decisions to keep saloons closed until normal conditions were restored, to restrict the number of saloons, to insist on high licenses with rigid supervision, and particularly to eliminate the obnoxious grocery saloon.

On withdrawal of the army, the Mayor, under date of June 30, in a letter to the commanding general, Pacific Division, expressed himself regarding the services of the army as follows:

Now that you, with the Federal troops, are to withdraw from official connection with the management of the refugee camps in San Francisco, it gives me great pleasure in behalf of our stricken people to extend to you and through you to General Funston, the officers, and men under your control the sincere thanks and gratitude of a grateful community. As you state, the relations of the army with the citizens of San Francisco and also with the municipal officials have been most cordial and friendly. There has seemed to be but one spirit that prompted all engaged in this class of work, and that was the spirit of helping those in distress, irrespective of their former station, religion, or nationality.

The magnificent work which has been done by the United States Army under your control in the matter of taking care of our homeless and destitute should justly receive the commendation of all of our fair-minded citizens. It has been a great pleasure and personal privilege to have had the aid, during the trying times, of our national troops and has tended largely to the successful handling of the situation. I am pleased to note that there has not been one death caused by the regular soldiers, and, in fact, no serious disturbance or conflict of any kind. I am proud as an American to testify to the manly qualities exhibited on this occasion of the regular soldier, and of the high efficiency evidenced by the officers of the Army, and I am also proud to be Mayor not only of this great American city, but of a brave people who have established what is now known as "cheerful courage." This only proves what has been stated upon many occasions that the American people are equal to any and every emergency, and that the higher qualities of the American citizen come to the surface during great trials.

CALL FOR TROOPS.

From the first I fully realized the importance of exact and comprehensive information as to the march of events, the trend of opinion, and particularly as to the movements and physical condition and needs of the homeless destitutes. A system was organized under Lieut. Col. John A. Lundeen, inspector-general, in which the city was divided into districts. Trained inspectors traversing them daily verbally spread the situation before me each evening. These full and intelligent reports made it possible for me to estimate the extent and importance of the situation, and especially to accurately foreshadow the unprecedented magnitude of future relief operations. Consulting with the commanding general of the Department of California, with my chief of staff and other competent officers, I was unanimously advised by them on April 23 that a force of 5,000 additional men was necessary to preclude possibility of unfavorable conditions. Had that number of troops been available they could have been utilized to great advantage, as subsequent events clearly indicated. I decided, however, to ask for 2,500 troops, with the intention of making the relief force entirely military, thus insuring at once efficiency, promptness, and ultimate economy by systemization and restriction. Although I was unaware that the transportation of these troops would be charged against the relief appropriation, yet no doubt exists that had they been promptly forwarded double the cost of their transportation would have been saved in food and relief supplies, which in the first emergency were scattered with a lavish generosity that continued in somewhat abated form until military control was complete. The exact terms of the joint resolution of Congress for relief purposes were officially known by me on April 28, to which day I necessarily acted on general information from the newspapers as to the conditions under which relief was sanctioned by law, if indeed at all. The Secretary of War was, however, kept fully informed of the line of operations adopted and followed by me.

SELECTED DETAILED OFFICERS.

On assuming supervision of relief issues on April 29 the necessity of an additional force became more pressing than ever. It had not as yet been practicable for the War Department to start troops asked for by me six days previously. Meanwhile conditions had so changed that any satisfactory adjustment of affairs demanded the speediest possible reinforcements. Realizing that selected officers could be more quickly secured than complete organizations, it was decided to change the form of the requisition for additional troops. On April 29, therefore, I telegraphed to the Secretary of War that the situation could be handled with 1,500 troops additional, provided that 45 selected officers, men of administrative ability, sound judgment, and physical energy, could be sent to San Francisco as the framework of a relief organization. These were to consist of 5 field officers and 40 captains or first lieutenants, and in connection therewith it was insisted that men without force, experience, or tact would be worse than useless. In addition to these detailed officers, there were also sent, on my requisition, additional officers of the Medical, Subsistence, and Quartermaster's departments. Certain other officers of staff

departments and of the line who were present in San Francisco were pressed into service.

The entire force engaged on relief duty consisted of two general officers; the 1st and 14th Regiments of Cavalry; the 10th, 25th, 27th, 29th, 32d, 38th, 60th, 61st, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 70th, and 105th Companies of Coast Artillery; the 1st, 9th, and 24th Batteries of Field Artillery; the 11th Battalion of Field Artillery (17th and 18th Mountain Batteries); the 10th, 11th, 14th, 20th, and 22d Regiments of Infantry; Companies C and D of the Corps of Engineers; Companies A and B of the Hospital Corps; Companies A, E, and H of the Signal Corps, and 168 staff, detailed, and retired officers, among whom were selected representatives from every corps of the Army, including volunteers from the retired list. To these were added a large force from the Navy, consisting of a command of blue jackets, a battalion of marines, and a force of naval apprentices.

CITIZENS' COMMITTEE.

This committee of 50, appointed by his honor the Mayor, was a body of extremely efficient men. Among them were ex-Mayor James D. Phelan, Horace Davis, M. H. De Young, J. F. Drum, G. W. McEnerney, W. F. Herrin, I. W. Hellman, H. E. Law, United States Judge W. W. Morrow, A. Pollok, Rudolph Spreckels, Collector of Port F. B. Stratton, and others, whose abilities and energies had been connected with the upbuilding of San Francisco. Now they gave their great powers of organization and administration in the way of counsel and activity on the most important questions connected with the relief work and restoration of normal conditions. They quickly organized, while the fire was still burning, a system of food relief, which was remarkably efficient, considering that it was administered by volunteers under conditions of confusion and chaos. Immediately on my return, under the chairmanship of Mayor Schmitz they met in my office for several days, in order to insure cooperation between the State, the municipal authorities, the people at large, and the army. At various times this conference was also attended by the Hon. Victor H. Metcalf, Secretary of Commerce and Labor; his excellency George C. Pardee, Governor of California; Mayor Mott, of Oakland; Dr. Edward T. Devine, special representative of the Red Cross; Mr. E. H. Harriman, and Gen. Frederick Funston. Policies and measures were often sharply discussed in executive session, but when a decision was reached the entire committee labored zealously and efficiently along the approved lines. Later the finance committee of the Citizens' Committee reorganized as a finance committee of the Red Cross, so as to insure most thorough cooperation with that relief organization.

RELIEF OPERATIONS IN SAN FRANCISCO.

The most important duty devolving upon the army apart from the stopping of the fire was the formation and administration of an adequate system of relief for the homeless and destitute people in San Francisco. For the first few days the conditions were such that fully 350,000 persons had to be fed. San Francisco is particularly a city where food supplies are obtained from day to day, and the destruction of all the wholesale and large retail stores in the city left its inhabitants practically without food other than that provided by

the army or brought from neighboring towns, and even these transfers were accomplished with extreme difficulty owing to the entire absence of local transportation. Conditions can not be better emphasized than by the statement to me by a very prominent business man, a millionaire, that he was obliged to obtain his food for several days from the relief supplies, his family waiting their turn in line.

Although the Citizens' Relief Committee had organized an emergent volunteer system, yet it speedily realized that the proper maintenance and operation was beyond its power. I was asked on April 23, the first day, by the Mayor to take over this work, which I declined to do on the grounds that such action would be unwarranted by law. I added, however, that I would personally and officially assume any and all responsibilities if he could convince me that such a course was a civic duty imperatively demanded to prevent public suffering. The next day, April 24, a conference was held in my office and the situation thoroughly discussed. The Mayor, the Citizens' Committee, the national and local representatives of the Red Cross and the commanding general of the Department of California were present. They, one and all, unanimously advised me that the conditions were so urgent and desperate as in their opinion made it an imperative public duty for the army to assume charge of the issue of food supplies. They were informed that neither officers nor men were available in sufficient numbers to efficiently administer such service or even to exercise an effective supervision. As they considered effect of Federal control indispensable, I finally consented to take over the system within forty-eight hours, by noon of Thursday, April 26. This decision was made with the expectation that the 2,500 troops asked for on April 23 would be supplied, as I contemplated the entire operation of relief supplies by officers and men of the army independent of volunteers. It was clear that such a system would lessen the drain upon relief funds and supplies, which had assumed such proportions as threatened to exhaust the treasury and deplete the storehouses within a very brief period. This work was begun with two officers, Maj. C. A. Devol, quartermaster, in charge of transportation, and Maj. C. R. Krauthoff, commissary, in charge of food supplies. From these two officers grew up, as personnel became available, a force which, operating at first about 177 stations, finally aggregated 64 officers and over 500 enlisted men. Within twenty-four hours I was astounded by the report, based on estimates, that about 325,000 persons had been supplied food the first day. This number appeared incredible, but later developments indicate that it was practically correct, as will be shown later. Further details as to transportation, subsistence, and administration appear under later headings.

MILITARY DISTRICTS.

It was necessary to distribute the military forces in such manner as first to protect the mint and other Federal buildings; secondly, banks serving as national depositaries, etc., and third, so that any calls from the Mayor or the police department for assistance to preserve public order could be promptly met. For this purpose there were continued or established six military districts, whose commanders were as follows:

First district: Col. Charles Morris, Artillery Corps.

Second district: Maj. G. W. McIver, 4th Infantry.

Third district: Col. Marion P. Maus, 20th Infantry (relieved May 10 by Col. Alfred Reynolds, 22d Infantry).

Fourth district: Brig. Gen. John A. Koster, National Guard of California (not under command of the army).

Fifth district: Col. Albert L. Myer, 11th Infantry.

Sixth district: Col. J. A. Irons, 14th Infantry.

These troops were for a brief period under the direct orders of the division commander, and even later, when they were returned to the control of the commanding general, Department of California, it became necessary in emergencies to communicate directly with them. Touch was also kept through the inspectors of the division staff, who daily visited the various headquarters, and also their daily reports to the commanding general, Department of California, which were forwarded to the division commander.

The management, control, and discipline of the troops were excellent, there being but two instances reported in which any enlisted men were charged with grave misconduct. The reports in these cases were transmitted to the commanding general, Department of California, for trial on general charges. Fortunately neither misconduct had serious results.

The most important duties were those devolving upon Colonel Maus, who guarded the business center in the burned district, and Lieutenant-Colonel Irons in the Mission and Potrero districts. The latter, in addition to an enormous number of destitutes, was contiguous to San Mateo County, where flagrant disregard of the proprieties of the occasion was shown by open saloons. This situation naturally forced more or less intoxicated persons upon the districts. However, by tact and vigilance, no serious disorders arose. Major McIver, in the Golden Gate Park district, was brought into direct contact with more than 4,000 destitutes, whose care and sanitation were long under his intelligent and efficient supervision.

The division reserve at the Presidio was in turn commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Irons; Maj. H. C. Benson, 14th Cavalry; Col. Alfred Reynolds, 22d Infantry, and Col. M. B. Hughes, 1st Cavalry.

GENERAL PLAN OF RELIEF OPERATIONS.

To satisfactorily administer relief operations of such magnitude, especially with an inadequate personnel and uncertain supplies, it was of primary importance to formulate and publish a systematic plan of operations, which was done on the day that the army assumed charge of this duty. This plan (published in General Orders, No. 18, April 29, hereto attached) divided the city into seven civil sections whose operations are described under "Relief food distribution."

The administrative work was organized in four divisions, as follows:

1. System of relief food distribution.
2. Receipt, storage, and distribution in bulk of all stores.
3. Providing food supplies and filling approved requisitions.
4. Providing supplies other than subsistence and filling approved requisitions.

The officers in charge of these four divisions transacted business direct with each other and with outside applicants, so as to insure an efficient and prompt service. The officers in charge of the seven civil sections previously enumerated were charged not only with coordinating the work, but also with instituting methods to prevent dishonesty and wastage, to eliminate impostors, and to reduce the relief stations as to number and personnel. They were also to carefully instruct their subordinates as to requisition methods, to restrain lavish issues of food, and to exercise discretion in giving articles of special diet to children, women, and the sick.

The stations from which food was issued were so located as to facilitate prompt relief and in such numbers as to afford speedy delivery. The supervision of these numerous stations was through daily examination by division inspectors, supplemented by occasional conferences of issuing officers with the chairmen of the relief sections. Rigid economy was not only enjoined, but the irresponsible use of relief funds, which had previously proceeded on individual judgment, was forbidden. All officers were required to make requisitions, with a brief statement of needs, and to present them in person or by authorized representatives to an officer designated by division headquarters so as to expedite business and restrict wastage. Expenditures in advance of allotments were strictly prohibited. Officers in charge of supply departments were required to report the condition of stores under headings of those actually received to date, those reported in transit, and those issued daily, whether to stations under army control in the city or to towns outside of San Francisco.

Meanwhile a permanent relief ration was fixed, which in nutritive value corresponded to about three-quarters of the ration for an enlisted man of the Army. Such ration was enforced from May 1, the issues being of articles named or proper equivalent substitutes. The needs of infants, invalids, and nursing women were recognized by the issue of special diet when prescribed. Prior to the fixing of this ration food in great variety and excessive quantities was issued so long as supplies lasted to every applicant without questioning.

CENTRALIZATION OF FUNDS AND AUTHORITY.

Among the conditions, on resuming command, which made the most effective work impossible, was the extensive decentralization of funds and authority. When, on April 27, the work of relief was undertaken, there was not a dollar, as far as Government funds were in question, under the immediate control of the division commander. The Citizens' Committee assured me, however, that any expenditures incurred would be met from funds at their disposal; a most satisfactory and generous offer of assistance, but which it was clearly foreseen would entail embarrassment and criticism. Official advices were received that the appropriation of two and one-half millions, under joint resolutions of Congress, had already been overdrawn in the form of allotments and in the value of issues made from the stores on hand.

The depot quartermaster, the depot commissary, the medical supply officer, and the chief signal officer were amply supplied with funds which were being spent independent of any local authority,

though these officers were willing to furnish supplies which the division commander might request. In addition, the surgeon in charge of the General Hospital, the surgeon at Fort Mason, and probably others were incurring indebtedness without any supervision by, or any authority from, the division commander, assuming correctly that their accounts would be paid either by the United States or out of the Red Cross relief funds. It was evident that the continuance of such methods would necessarily impair the efficiency of the service by incurring irresponsibility and division.

The confused condition of affairs was such on May 4 that the status of the disbursements and indebtedness of relief funds was impossible of determination. On representation to the Secretary of War, he authorized, on May 5, a centralization of funds and a supervisory control of expenditures. This largely corrected useless and extravagant expenses, although they continued to some extent. An appeal was made over the division commander's head for expenditures not absolutely necessary for relief purposes. Such action was later coupled by a declination of one officer to pay accounts unless each one was specifically ordered by the division commander. This resulted in the centralization of all the funds under one officer, a course whose wisdom has been fully emphasized by present experiences. Under similar future emergencies, a like centralization should be made at the beginning and not near the end of the work. There was then available for expenditure by the division commander in San Francisco such sums as could be obtained by turning back to the United States unused supplies, which could be credited at their money value. Through the medium of Major Devol there were collected and transferred to the general quartermaster's depot, supplies to the value of \$266,812.07. Restrictions were made on expenditures of other bureaus, and there were added to this amount unexpended sums from the Medical Department of \$97,200.89, from the Subsistence Department of \$14,354.68, and from the Signal Corps of \$1,036.88, aggregating in all \$112,592.45. From this amount there was expended up to July 18 by Major Devol, in whose hands these funds were centralized, the sum of \$224,634.08, thus leaving an apparent balance of \$114,770.44 [\$154,770.44?], against which there are outstanding authorizations of \$79,832.60, which may be slightly increased by later orders.

METHODS OF EXPENDITURE.

In addition to verbal instructions to such disbursing officers as were under the control of the division commander, a regular inspection of all money accounts relating to relief funds appropriated by Congress was made by Lieut. Col. John P. Wisser, Artillery Corps, acting inspector-general. Colonel Wisser reports on July 12, 1906, that the accuracy of the vouchers was verified and the legality of the expenditures determined in each and every case. He stated that suitable methods for protecting the interests of the Government were followed in making purchases, particularly since May 1, 1906. While extreme difficulties attending the making of purchases and the obtaining of services in San Francisco since April 18 caused all actions to be necessarily of an "emergency" character, yet proper inspections of materials were made when possible, and well-known

and reliable firms were dealt with when practicable. Disbursements were made to date of inspection as follows:

Signal Corps.—Services, not clerical, \$1,227.20; material, \$3,735.92; total, \$4,963.12.

Chief quartermaster, Department of California.—Services, not clerical, \$50.

Medical supply depot.—Services, clerical, \$5,187.91; not clerical, \$11,426.96; material, \$36,184.24.

Purchasing commissary.—Services, clerical, \$1,480; not clerical, \$11,901.55; material, \$43,621.89; total, \$57,003.44.

Depot quartermaster.—Services, clerical, Pacific Division, \$2,013.84; Department of California, \$466.50; depot quartermaster, \$1,521.84; total, \$4,002.18. Not clerical, depot quartermaster, \$41,608.09; permanent camps, \$18,989.16; chauffeurs, \$3,182; total, \$63,779.25.

Transportation: Land, \$48,195.58; water, \$2,027.50; autos, \$16,544.25; total, \$66,767.33. Material: General, \$19,805.52; autos, \$13,558.45; auto supplies, \$773.36; total, \$34,137.33.

TRANSPORTATION OPERATIONS.

The general quartermaster's depot of the Army, in San Francisco, passed in a day from a well-ordered, effective system to chaotic conditions. All warehouses and offices in the city were destroyed by noon of April 18, with supplies amounting to over \$2,200,000. Recourse was at once had to the surplus quartermaster's stock at the Presidio, where fortunately, 3,000 tents were available, making it possible to relieve immediate distress and shelter many of the homeless. This shelter was later supplemented, especially during the torrential rains of April 23, by large issues (13,862) of ponchos and about 20,000 blankets, to protect the shelterless thousands, an action which relieved much distress and probably saved lives. Many refugees were without shoes, while the footgear of others was in a terrible condition from work among the débris of the fire. To relieve these, the army promptly issued 40,173 pairs of service shoes.

The promptness of the War Department and the generosity of the American people started enormous quantities of relief stores to San Francisco. With a less able quartermaster than Maj. C. A. Devol congestion and confusion would have seriously interfered with the processes of relief, but he immediately made systematic arrangements to receive and distribute these supplies with the least possible delay. With unerring judgment he selected the best available points of operation, as was evidenced by the fact that no changes therein were found necessary. In all his work Major Devol justified his previous reputation as an officer of great administrative ability through his masterly arrangement of the receiving, storing, and transportation of relief supplies. The army supplies alone issued by Major Devol aggregated in value to date \$717,141.42. Through efficient subordinates at Oakland pier, Point Richmond, Folsom street dock, Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe freight depot, the Presidio dock, and the Southern Pacific Railroad yards at Fourth and Townsend streets enormous quantities of supplies were handled without delay or unusual confusion. At first the urgent necessities of the situation required delivery from car to boat, from boat to wagon, and from wagon direct to the people, time not permitting a proper segregation

of the components of the ration or of the relief clothing. At the earliest possible moment three more commissary depots were established, and later two clothing depots, where room and opportunity for segregation and regular issues were possible.

The most difficult problem, however, was that of local transportation, the entire system of street railways being entirely interrupted, teams scarce, and most streets impassable, so that floats, boats, pack trains, etc., had to be utilized.

The demands of the army work alone necessitated two extensive corals, where the quartermaster's teams during the greatest emergency numbered 228. When the civilian system of relief transportation was taken over by the army it necessitated an enormous increase of teaming, under very difficult conditions, between the central depots and the distributing supply stations. This most important duty was intrusted by Major Devol to Capt. Peter Murray, who found, on assuming charge May 2, no less than 557 hired teams engaged in transportation. By skillful planning and personal attention Captain Murray within forty-eight hours reduced the number of teams engaged in this work to 109 hired teams, at a cost of \$918 per day, assisted by 30 Government teams, making 139 in all. This rearrangement, assuming rates of pay by the quartermaster and the city to be the same, made a saving of \$3,519 per day for the 418 teams laid off.

Nor was the safe transfer of these stores through San Francisco and their delivery in bulk at the storehouse a question readily solved. Under the previous supply system robbery and diversion were rife. Stores were issued by the wagonload, and drivers bringing only three or four packages demanded and obtained receipt for an entire load. It is needless to dwell upon this unpleasant phase of relief work. There was but one remedy, which could not be applied until additional officers and men reached San Francisco. Then every wagonload was guarded by an armed soldier, who was responsible for the safe delivery of the stores as they left the depot. The most extensive looting of relief cars occurred in the yards of the Southern Pacific Railway. In their vicinity were large numbers of destitutes who acted on the principle that these being stores for the public needs, every man had a right to take what he could. It was not until the arrival of the 1st Cavalry that it was possible to safeguard all carload lots. Each and every case of looting reported to these headquarters in writing was made the subject of an investigation. It is to be said that in connection with the looting of supplies the officials of both the Southern Pacific and Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railways invariably cooperated with the military authorities in determining the facts and in the use of deterrent measures. It may be added that the opinion toward the relief stores on the part of the large number of destitutes, though not of the whole, was to the effect that the supplies were given to the citizens of San Francisco. In consequence thousands acted upon the assumption that each man had a right to get his own without intervention of any relief organization. The fact that there were 60,000 refugees in Oakland and 10,000 more suffering from the earthquake disaster, from San Jose on the south to Santa Rosa on the north, did not appeal to the general mass of destitutes in this city. Naturally this view was not held by the officials responsible to the country for the proper management of affairs.

The quantities of stores handled by Major Devol in the four weeks beginning April 18 was enormous. They covered the receiving, unloading, transportation, and storage of the contents of 1,331 cars, aggregating approximately 26,620 tons, and of 20 steamers with approximately 5,700 tons, making an average of 1,154 tons a day. Considering the conditions under which this work was done, it was a wonderful feat in transportation. To July 20 the freight aggregated 1,702 carloads.

Among other economies of the relief fund carried out by Major Devol is the storage of supplies on the transports *Crook*, *Warren*, and *Buford*. At a critical period when railway congestion threatened I assumed the responsibility of ordering their use for such purposes with the resultant saving to the relief fund of \$3,000, which the storage charges would have amounted to.

Major Devol contributed very materially to the efficiency of the Red Cross work through the purchase under short time proposals for clothing and other urgently needed supplies. Through his well-trained corps of inspectors much work was done which resulted in insuring the delivery of goods to the Red Cross conforming in material to the special occasions.

The special mention here of any officer among the seventeen subordinates of Major Devol would be invidious, each having rendered most zealous and efficient services.

CLOTHING AND MISCELLANEOUS SUPPLIES.

Large quantities of new army clothing were issued to the destitute in the early days of the disaster, but the unwisdom and extravagance of general issues were immediately recognized and their discontinuance ordered. It was apparent that the issue of food and the providing of shelter were all-important problems at first, as the mildness of the climate did not demand much additional apparel to that ordinarily worn. As has been before stated, the most pressing need of clothing was met by the army by issuing while the fire was in progress large numbers of shoes, shirts, ponchos, etc., which was done at the Presidio with utmost promptness. The first great distress over, attention was turned to the regular means of provision and issue. Believing that such work pertained to the Red Cross organization rather than to the army, I so advised Dr. E. T. Devine. At his urgent request, however, I consented to organize a special depot for clothing and household supplies, which was to be administered at the expense of the army and under the control of an officer. It was clearly understood, however, that the functions of the army should not include the designation of the persons to whom clothing was to be issued, nor the actual issues to applicants. The army was to receive and verify the shipments, segregate and arrange them, and be responsible for their transmission in bulk both from the railway to the depot and from the depot to the issuing stations, and also fill all requisitions filed by authorized agents of the Red Cross. Save in a very few instances in the great distress of the early days, no issues were made on the approval of an officer of the army. In short, the army did all the work except that of actually designating the person and passing the clothing to him.

The work of distributing clothes to 200,000 homeless people was one of such magnitude that with a small force of volunteers and an enormous number of destitute applicants speedy and satisfactory action was impossible. After a conference between us, Doctor Devine decided to stop all issues until the enormous quantities of clothing on hand could be unpacked and arranged. This great work was undertaken by Capt. J. J. Bradley, 14th Infantry, the warehouse selected being the Crocker School, on Page street. This building was soon filled to overflowing, and it became necessary to establish a second warehouse where second-hand clothing, which had been received in large quantities, could be similarly arranged for distribution. The depot containing the second-hand clothing was organized in the Everett School under charge of Capt. Robert Field. Doctor Devine's agents took in hand the duty of clothing distribution, there being placed at each camp a suitable Red Cross agent who determined the meritorious cases, eliminated the impostors, and made the issues. These depots were so admirably managed by the army as to elicit the special commendation of Doctor Devine, who agreed with me that they facilitated, to the greatest possible extent, the prompt and economical distribution of clothing to the thousands of distressed applicants.

The utmost vigilance was necessary on the part of Captain Bradley to prevent thefts, and the same method was followed here as with subsistence supplies—that is, every load of clothing was guarded to its destination by an armed soldier, who was responsible for the safe delivery of the article listed. While all Red Cross requisitions filled by Capt. J. J. Bradley seem to amount to enormous numbers, yet in reality they are astonishing by the small amount of stores issued. For instance, the total amount of underwear for men, women, and children aggregated only 74,278 shirts, 82,923 drawers, and 128,972 socks, and there were issued 70,127 pairs of shoes and 85,580 blankets. It thus appears that the 200,000 homeless people must have been largely clothed elsewhere than from these supplies. As elsewhere stated, however, 40,173 pairs of shoes were issued by the army at the Presidio. Of course, large numbers of destitutes were clothed in Oakland, Berkeley, and elsewhere.

In general it may be said that the small demands for clothing emphasize the resourcefulness of San Franciscans. However, it is to be understood that very large quantities of clothing were issued through private charities. Mr. Raphael Weill, for instance, gave away to destitute women 5,000 complete suits, but as this subject pertains especially to Red Cross work it is not further considered.

INSPECTION SERVICE.

Under the supervision of Lieut. Col. John A. Lundeen, inspector-general, a most efficient system of inspection was organized on April 22, which kept me fully informed as to the progress of events in San Francisco, furnished data for improvements of methods, and enabled the correction of abuses and neglects of various kinds. To this important service were assigned officers of rank, experience, and discretion. The officers serving on this duty were Col. Sedgwick Pratt, Artillery Corps; Lieut. Col. A. C. Sharpe, 30th Infantry; Lieut. Col. W. L. Pitcher, 28th Infantry; Lieut. Col. G. K. McGunnegle, 17th

Infantry; Lieut. Col. J. P. Wisser, Inspector-General's Department; Lieut. Col. Lea Febiger, Inspector-General's Department; Maj. E. W. Howe, 27th Infantry; Maj. H. B. Moon, 10th Infantry, and Maj. O. M. Lissak, Ordnance Department. Each officer was assigned a special district over which he rode daily, keeping under his observation all matters which could effect the public order, the health of the city, the correction of abuses, and especially the relief of the destitute. They used my authority whenever cases of extreme destitution were brought to their attention, and immediately remedied such situations by orders for food, clothing, medicine, or shelter. These officers at 5 p. m. daily reported their observations, there being present at the conference General Funston, Major Devol, Major Krauthoff, Doctor Devereux, Colonel Jocelyn, Captain Haan, Major Dunning, and, when occasion required, Colonel Heuer. The entire situation was daily known by every officer charged with important duties.

To this system of inspection and the daily reports and conferences I attribute the satisfactory control of the many problems of local and current importance. The acuteness of observation, soundness of judgment, and pertinency of suggestions on the part of these officers were frequently noted by me. They played a most important part in the accomplishment of the great relief work undertaken by the army.

It may be added that the very harmonious work of these officers was most gratifying, especially in view of the fact that Colonels Pitcher, Sharpe, Pratt, and McGunneagle were all senior to Lieutenant-Colonel Lundeen, the inspector of the division. This is another indication of the willingness in emergencies of typical officers of high rank to take up duties of great public importance without advancing technicalities.

LINES OF INFORMATION.

For prompt and efficient relief work means of communication by telegraph and telephone were necessary. The earthquake practically destroyed all lines of information within the limits of San Francisco, every office of the Western Union, Postal Telegraph, and Commercial Pacific Cable companies being interrupted. The Pacific States Telephone and Telegraph Company was rendered practically useless, few lines remaining and those in operation for a few hours only. Neither the Presidio nor Fort Mason, both within the limits of the city, could be reached by telephone or telegraph after the earthquake. In short, the city of San Francisco had reverted to the ante-telegraphic period. Until noon of the 18th a Postal Telegraph wire worked intermittently. From about 2.30 p. m., April 18, until 8.30 a. m. of the 19th there was no wire working out of the city. From 8.30 a. m. Thursday, the 19th, until Friday noon, one wire, that of the Southern Pacific Company at the ferry, handled by Mr. Le Coats, afforded the only telegraphic communication with the outside world.

Fortunately the Signal Corps of the Army was amply provided with field material. Under the personal supervision and direction of Capt. Leonard D. Wildman, Signal Corps, whose most efficient services are especially mentioned by General Funston, such speedy action was taken as established a military telegraph line between the Presidio of San Francisco and the outskirts of the fire, where an office was established by 10 a. m. of April 18 at Haight and Market streets.

From that time General Funston remained in telegraphic communication with the Presidio, Fort Mason, Fort Baker, and Fort Miley, and next morning with the Southern Pacific Company's office at the ferry. Interruptions by fire and otherwise occurred to the Signal Corps lines, but by unremitting efforts they were of short duration. By the aid of the operators, instruments, and material of the Signal Corps the Western Union Company was enabled to open a city office on April 20 and the Postal Company on the 21st. The Commercial Pacific Cable system was restored on April 23.

The entire system of local communication in the burned district was dependent on the military telegraphic lines until May 10. Captain Wildman established a military system of 42 telegraph offices and 79 telephone offices, which connected with all the military districts, the Federal buildings, the railroad freight offices and depots, the offices of the Mayor and Governor, and other important points. While no service can be called indispensable by itself, yet it may be said that the efficient transaction of most urgent public business, the relief of extreme destitution, and other remedial measures in San Francisco were made promptly possible through the system of military telegraph and telephone lines thus installed and maintained. The volume of business may be judged from the fact that a thousand messages a day were handled, many of great length. It was not alone the number of messages, but the saving of time which facilitated enormously the extended work in hand.

From personal observations, the division commander confirms the statement that Captain Wildman's services were of special if not extreme value.

EMERGENT SANITATION.

These duties were first intrusted to Lieut. Col. George H. Torney, deputy surgeon-general, U. S. A., who, in addition to his special work in command of the Army General Hospital at the Presidio, was serving as chief surgeon, Department of California.

The magnificent and well-equipped General Hospital was left by the earthquake with disabled power plant, deprived of its water supply, without telegraphic or telephonic connections, and its buildings more or less injured. These adverse home conditions did not prevent prompt medical relief. On the first day 127 city patients were admitted to the hospital, followed the next day by 145 others from hospitals burned or threatened. When the capacity of the wards was exhausted, the Hospital Corps barracks were vacated and fitted up for relief work temporarily. In addition, large numbers of refugee patients were received at the hospitals of the Presidio and Fort Mason, and other facilities were extended through tent emergency hospitals. On the arrival of Company A, Hospital Corps, a field hospital was established in Golden Gate Park to care for the sick among the thousands of refugees there having temporary shelter.

On April 20 Colonel Torney's cooperation with the civil authorities commenced at the request of Dr. J. W. Ward, president of the health commission of San Francisco. It was fortunate that an officer of Colonel Torney's ability and professional attainments was available for this work, which has been performed in an able manner. He acted as head of a committee appointed to insure between the army and civil authorities coordinate action relative to sanitation of

the city. In this capacity the inhabited parts of the city were divided into districts, with a medical officer in charge of each. He also assumed control of the camps of refugees on the Presidio reservation and Fort Mason and in Golden Gate Park and exercised sanitary supervision over other small city parks. A hospital for contagious diseases was established April 21, at Harbor View Park, large enough to accommodate 200 patients. It was admirably situated for this work, through its water supply and laundry pavilion.

In the beginning needful medical supplies were freely issued from the General Hospital to hospitals and camps. On April 21 a medical supply depot was improvised in tentage within the grounds of the General Hospital, under Lieutenant-Colonel Brechemin, deputy surgeon-general, U. S. A., who assumed charge of the work, his entire depot of medical supplies having been destroyed in the city. Medical supplies have been promptly issued by Colonel Brechemin to all authorized applicants. Vaccine virus was also freely distributed on requisition. Twenty-six dispensaries were speedily opened, where free medicines and free medical attendance were available to every applicant. The wonderful health of the city and the not unreasonable complaints of destitute doctors and druggists that such action was most injurious to them caused me to soon reduce the number to six, which were very speedily still further reduced to one, with the consent of the city authorities and of the health commission.

Except for the first week, when many slight and minor injuries were treated and delicate persons placed on the invalid list, the hospitals of San Francisco were fully able and entirely willing to treat all cases. Indeed, it may be noted, as showing that there was no absolute need of outside medical help, that, as officially reported to me, one large hospital had some sixty vacant beds and was not called upon to attend to a single patient on account of the earthquake and fire. Nevertheless, the extensive precautionary arrangements by the Medical Department, though happily not absolutely necessary, were none the less wise in view of the many instances in the past where epidemics have followed great disasters.

As soon as settled conditions obtained, it seemed best to return to army methods and control. Cooperation with the Board of Health had not proved entirely satisfactory, as it devolved responsibilities and expenses upon the army far exceeding the advantages derived from a system wherein the army could only express its opinions without means of enforcing them.

CAMP SANITATION.

On May 13 there were 50,000 people living in more than 100 separate camps, of which 21 were under military control. The health commission was unable to care for these great and extensive problems thrust upon them, and the sanitary conditions were gradually becoming worse and worse. In many cases there was neither power, personnel, nor money to remedy even the worst conditions which were daily reported by the inspector-generals of the military division.

On May 13 official cooperation between the health commission and the army ceased by the relief of Colonel Torney. Dr. J. W. Ward, president of the health commission, was informed, with the assent of

Mayor Schmitz, that thereafter the army would neither assume responsibility nor incur expense connected with the sanitation of the city of San Francisco, but that medical advice would be given on any particular problem, should such counsel be desired. It was further stated that the army assumed the entire control and expenses of medical and sanitary measures connected with the 21 military camps.

In reorganizing this service Army Regulations were followed, the relations of the camp surgeons and commanding officers to be identical with those obtaining at military posts. Colonel Torney remained as chief sanitary officer until May 23, on which date, with the consent of General Funston, the duties devolved upon Col. C. L. Heizmann, who succeeded Colonel Torney as chief surgeon, Department of California. Colonel Heizmann's extended experience and professional knowledge were freely placed at my disposal. To as great an extent as was practicable, his recommendations were followed, though, owing to the scarcity of officers in the Medical Department, I reduced the requisition for additional surgeons of the Army from 25 to 10, depending on the local profession in case of an emergency.

The most rigid supervision was exercised over military camps in which there were at different times 20,000 refugees, and a close eye was had on 25,000 scattered campers not under our supervision, and the 5,000 in temporary shacks. In addition to rigid daily inspections by the surgeons and commanders the camps were often visited by the officer in general charge of camps and his chief surgeon. The division inspectors kept close watch on the outside private camps. Careful attention was given to limiting fly infection by screening the kitchens and insisting on the use of gauze over all cooked food. Reed troughs were added in every camp, and in the larger camps odorless excavating machines were utilized. Facilities for washing, for bathing, and for laundry work were furnished as far as practicable. The tents were floored and daily ventilation and the exposure of the interior of the tents to sunlight were insisted upon. Provisions were made for the prompt transfer of all serious cases of sickness to selected hospitals so that the attention of the camp surgeons could be given almost exclusively to sanitary and precautionary measures. The daily report showed an average sickness of less than 3 per cent.

Whenever a case of typhoid fever occurred in or near any one of the military camps the utmost care was used to thoroughly disinfect everything connected with it. As typhoid cases were almost entirely contracted outside of military camps, instant and suitable action was urged on the municipal authorities. Later, samples of water in common use were collected weekly and cultures made therefrom to determine its potable safeness. Every resident of a camp who would consent was vaccinated. As to those refusing, it seemed best under the condition of the public mind to defer compulsory vaccination until smallpox should break out in some camp, which it did not. The cooperation of the health department and of every hospital in the city was secured relative to typhoid fever cases, and a daily report thereon was made. Every case was traced to the point of its original infection, and these were charted on a map of the city. While the cases were sporadic, yet when two or three developed in the same general neighborhood the sanitary conditions of the district

were carefully examined by division inspectors. Steps were then taken to enforce suitable sanitary regulations and to removing the campers through the medium of the Mayor, the health department, and the police.

Asst. Surg. J. R. Devereux, in charge of the medical data at these headquarters, reported, in part, on the conditions from April 18 to June 23, as follows:

We have an account of 99 cases of typhoid fever—of these, 4 cases occurred prior to April 18; of the 95 remaining cases, 30 originated in April, 55 in May, and 10 in June. Of these 95 cases there are remaining 49, either in hospitals or in private houses, 17 have died, and 33 have been discharged as cured. Of the 49 cases remaining, there are 4 in the United States General Hospital that are, to all intents and purposes, cured cases, so that we have practically but 45 cases of typhoid fever remaining in the city. Of the total number of cases reported only 5 were derived from permanent military camps whose residence was sufficiently long to have made their infection possible at these camps. * * *

Of the smallpox cases, there were admitted in the Smallpox Hospital in the month of April, 74 cases, with 9 deaths; in the month of May, 41 cases, with 2 deaths, and in the month of June, 8 new cases and no deaths, and there are 25 cases remaining in hospital. The total number of cases, therefore, is 123, with 11 deaths. There have been, approximately, in the permanent camps, 15,000 people (as an average) and only one case has originated in a camp under our control.

It is too much to assume that this wonderful record of freedom from infectious disease among a population of 50,000 persons living in camps has been due to methods followed or precautions taken. It is, however, reasonable to assume that the above precautions, along the lines recommended by medical officers of the Army, served as preventives against the development of sporadic cases into an epidemic.

MILITARY CAMPS.

The question of providing temporary shelter for the 200,000 homeless people who remained in San Francisco was facilitated by the mildness of the climate, the abundance of canvas, and the considerable numbers of convenient squares and public grounds. Three thousand tents were promptly available at the Presidio, and large numbers were later received. In every convenient spot outside of the burned district there speedily sprang up tent cities and temporary barracks, into which the destitute crowded as fast as they could be erected. Although the unburned houses were thrown open with the greatest freedom and generosity to stranger and friend alike, yet a week passed before the entire community was sheltered. In several places barracks of considerable extent were speedily erected. Those in Golden Gate Park and the Speedway were provided with excellent sanitary arrangements for sewage and refuse.

As early as May 1 I urged the extreme importance of constructing on public grounds additional temporary buildings for at least 10,000 people, but such action was not favorably considered by the relief authorities. The conditions under which lived many, outside of the army camps, were often insanitary, and it was speedily evident that concentration into large camps under military supervision would best insure the public health. Although recommending this scheme to the

Mayor, it was with the distinct announcement that the army would use neither moral stress nor physical force, relying upon the attractiveness of properly constructed, well-policed, and orderly camps against others of heterogeneous character.

The system of permanent military camps was reorganized and defined by General Orders, No. 29, of May 13, under which 21 (18 in San Francisco) of the so-called permanent camps were eventually established under army control. In charge of this work was originally placed Lieut. Col. R. K. Evans, who was known as the commander of permanent camps. There were also detailed as assistants eight of the especially detached officers, besides the 1st Squadron of the 1st Cavalry, under Major Gaston, and Companies B, D, E, and F, of the 10th Infantry. This camp system was made an independent command, and the commanding officer of each camp was entirely responsible for discipline, the sanitation, and for the execution of all orders and regulations. In short, each camp was considered an independent military post. In addition to a chief surgeon for all the camps, a medical officer of the Army was assigned to each camp with suitable medical assistants in the way of enlisted men of the Hospital Corps, and with civilian physicians on the ratio of one doctor to each 700 persons. Upon the relief of Colonel Evans, on May 31, the command of these camps passed to Maj. Joseph A. Gaston, 1st Cavalry, under whose supervision they were brought to a high degree of perfection.

Entire responsibility for the sanitation was assumed by the division commander, the chief sanitary officer being responsible for the assignment of suitable medical officers for the efficient control of sanitary matters. They were particularly charged to devote their entire energies to the work of thorough sanitation, and proper arrangements were made for the removal of garbage and all other refuse. In addition to the inspection of the camp restaurants by the camp surgeon, there was eventually detailed a medical officer of the Army whose business it was to see especially that these restaurants were maintained in the best condition, sanitary and otherwise, consistent with the surroundings. As to the inmates of these camps, there were no restrictions on personal conduct or liberty save for three purposes—those of decency, order, and cleanliness. Unless occupants were willing to conform to those three simple rules they were obliged to forego the benefits of Government canvas, Government bedding, and relief stores. The camps are made attractive by first assuring order, cleanliness, and also by giving the occupants for a time coffee and sugar in addition to the three components to the ration issued elsewhere, namely, bread, potatoes, and meat. Gradually methods of general messing were introduced which had a tendency to cause those with money or credit to purchase their food and rely upon the Government only for shelter and bedding. At each camp was stationed a small guard to insure order and enforce the simple regulations formulated for the conduct of the occupants.

The Red Cross was asked to station at each camp a competent agent to look after the registration of the occupants, investigate cases of fraud or imposture, issue clothing, and determine the special needs of the applicants, particularly of those who could be placed on a self-supporting basis. This agent was to be an understudy to the officer

in charge, with a view of the transfer of the camp to this agent as soon as conditions were such as to justify the Red Cross in assuming this duty. Necessarily the camp population was a shifting one, and while the maximum number was 22,617, it is estimated that not less than 25,000 persons availed themselves of these camps while under military control.

It is gratifying to note that the interest of the regular officers in these camps and their occupants was not merely professional and perfunctory, but they exhibited a special desire to look after the moral and mental welfare of the occupants, as well as to provide for their physical wants. In more than one camp arrangements were made to open school for children, with a view of guarding them against the lowering tendencies of camp life. It was astonishing to note how much was accomplished by the intelligent application of army methods by the intelligent and zealous commanders, who labored unceasingly to bring their camps to the high standard of the Regular Army. Sanitary regulations were rigidly observed, good order enforced, the few turbulent and intemperate being promptly ejected. The scavenger service was good and infectious diseases almost absolutely absent, the cases requiring slight medical care rarely exceeded 2 per cent. The latrines were of the most modern character and the kitchens fly-screened. Water was furnished in abundance, and, wherever practicable, not only for drinking, but for washing, bathing, and laundry service. The potable condition of the water supply and of each camp was determined weekly by means of cultures, developed in the General Hospital. Complaints as to food were few, but they were promptly investigated, and the restaurant system was made as satisfactory as could be expected. The furnishing of clothing and the service of rehabilitation was carried out by the Red Cross and not by the army. Some have considered that a not unimportant factor in the preservation of public health was the clean, orderly, and systematic life which was necessarily led by the occupants of these camps. In any event they admirably contributed to the comfort of the homeless people of San Francisco.

RELIEF SUBSISTENCE STORES.

Work relative thereto was assigned to Maj. C. R. Krauthoff, depot commissary, whose duties were so satisfactorily and promptly performed that every demand upon the Subsistence Department has been immediately met, despite most adverse conditions. Major Krauthoff's untiring energy, personal supervision, and professional knowledge contributed largely to the great success of this work, in which he was aided by 14 efficient assistants.

On April 18 the general commissary depot, all its stores, and its records were destroyed by fire. Major Krauthoff, by the morning of April 19, had established a temporary depot at the Presidio, where action was immediately taken to issue such food as could be spared from the Presidio of San Francisco, Fort Mason, and Fort Miley. To meet the universal destitution the bakery at the Presidio was pushed to its utmost extent, and the hungry, exhausted refugees were fed with bread and coffee. All available food supplies in possession of the Subsistence Department in San Francisco were promptly hauled

to the reservations where refugees had assembled and distributed to every hungry applicant. The work of gathering such food was continued until the men were driven from the subsistence warehouses by the fire.

The first volunteer relief food reached the city on the morning of April 20. Nine hundred thousand army rations, purchased by the War Department at Vancouver Barracks, Seattle, and Los Angeles, proved to be well-balanced and satisfactory. The officers and men worked night and day, especially in efforts to secure sufficient bread and fresh meat. These important components of the ration were furnished with great difficulty, considering that not a bakery in San Francisco remained with machine power, and that special arrangements had to be made for the slaughtering of cattle.

In the operations of the Citizens' Relief Committee no attempt was made to issue rations, but large wagonloads of assorted supplies were sent out to distributing stations. When the army assumed control issues were made on the basis of a fixed relief ration of suitable nutritive value, the components in many cases being necessarily substitutes from the great variety of supplies. These supplies were housed at suitable points, while issuing depots were organized with the capacity of receiving and issuing daily with dispatch 400,000 rations. The magnitude of this work is shown by the fact that the average daily issues from April 30 to May 12 exceeded 250,000 relief rations. Major Krauthoff had also to care for the potatoes and other perishable vegetables, of which more than 200,000 sacks were in store at one time. Under Major Krauthoff's supervision there was established, in addition to his ordinary depots, one for special supplies, under Capt. J. N. Kilian, in the Moulder schoolhouse, this being one of the nine depots and subdepots established for this work. The details connected with this part of the work of the Subsistence Department is noted under the following head:

Special diet issues.—In connection with this work, the value of well-trained subsistence officers, such as are found in the Army, was strikingly instanced. The importance of proper methods of receipt, storage, delivery, and care of food supplies was most evident in connection with the stores for special diet. Special provision was made from the first (General Orders, No. 18, Pacific Division, paragraph IX, April 29, 1906) for the proper nourishment of the sick, invalids, and particularly small children and nursing women. That such consideration might be generally and promptly shown, provisions were made for issues on the certificate of a physician or in the discretion of the chairman of the relief section. In order to facilitate the special diet issues to the sick in hospitals and to others, a separate depot was established in the Moulder School, Page and Gough streets, which was most systematically and satisfactorily conducted by Capt. J. N. Kilian, commissary. By the use of specially constructed refrigerators, fresh meat, milk, butter, and other like articles were kept protected from the flies, heat, and other deleterious influences, so that the issues from this depot were always in first-class condition. If there were any instances of suffering for lack of suitable diet, it was not for lack of care and preparation on the part of the army, but must have been incidental cases which might easily arise among such great numbers of destitutes.

CHARACTER OF FOOD.

While the quantities of relief food were enormous in the aggregate yet, as they were largely volunteer gifts, they did not constitute a well-balanced ration. Of course this lack of proportion did not occur in the 900,000 rations purchased by the Commissary-General of the Army and shipped to San Francisco. Inasmuch as the food received must have exceeded 9,000,000 rations, fully 90 per cent of the entire amount was heterogeneous in character. Data on these points exist only as to San Francisco supplies received from April 29, and those of Oakland from May 6. Considering the food supplies on the basis of the standard relief ration, and omitting the well-balanced supply of 1,200,000 relief rations received from the Army, the voluntary gifts to San Francisco, excluding supplies used by the Citizens' Committee up to April 29, passed through Major Krauthoff's office as follows: Flour, 21,365,325 rations; meat, 1,981,492 rations; coffee and tea, 2,510,804 rations; sugar, 1,914,953 rations; vegetables and fruit, 3,018,813 rations; thus showing that there were received as volunteer gifts about 2,000,000 complete rations. There was no great excess except in vegetables and particularly of flour; the latter article amounted to more than ten times the average of the other components of the complete ration. It is, therefore, evident to the most casual observer that the relief ration could not be issued directly in the prescribed form, but that it must be composed largely of substitutes. Moreover, it was a question as to whether substitutes should be furnished in the shape of raw rations (that is uncooked component parts) and should be issued indiscriminately to adults, children, nursing women, the aged, and to those in hospitals, or whether the articles received should be transformed into money and utilized in purchasing rations, cooked or uncooked, suited to the persons, the time, and the locality.

As will be noted, there was a superabundance of flour and potatoes. As 95 per cent of the chimneys were damaged, the Mayor, by proclamation, forbade fires within the houses, which obliged every one of the 350,000 or more people remaining in San Francisco to cook their food on the public streets. Moreover, 200,000 people were absolutely deprived of all cooking utensils. As regards flour and potatoes, issues were made to every person willing to take them. Almost without exception, flour was refused, owing to the impossibility of cooking it, and in many cases the potatoes, which sprouted and spoiled by thousands and thousands of pounds. The situation was greatly relieved by the wise action of the Citizens' Relief Committee, which sold its flour to bakeries, which indeed could not obtain it elsewhere, and purchased from them at an equitable price the output of bread. This practice, being the most economical method, was followed by the army when it assumed charge of the relief work.

With regard to the sale of flour made by the army at the request of the finance committee of the Red Cross, this practice necessarily began, as shown above, at the earliest date and proceeded without comment, both in San Francisco and Oakland, until it became necessary to sell large quantities. Twelve hundred and sixty barrels were sold in Oakland without exciting any remark. It is a matter of record that the relief committee of one of the cities of the country, which contributed about one-half of 1 per cent of the relief funds

and stores for San Francisco and about 10 per cent of the flour (the output of said city), repeatedly urged that its supplies should be given in kind to the citizens of San Francisco, irrespective of the opinions held by every relief official on the ground. As such action would have wrought great harm here, I recommended that the flour in question be returned to the city that gave it, if it so desired, as such a course would be more economical than to establish a precedent which involved the disposition of 90 per cent of supplies furnished by others.

The opening of restaurants relieved many from the necessity of street cooking. One workman stated that it took him two hours per day to prepare his food. To these restaurants relief supplies were sold at a fixed and reasonable price, and from them were purchased meal tickets, which were distributed to the destitute. For infants and the feeble articles were purchased, such as fresh milk, eggs, butter, cheese, fruit, and fresh meat, as prescribed by physicians. The sick in hospitals were similarly provided with articles of special diet suited to their needs, as certified by the hospital authorities. Fresh meat for all was purchased by contract under army inspection and supervision.

RELIEF SECTIONS.

To facilitate the work of relief then most pressing, the entire city was divided, on April 29, into seven sections, and the following selected army officers were placed in charge, under the designation of military chairmen:

First section (stations 101 to 122), Capt. William Mitchell, Signal Corps.

Second section (stations 201 to 209), Capt. G. W. Martin, 18th Infantry.

Third section (stations 301 to 317), Capt. R. O. Van Horn, 17th Infantry.

Fourth section (stations 401 to 439), Capt. W. W. Harts, Corps of Engineers.

Fifth section (stations 501 to 514), Capt. L. W. Oliver, U. S. A.

Sixth section (stations 601 to 620), Capt. C. G. French, 7th Infantry.

Seventh section (stations 701 to 716), Capt. E. P. Orton, 2d Cavalry.

The section chiefs (military chairmen) were intrusted with the entire relief work in the large territories under their control. They were responsible for timely and suitable requisitions, for systematic issue of food, the elimination of the unworthy, the proper care of the sick, and the immediate relief of extreme cases of destitution. They were charged with the most rigid economy consistent with efficient work, and especially directed to reduce stations as to number and personnel as rapidly as possible without causing distress. Those officers took over all stations in their sections except those under special religious or other organizations, which preferred to act independently. There were 177 of such relief stations at the beginning, but only 131 were permanently maintained and officially numbered. There was attached to each section a physician paid by the Army, who familiarized himself with the sanitary conditions in the section,

gave prescriptions for special diet, and made suitable recommendations for improvements. As soon as practicable, there was added a representative of the Red Cross, known as the civilian chairman, who was charged with the distribution of clothing and other relief articles and food and was considered an understudy to the military chairman, so that he might succeed to the command when the army was withdrawn, which eventually obtained. One of the division inspectors was assigned to each section. It is most gratifying to report that without exception the military and civilian chairmen, the inspectors, and surgeons worked together with the utmost harmony and efficiency.

RESTRICTIVE MEASURES.

It was recognized that apart from the impossibility of providing food for 325,000 persons for many weeks, it was in the public interests to adopt measures which would rapidly reduce the number to be subsisted. In carrying out this sound policy such methods were adopted as would stimulate individual resourcefulness, foster self-helpfulness, discourage dependence, and discountenance pauperism. Fortunately, the community was constituted almost entirely of self-supporting people, who as a body responded promptly and satisfactorily to the demands made upon them. Otherwise it would have been impossible to reduce the bread line of 325,000 persons on April 30 to a comparative handful of 15,353 on June 30, an elimination of over 95 per cent.

On assuming control a most lavish system of issues prevailed without systematic means of distribution, so that some were oversupplied and others received a mere pittance. This was unavoidable under previous conditions of distress and confusion, when food was necessarily issued without check or without question to every applicant. The organization by the army of an equitable and efficient system necessarily proceeded without cessation of relief issues, but within forty-eight hours the plan of restrictive measures began and continued unceasingly to the very end. No sooner was one restriction enforced without serious complaint than it was followed by another, so that what would have seemed rigorous if enforced as a whole was accepted as satisfactory in detail.

The modifications were made in the following order:

1. A standard relief ration (see General Orders, No. 18, Pacific Division, p. 60) was formulated whose nutritive value should equal two-thirds of the army ration, that amount being thought sufficient for nonworkers.

2. Applicants were required by the issuing official to state whether or not they were destitute.

3. A cossack guard, placed at each issuing station, courteously asked each adult male whether he was destitute, whether he was willing to work, and was informed that shortly rations would cease.

4. Issues were refused to small children, as they were frequently used for "repeating," and all adults, unless sick, were required to obtain their rations in person.

5. The unearthing of frauds was attempted by systematic appeals made for information regarding repeaters and impostors.

6. Rations were discontinued on Sunday, except to those in camp.

7. Refugees in the largest camps were gradually brought under military control as to rations and sanitation.

8. The daily ration for healthy persons outside of camps was reduced to bread, vegetables, and meat; the components coffee, tea, and sugar were withheld, except in camps under military supervision. The withdrawal of coffee and sugar caused great reductions.

9. Next, restaurants were established and coincidently rations were issued to those outside of military camps only three times a week, and limited to bread, meat, and potatoes. The restaurants (free meal tickets were given to all destitute) provided the applicants with good hot meals for 15 cents. While few paid for meals, yet this plan rapidly reduced applicants for food. Many who came regularly for raw rations declined to go to the restaurants, where neighbors and surroundings might be uncongenial. In camps many of them found means of securing food for their private camp mess.

10. Later there were given healthy adults only 10-cent meals, which consisted of bread, meat, one vegetable, and coffee or tea with sugar.

11. Certain relief stations were closed on the assumption that only the needy would go a distance for a ration of bread, meat, and vegetables.

12. Systematic attempts were made to induce people to accept raw rations for one month and waive demands on the relief.

13. "Pink cards," requiring parties to state when they could subsist themselves, were filled out in the case of all persons receiving subsistence. This developed classes of permanently incapacitated professional paupers, and the self-respecting class were thus stimulated to self-support by suitable issues of raw rations.

In formulating and enforcing restrictions on food issued, appeals were made, as it will be seen, to the pride and self-respect of the great body of destitute, and also efforts to make it unprofitable and inconvenient for the minority of idlers and impostors. It should be clearly understood that the restrictive measures were applied only to well persons and that the very young children, the aged, and the invalids were always provided for by special diet.

RELIEF FOOD DISTRIBUTION.

A work complex in its ramifications, of importance in its bearings, and difficult of satisfactory accomplishment was the control of relief stations, which was intrusted to Lieut. Col. Lea Febiger, Inspector-General's Department. It was duty of vital importance, as for several weeks it involved the daily food supply of hundreds of thousands. The difficulties and annoyances which necessarily marked the work of Colonel Febiger and his section chiefs were such as to test to the utmost the patience, tact, and judgment of all concerned. However, Colonel Febiger, by his energy, supervision, and especially through his personality and aggressiveness, handled this enormous work with great skill and success. The work assumed by Colonel Febiger, whether as to distances, number of stations, or number of destitutes, was of an astonishing magnitude. Originally there were 177 issuing relief stations, which were so remote that a visit to them all entailed a journey of not less than 46 miles. The issues from April 18 to April 30, calculated on the number of relief rations issued the first day, was 3,900,000 rations.

For the twelve ensuing days after the count began the daily issues averaged 254,957, being in detail as follows:

April 30 (estimated), 325,000; May 1, 313,117; May 2 (estimated), 313,117; May 3, 279,631; May 4, 230,207; May 5, 264,570; May 6, 262,027; May 7, 233,989; May 8, 223,915; May 9, 222,313; May 10, 204,637; May 11, 186,960.

The bureau was organized in accordance with General Orders, No. 18, section 1, paragraph II, April 29. As has been elsewhere stated, under the heading of "Relief sections," this work was divided among seven section chiefs or military chairmen, who all took their orders from Colonel Febiger. Colonel Febiger's first duties were those of information to discover the existing conditions. He particularly strove to coordinate the work of the citizens at large with that under army supervision, and when practicable consolidate them—a work which entailed from 12 to 19 hours daily labor, with automobile travel averaging 100 miles per day.

From this examination Colonel Febiger says:

Relief stations were being indiscriminately supplied from various sources, with necessarily great waste and much exaggerated estimates of the numbers of the needy. Some stations would disappear in a night. There was no general organization and no attempted coordination, but the best men in the community came to the front and by energy and hard work prevented any actual suffering from hunger.

Colonel Febiger, by means of his chief secretary, general inspector, executive officer, and assistant secretary, exercised general control, assuring himself by personal inspections that the work was being properly performed. Necessary statistics were collected from day to day to show the trend of supply and for future reference.

Of the volunteer civilian force found in operation, Colonel Febiger says:

In the majority of cases station superintendents were found to be satisfactory, faithful, and efficient. However, during the two months in which the major operations of the bureau went forward many had to be relieved on account of incompetency, inefficiency, and, in some cases, impropriety of conduct, not involving moral turpitude, but showing an unsuitability for the work in hand which demanded removal.

As might be expected, many individual cases of repeating and fraud were discovered, though the percentage thereof was unusually small, probably not exceeding at the utmost 2 per cent.

With regard to the general results and conditions of the relief bureau, Colonel Febiger reports:

The most thorough investigation conducted by this bureau, in accordance with instructions of the division commander, led to the discovery of no cases of actual extreme destitution, meaning that which would involve either starvation or actual suffering from exposure; the several cases of poverty brought to light by this investigation being those of a character always existent in a large community and which are usually relieved by the admission of the individual to the poorhouse or home for aged persons.

As to the cases of repeating, he adds:

Many cases of repeating, heretofore referred to, were discovered, and this office was flooded with reports of persons who were taking advantage of present conditions to obtain large stores of food for future use, and were otherwise acting in an unworthy manner in their attitude toward relief work. It is but fair to state here that many of these reports (a large part of which were anonymous) upon investigation were found to be inspired by malice and to be unfounded in fact.

The methods of restriction set forth elsewhere were enforced under Colonel Febiger's supervision.

With regard to the restaurants, Colonel Febiger states:

It was taken under advisement to establish a subordinate bureau to handle hot food, to employ cooks, stewards, waiters, etc., and to conduct cheap restaurants throughout the city, where persons of little means might obtain a nourishing meal and where those without means might be supplied with subsistence, to be paid for from the relief funds, but the more the details of this system were gone into the more it was developed that the proposition to be handled was so large that the machinery necessary to conduct it would become so ponderous as to be inoperative, and for that reason it was decided to resort to the contract system to accomplish the end sought.

The first restaurant, or hot food camp, was opened at Lobos Square on May 12, and the system was rapidly extended, there being eventually 27 restaurants established. Of the effect produced by these restaurants, it is added:

The influence of this contract method of supply of hot food in a gradual way was almost immediately perceptible by the reduction of the number of persons applying for relief—an average of 80 per cent, it was estimated—many declining with indignation to accept assistance in the form offered, and by outcries, more or less pronounced, demonstrating beyond the possibility of a doubt the intense unpopularity of this scheme. Several mass meetings of refugees were held, in which allegations more or less general in character were made concerning the food and personnel of the various camps under control of contractors. In some cases these complaints, on investigation, were found to be based on facts, and where corrective measures were possible they were promptly applied; but, in general, the protest was against the system rather than against the articles of food supplied and inspired by pride and sentiment, which were expected to act as the main factors in elimination. The method employed was purely temporary, inaugurated for the purpose of discovering those really in need and eliminating those who might thus be driven to support themselves, and in that manner saving the work of relief the stigma of having by their liberal treatment pauperized a self-supporting community. It is thought that no other system could have been employed which would have worked so practical a result. It has been conclusively demonstrated by the operation of these hot food camps, and thereby thousands of dollars saved for future relief, that probably 95 per cent of the 15,000 persons now being supported by food relief are absolutely in need of it.

There was issued under Colonel Febiger's supervision during May and June an estimated total of 4,036,973 relief rations. Assuming that the issues from April 18 to April 30 were the same as those on the last-named date, there were 3,900,000 rations previously issued, which makes a total of 7,936,973.

The duties performed under Colonel Febiger's supervision were of the utmost importance and, as it will be seen, of very great magnitude. The whole course of this work was marked by very few complaints, but such as were made were invariably investigated, and wherever any minor neglects occurred they were immediately corrected. The work was novel, of great difficulty, and under conditions which would naturally excite the hostile criticism of the tens of thousands of destitute people, whose tempers could not but be somewhat embittered by their disasters. The successful accomplishment of these difficult tasks merits the highest commendation and praise. The officers concerned showed infinite tact, patience, and self-control; they spared neither themselves nor their military commands, which in the way of cossack guards and sentinels assisted in this great duty of alleviating human misery and want. Colonel Febiger properly

and generously attributes the success of his work to his subordinate officers and says:

I wish again to draw to the attention of the division commander the satisfactory, creditable work performed by the officers subordinate to me in their various capacities, who have been on duty in this bureau. To be sure, this was to be expected of them from their training and esprit de corps, but in proportion it was even exceeded by the enlisted men, of whom naturally so much was not expected, and who yet responded in the most praiseworthy manner to every call.

The duties devolving on both officers and men were those not usually encountered in the routine of army life, and required real ability, integrity, and energy, coupled with much judgment and tact in accomplishing them in a highly creditable way.

It is further a matter of satisfaction that during the entire administration of this bureau by the army, there has not been known one well-founded complaint regarding insufficiency or failure of food supply. The magnitude of the work and the results accomplished by this bureau speak for themselves without further elaboration, and I shall always feel that I have been peculiarly fortunate in having the opportunity of demonstrating in a particular way the usefulness of trained and disciplined officials, as officers of the Army are, not only in time of war, but in emergencies in times of peace in this country.

COOPERATION WITH THE RED CROSS.

The disasters to San Francisco brought large numbers of volunteer doctors and nurses whose presence, however well intended, was a detriment to the city, there being practically no sick and but a few injured, for whom complete and entire medical facilities were present. One hospital with accommodations for nearly 100 extra patients did not have a single applicant due to earthquake and fire.

Fortunately for the National Red Cross, its special representative was Dr. Edward T. Devine. Unknown to the army or to civil authorities and a stranger to the community of San Francisco, his work has commanded universal respect. A man of less tact or acceptable personality would certainly have found himself embroiled in quarrels and discussions. Doctor Devine's sound judgment, clearly expressed views, and fortunate qualities of mind and person have enabled him to manage Red Cross affairs with unexpected satisfaction. The first and indeed absolutely indispensable action for success was the transformation of the finance committee of the Relief Association into a finance committee of the Red Cross funds, thus insuring that unity and cooperation of action regarding expenditures which would have otherwise been impossible.

Doctor Devine, if not necessarily, wisely came to San Francisco without any personnel, relying upon this city to furnish it. It is evident that a personnel capable of caring for the food, clothing, shelter, and rehabilitation of a quarter of a million people could not be imported, and that its local organization was not possible in a day or in a week. Its formation progressed uninterruptedly and efficient work may be expected therefrom. Doctor Devine recognized on his arrival that the only organization competent to handle conditions of destitution unprecedented in number, extent, and variety was the Regular Army, thus concurring with the formally expressed opinions of the Mayor and of the Citizens' Committee, made prior to his arrival. With these other authorities, he united in urging upon me the absolute necessity of the army assuming the general duties of relief. It was realized that such duties were without the strict letter of the law.

Recognizing, however, not only the extent of destitution and the magnitude of the work involved, but also the absolute necessity of safeguarding the interests of San Francisco, of relieving distressed humanity, of regulating and systematizing methods, and of promptly restoring the greatly distressed community to former conditions, I could do no less than assume the responsibility. I therefore agreed, subject to the approval of the Secretary of War, to do the work until the Red Cross could relieve the army therefrom. Doctor Devine made special effort, by selected volunteer agents on one hand and paid assistants on the other, to organize a framework, which has taken over the work of subsisting the destitute.

While all the military orders issued upon the subject of relief originated with myself, yet they have been fortunate enough to receive Doctor Devine's approval, as following closely the lines of the Red Cross. Where modifications have seemed advisable, Doctor Devine has been invariably consulted, and we have worked together, not only with harmony but with an accord as to means and methods best suited to the occasion, which is remarkable considering our different training. The questions of special aid and rehabilitation have never been assumed by the army, nor has the military taken any special work of the Red Cross which it could possibly avoid. Only those things which seemed to be necessary in the interests of humanity have been assumed and carried on. The plan of speedy transfer of the relief work to the Red Cross was constantly borne in mind and Doctor Devine was frequently assured that it was my intention to leave the entire system in such condition as to render this transfer possible without embarrassment or detriment. Doctor Devine was further assured that everything possible would be done to aid him, and that for a short time after July 1 the camps on the military reservations of the Presidio and Fort Mason would be cared for by the army, until such near date as the Red Cross was able to assume charge.

It is perhaps needless to say that no shadow of misunderstanding, or even difference of opinion, has arisen to interrupt the cordial relations which have existed between the army and the Red Cross from beginning to end.

The efficiency and utility of the work of the army was officially recognized by the following letter from Mr. J. D. Phelan, chairman of the Red Cross and relief finance committee, who was originally the chairman of the Citizens' Committee:

FINANCE COMMITTEE OF THE RELIEF AND RED CROSS FUNDS,
OFFICE, 2001 GEARY STREET,
San Francisco, Cal., July 2, 1906.

Maj. Gen. A. W. GREELY,
Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.

DEAR SIR: I am in receipt of your letter of June 27, informing me that the army will be withdrawn from refugee camps in San Francisco on July 2, and that the services of yourself and your officers are available in an advisory capacity at any time.

Permit me to express the sincere appreciation of the finance committee for the valuable advice and hearty cooperation which you have given us in our work, and which I am sure each and all of the committee regarded as invaluable. We have almost without exception followed your suggestions and relied upon you and your officers, who served important public interests which have been intrusted to our care.

As citizens we feel that the army in time of peace has demonstrated its efficiency and usefulness under your command as it has in our days of trouble signalized its splendid qualities on the field of battle.

Again expressing our thanks, I am, yours, very truly,

JAS. D. PHELAN, *Chairman.*

RELIEF FOR THE CHINESE.

It is gratifying to report that neither in San Francisco nor in Oakland has any relief committee shown discrimination against the Chinese, and this line of action of the civilian organization has been consistently followed by the army. Far greater number of the Chinese left San Francisco, and while many are scattered through adjacent towns, they have largely returned to work.

It was the concensus of opinion that the Chinese could be best cared for in separate camps; this policy was followed in San Francisco and in Oakland. An excellently arranged camp was constructed at Fort Winfield Scott on the Presidio grounds, the only objection thereto being its distance from the inhabited parts of the city, but as practically none of the Chinese are day laborers, no special hardship has resulted therefrom. The food is good, the bedding neat, and the sanitary conditions excellent. This camp has dwindled to 50 occupants, and is kept up at army expense, pending final arrangement with the Chinese consul for its transfer elsewhere.

The Chinese minister to the United States visited both this camp and the Oakland camp. He later expressed to me his satisfaction at the comfortable manner in which his destitute countrymen have been treated. The agent of the Six Companies stated that many of them were living better than ever before. Their comfortable condition is known to me both by personal inspection and by daily reports.

The Chinese camp in Oakland was probably the best camp in that city; sanitation, food, and shelter being excellent. The first secretary of the Chinese legation and the Chinese consul expressed their satisfaction and admiration for the comfort of the camp and the prevailing system. Later, as mentioned under Oakland relief operations, the care of the Chinese was assumed by the Chinese minister.

REGISTRATION CARDS.

While it was recognized that the work of gathering information regarding the urgency and advisability of relief pertained particularly to the Red Cross, yet records of this character were occasionally made by the army. In the early days the Red Cross did not have the force for this work, which, prosecuted in the discretion of the military chairmen of relief sections, was productive of good results in eliminating impostors.

In June there was devised by the army what was known as "pink cards," a systematic effort to ascertain the date on which the destitute expected to provide for themselves in the way of food and shelter. This card was found productive of such good results that its use was continued by the Red Cross after the army control had ceased. At an early date, however, Dr. E. T. Devine, the able and efficient representative of the Red Cross, instituted a system, coupled with a thorough record of cases and conditions, which were submitted for investigation to the Associated Charities. Modifications of these cards were made with marked benefit as circumstances demanded.

PATROL SERVICE.

The conditions of the city were such for several days as to render patrol work of special importance. This duty was efficiently performed under Maj. H. C. Benson, 14th Cavalry. The services of the cavalry in this respect were highly valuable, as they were able to cover a vast extent of territory, which, under the circumstances, especially the condition of the streets, could not have been efficiently guarded by any body of infantry.

CONDUCT OF THE PEOPLE OF SAN FRANCISCO.

This report would be incomplete if it did not recognize the sterling qualities of the people of San Francisco. Almost without exception these people suffered financially, varying from small losses to total ruin. It is safe to say that nearly 200,000 persons were brought to a state of complete destitution, beyond the clothing they wore or carried in their arms. The majority of the community was reduced from conditions of comfort to dependence upon public charity, yet in all my experiences I have never seen a woman in tears, nor heard a man whining over his losses. Besides this spirit of cheerful courage, they exhibited qualities of resourcefulness and self-respect which must command the admiration of the world. Within two months the bread line, which at first exceeded 300,000, was reduced to a comparative handful—less than 5 per cent of the original number.

The conduct of the community during the days of fire and earthquake was conspicuous by its tranquillity and common sense—these qualities existing to a wonderful extent, the frightful conditions being considered. More surprising, however, was the continued good order for the ensuing two and a half months, and the lack of disorder and violence at the reopening of the saloons, when unfortunate conditions were freely predicted. The percentage of professional beggars and impostors among the applicants for relief was unusually small, and I very much doubt whether such a low percentage, estimated as not exceeding 3 per cent, would have been found in any other very large city in the world under similar conditions. While there was a general feeling that everyone had a right to relief supplies without intervention of the appointed officials, which was unsound in principle and vicious in practice, yet the community as a whole accepted with grace and good will the contrary decisions of army officials in charge.

WORK OF MOUNTAIN BATTERIES.

The 17th (Captain Irwin) and 18th (Captain Blake) Mountain Batteries of Field Artillery, ordered to San Francisco from Vancouver Barracks, Wash., were actively employed in transporting relief supplies. Each forming a pack train, with an average of 40 pack animals, they carried loads averaging 15,000 pounds for each train, and the men and animals constantly working not only facilitated the delivery of relief supplies, but also saved much expense on account of transportation, as wagons cost from \$10 upward per day.

COOPERATION OF THE NAVY.

The navy patrol.—From April 22 to May 12 a naval patrol covered the water front of the city from Fort Mason to the Pacific Mail dock, foot of First street. To this district, through the cooperation of Admiral Goodrich, commanding Pacific Squadron, was assigned Commander Charles J. Badger, his force being drawn from the United States naval vessels *Chicago*, *Boston*, *Marblehead*, *Princeton*, and *Pensacola*. The force at one time aggregated 50 officers, 79 petty officers, and 912 blue jackets. Patrol service was very efficiently rendered under Commander Badger's orders. The sanitary conditions in the district were good, and excellent order was enforced. There were no stations distributing food within the district. The regulations against the introduction or sale of liquor were strictly enforced, and to this is attributed the slight difficulty experienced in the maintenance of order. The situation was tactfully handled by Commander Badger, so that thoroughly harmonious relations were maintained with the civil authorities. In no case was the use of any weapon necessary.

A letter conveying my appreciation of the services rendered by this command was sent to Admiral Goodrich, commanding squadron.

MARINE FORCE.

The fourth military district was occupied by a force of marines under command of Lieut. Col. Lincoln Karmany. No report of operations has been received. The duties were well performed. In one case the services of an officer of this corps elicited most favorable report from an inspector, and a copy thereof was duly sent to the officer through official channels.

COOPERATION OF RAILWAYS.

Under the personal direction of Mr. E. T. Harriman, extremely valuable—in fact, indispensable—services were rendered by the Southern Pacific Railway. Most fortunately its ferry building was not destroyed, so that communication between San Francisco and Oakland was never interrupted. The coast line of the Southern Pacific Company was also soon operative, although its station and warehouse at Fourth and Townsend streets narrowly escaped destruction. Not only were special facilities afforded by the Southern Pacific Railway for promptly handling and forwarding relief supplies to the exclusion of all commercial work, but from April 18 to 26 it carried free to points beyond Oakland 78,560 persons who were destitutes or refugees from San Francisco. Similarly, the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway extended every possible facility in the way of relief supplies and free transportation. Had it not been for the very prompt and most liberal policies adopted by these railways the unfortunate conditions in San Francisco would have been seriously aggravated and the amount of suffering largely increased.

RELIEF OPERATIONS OUTSIDE OF SAN FRANCISCO.

While conditions in San Francisco were so difficult as to demand the most unremitting care and attention, yet the division commander was not unmindful of the destitution that had occurred in adjacent

towns and cities and also as to the congested state of adjacent towns from the overflow of destitute refugees from San Francisco. At the earliest possible moment attention was given to these sufferers, which is treated under the heads of Oakland, Alameda, Berkeley, San Jose, Santa Rosa, and Sausalito districts, and relief of the Chinese. The number of destitutes outside of San Francisco was variously estimated at from 75,000 to 90,000, which, with those in the city, made an aggregate certainly exceeding 400,000.

RELIEF WORK IN SANTA ROSA.

While the calamities in San Francisco from their magnitude overshadowed those in other parts of California, yet the relief work in that city was not permitted to entirely engross the attention of the army. An inspector sent on April 23 to Santa Rosa reported that the entire business portion of that thriving town had been destroyed by earthquake, but fortunately the sanitary conditions remained good and excellent order prevailed. Under an energetic local relief committee all homeless people were provided with shelter. Relief stores had been received, and the only stores needed were certain medical supplies, which were immediately forwarded. On April 30, in company with Secretary of Commerce and Labor Victor H. Metcalf, Governor Pardee, and Doctor Devine, I visited Santa Rosa, when the situation was found to be well in hand, there being no urgent need for further supplies.

Santa Rosa suffered very severely from the earthquake, its relative financial loss being perhaps greater than in San Francisco, but fortunately Santa Rosa escaped the horrors of expensive fire. Relief operations have been conducted under local committees, which have been supplied liberally with funds, food, and medical supplies. Matters rapidly assumed normal conditions, and the only criticism which could be made was the variety and quantity of food issued, which was lavish from an army standpoint. Efficient safeguards were instituted by the relief committee against fraud and imposition.

RELIEF IN SAN JOSE.

Conditions were investigated on May 6, when the situation was found to have been thoroughly cared for by the local relief committee. Fortunately charge of this work fell upon Mr. Hersey, whose energetic, businesslike, and persistent efforts admirably handled the entire situation. A small Federal guard was asked for and promptly ordered, but was ordered back on telegraphic information that the necessity therefor had passed. The business portion of San Jose was seriously damaged, and the calamity was enhanced by the deaths of 21 persons during the earthquake. Near San Jose a State asylum for the insane (Agnew's Asylum) was totally destroyed, the casualties aggregating 81. San Jose not only provided for its own destitutes, but extended aid in various forms to San Francisco refugees therefrom.

RELIEF IN BERKELEY.

Berkeley was practically uninjured by earthquake, but it became a refuge for a thousand or more destitutes from San Francisco. Through the efficient and timely efforts of the president of the Univer-

sity of California, Benjamin Ide Wheeler, and of Mrs. Wheeler, the relief was ably and satisfactorily handled by a local committee. While the possibility of military supervision was once under consideration, yet at that time neither officers nor men were available. It transpired that the local efforts, so ably directed, were equal to all demands. Berkeley was supplied with relief stores in like manner as Oakland had been, but happily the administrative burden of prompt and suitable distribution did not devolve upon the army.

OAKLAND AND ALAMEDA.

Oakland fortunately escaped any serious injuries from earthquake, and was spared the calamity of fire. It was, however, filled with refugees from San Francisco, the number in the early days being estimated from 50,000 to 75,000. The situation was promptly taken in hand by an energetic relief committee, of which the Rev. E. E. Baker was chairman. Fifty thousand dollars was allotted Oakland from the funds sent to San Francisco, but I am uninformed as to whether or not additional sums were sent to Governor Pardee and Mayor Mott for specific use in that city. Large quantities of relief supplies were shipped direct to Oakland, and whenever these were deficient in quantity or quality they were promptly supplemented by supplies billed to San Francisco, the diversions being made through Capt. Jesse M. Baker, the efficient quartermaster at Oakland pier, so as to avoid transshipment.

Realizing that the extent and continuance of the relief problem were overtaxing local resources and forces, Governor Pardee and Mayor Mott, in a conference with me, expressed the opinion that the time for military supervision in that city had arrived. There was absolutely not an officer or man who could be spared for that work. Fortunately, Gen. Charles A. Woodruff, retired, an officer of marked ability and intelligence, volunteered his services as civil aid, and served in that capacity in connection with the relief operations of Oakland, Alameda, and Berkeley from May 1 to May 8. He placed himself in communication with Mr. J. P. Edoff, the representative of Mayor Mott, and the Rev. E. E. Baker, chairman of the Oakland relief committee. General Woodruff found many different relief organizations in Oakland, all working independently and without controlling central authority. Noble as were these efforts in spirit and theory, yet their disassociated action had the consequential results of extravagance and waste, not to mention the encouragement of repeaters and impostors. General Woodruff, by tactful methods and personal appeals, succeeded in gradually concentrating the greater part of these organizations.

The rations issued originally by the generous-hearted people of Oakland were, to say the least, of a most liberal character, both as to quantity and quality. Gradually the great variety of food was reduced to absolutely essential articles—bread, vegetables, meat, sugar, coffee, and tea. The sick and delicate were, however, liberally supplied with a special diet suited to their physical needs, as recognized by medical officers and other officials.

Doctor Baker and Mr. Edoff heartily cooperated in General Woodruff's efforts to concentrate the destitutes and reduce the lavish generosity of issue to a plain living ration.

General Woodruff performed his difficult duties with very marked success until an officer was available for his relief. This officer, Maj. James B. Erwin, 9th Cavalry, entered upon his duties with energy and zeal. The relief committee, although gradually withdrawing from the work, cooperated as fully as circumstances would permit with Major Erwin, and furnished allotments to cover all his operations which were in the direction of economy and concentration.

In view of the very large number of destitutes and their scattered condition, there was ordered to Oakland for cooperation in relief work five troops of the 1st Cavalry, under command of Maj. O. J. Brown, the whole force being placed under Major Erwin's orders as far as relief work was concerned. These troops, under Major Brown's careful supervision, conducted their operations in Oakland with the same efficiency as regards relief work and with the same good conduct as has characterized the work of the army in San Francisco.

Basing his line of operations on those formulated by me in San Francisco, Major Erwin steadily labored to concentrate the refugees into selected camps, where meals were furnished. He immediately placed himself in relations with the relief committee, of which the Rev. E. E. Baker was chairman, and Messrs. James P. Taylor and James P. Edoff energetic financial members. The expenses of the work were met by allotments from the funds at the disposal of the relief committee, which in the aggregate received \$100,000 from San Francisco.

Major Erwin reports that the Oakland relief committee performed most efficient work through its subcommittees on registration, housing, health, employment, investigation, etc. It was estimated on April 20, when the work was organized, that there were about 60,000 destitute refugees in Oakland, which number had been reduced to about 30,000 when Major Erwin took charge. As showing the efficiency of the Oakland relief committee and the high character of the refugees it may be stated that employment was found by the committee for 7,538 males and 2,835 females—in all, 10,373.

The Oakland committee had the same phases of experiences as elsewhere, its early operations being marked by lavish issues of all kinds to every applicant. As Major Erwin says:

The idea of affording relief was forgotten in extending a boundless hospitality to the unfortunates of a sister city, and the real objects for which the relief committee was formed were lost sight of. However, the idea of the committee that the relief extended should be prompt and sufficient, when deserved, was right and proper.

Major Erwin recognized the necessity of systematizing the methods of transportation, storage, and records, which was promptly put in operation. He wisely placed his employees on the pay basis, and made efficiency the guaranty of continued employment. The issue of food and clothing to refugees was based on the principle that after the first emergency only the worthy deserved assistance, and that the wisest plan was to rehabilitate applicants as soon as possible. On assuming charge there were no less than 50 separate camps and stations caring for 24,407 destitutes, while possibly 5,000 more were scattered through the city independent of these depots. The necessity of concentration was evident, and this was done through the medium of a camp at Adams Point, where all were brought, except the Chi-

nese, who were retained in a separate camp. Major Erwin recognizes the services of Capt. Jacob F. Kreps, 22d Infantry, in arranging and establishing the camps, which was carried on in the same admirable manner by Capt. De R. C. Cabell, 1st Cavalry, and Capt. John T. Nance, 9th Cavalry, who were in turn successors. A liberal and varied diet was furnished through the medium of a general mess. The sanitation was excellent, connections having been made with the sewers, and water plentiful. Good order was maintained, and the policing was always good. The camp was discontinued in June, 578 people with their tentage and baggage being transferred to San Francisco camps, while the other occupants, by receiving supplies for thirty days or more, were placed on the basis of independent support.

The Chinese, in a camp established independently on Lake Merritt, were cared for in the same systematic and satisfactory manner as were the occupants at Adams Point. Under a Chinese superintendent the camp was maintained in excellent condition, its occupants never causing trouble, and, although located in the resident portion of the city, it was so admirably handled that its presence was never a cause of complaint. His excellency the Chinese minister inspected carefully the Chinese camp near the end of May, and was so gratified with the proper care of his destitute countrymen that he arranged for the future location, under Major Erwin's supervision, of the destitute Chinese in permanent wooden structures.

The services of the 2d Squadron of the 1st Cavalry, under Maj. O. J. Brown, and Troop I, 1st Cavalry, under Capt. W. G. Sills, were most efficient and satisfactory. Major Erwin says:

The conduct of the men of the 2d Squadron was most excellent and their deportment, as well as military appearance, both on and off duty, was a matter of most favorable comment by the citizens of this city, Alameda, and Berkeley.

I am indebted to Maj. O. J. Brown, commanding this squadron, to the officers in it as well as to Captain Sills and Lieutenant King, of Troop I, for a steady and loyal support which never failed me.

Major Erwin reports that from May 7 to June 3 there were issued 499,315 rations, and the cost of the relief work to the date of its closing, while under his charge, aggregated \$25,722.45. He followed the same lines of restriction as had been formulated and applied in San Francisco.

Major Erwin's work has been praised by his excellency Governor Pardee, and Mayor Mott, of Oakland. The Oakland relief committee formally expressed its appreciation of the work done by Maj. James B. Erwin, Capt. R. R. Raymond, and First Lieut. Harris Pendleton, jr., by a formal resolution which mentioned the ability and courtesy of these officers in successfully solving the difficult social problems assigned to them.

REFUGEES IN SAUSALITO.

It is estimated that about 10,000 destitutes from San Francisco sought refuge in Marin County, across the bay, from Sausalito north to Bothin. The scarcity of officers and men made it impracticable at first to exercise much supervision over these unfortunate refugees. Food was freely supplied from San Francisco and distributed by the local relief committees to every applicant. On assuming charge of the relief work I declined to continue such arrangement, but formulated regulations under which requisitions for food must be made by the supervisors or other executive authority.

On the arrival of selected officers, the care of these people was intrusted to Capt. Parker W. West, who with his assistants were actively engaged in eliminating the unworthy and providing suitable accommodations for the remainder. The number of these destitutes, originally some 10,000, was reduced to about 500 on June 30. They were scattered in outbuildings through the outlying districts or camped in detached bodies, but eventually these were concentrated near San Rafael. There was never extreme destitution among them, but they received such careful attention as their condition demanded.

THE DIVISION STAFF.

My intimate relations and knowledge of these officers cause me to speak of their services with hesitation, but to ignore them would be unwarranted. First of all should be stated the fact that all of the division records were saved through the devotion, energy, and foresight of these officers. The physical work alone was exhausting, as the office was on the eighth floor of the building, with no elevator running. No record of any value is known to have been lost.

Col. S. P. Jocelyn, my chief of staff, was a wise counselor and valued inspector. He left May 1 for Europe. The efficient work of Colonel Heizmann, of Lieutenant-Colonels Lundeen, Torney, and Febiger, and of Majors Devol and Krauthoff are mentioned elsewhere. Lieutenant-Colonel Wisser increased his reputation as an officer of special ability, his services as a general inspector being greatly enhanced by his intimate knowledge of San Francisco. Major Dunning, as military secretary, by systematic efforts and close application, has admirably handled the immense volume of additional business which has devolved upon an untrained and insufficient force, themselves serving under conditions of difficulty and hardship. Captain Haan's services have been invaluable, not only in the early days, but especially since May 1, when he has acted as chief of staff. Capt. F. L. Winn, acting as my aide-de-camp, performed especially valuable research work, which placed before the country the first definite list of fatalities and seriously wounded in San Francisco. Later his accumulated data completely disproved the current rumors that murders were committed by regulars, not a single person being thus killed.

Col. W. H. Heuer's professional advice regarding the water supply, electric railways, and other engineering questions made his services most valuable to me. Major McKinstry was most zealous and energetic in providing temporary shelter.

All these officers worked excessively, the hours of duty averaging seventeen daily until May 1, gradually diminishing thereafter. It is gratifying to recall that as an evidence of the fine vitality of the American officer, that not one has missed an hour's service by illness or disability. Practically the same statement is also true of the entire military force in San Francisco.

CONDUCT OF ENLISTED MEN.

As has been stated elsewhere, the enlisted men of the Regular Army, almost without exception, displayed high qualities of manhood throughout the extended service. They were courteous in deportment, conciliatory in bearing, and considerate of the people, besides being faithful in their military duties. Verbal reports have been

made to me of frequent cases in which enlisted men of the Regular Army, whose names are unknown, contributed greatly to the comfort of homeless people, removing the sick, making personal sacrifices, and furnishing supplies for persons to whom they were unknown. Probably the most striking instance of the sound sense, mental appreciation of the situation, administrative ability, and practicability were exhibited by three privates, Frank P. McGurty, William Ziegler, and Henry Johnson, all of Company E, 22d Infantry. Two of these men, separated by the fire from their command on the afternoon of April 19, were later joined by the third. They applied themselves to the relief of the destitute people in their vicinity on Jones street. These destitutes, numbering nearly 3,000, consisted principally of Italians, with a few Chinese and Japanese. Stopping the individual seizing of stores, these privates established a relief station at the corner of Bay and Jones streets, opened a bakery, and worked day and night, until they were found by Maj. C. A. Devol, depot quartermaster, and continued in their work by Inspector-General Febiger. These men cared for nearly 3,000 people in the way of food and shelter, and later distributed blankets and shoes issued from the army stores at the Presidio. They also secured 50 tents and organized a camp capable of accommodating 500 people, and arranged for the accommodation of about 1,500 others in shacks adjacent to the camp. In this case the division commander has recommended the issue to each man of a certificate of merit for most efficient and humane services and for voluntarily taking charge of the administration of relief to several thousand destitute refugees in San Francisco immediately subsequent to the great fire of April, 1906.

THE WORK OF THE ARMY IN GENERAL.

The services of the army in San Francisco is a unique page in military history. They have been formally recognized by the division commander in General Orders, No. 42, hereto attached, with all other pertinent general orders of the division since April 18.

Despite the strict professional training of the United States Army, it has shown unexpected powers of adaptability to unprecedented and difficult conditions. Accustomed to supreme command, it has known in a great public calamity how to subordinate itself for an important civic duty—the relief of the destitute and homeless. In this work there were no signs of military degeneration, in officers or men. Thrown into intimate relations with the State and municipal authorities, serving side by side with the National Guard of California, and with the police department of San Francisco, cooperating with the great civil organization of the Red Cross, its operations have been free from violence, from quarrels, and even from bickerings. It has received only commendation from the State, the municipality, and the local press.

I do not think it too much to claim that this service demonstrates the adaptability of the average American, who makes an unsurpassed soldier without impairing his higher qualities as a man and as a citizen.

Very respectfully,

A. W. GREELY,
Major-General, Commanding.

THE MILITARY SECRETARY,
War Department, Washington, D. C.

DOCUMENTS ACCOMPANYING FOREGOING REPORT.

I. GENERAL ORDERS.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS PACIFIC DIVISION,
No. 12. } *San Francisco, Cal., April 22, 1906.*

1. The regular troops, including the United States Marine Corps, on duty in the city of San Francisco, will control all of Golden Gate Park, all of the territory north and east of Golden Gate Park along H street to Stanyan, along Stanyan to Oak, along Oak to Fillmore, along Fillmore to Bush, along Bush to Powell, down Powell to Market, along Market to First, along First to include the Pacific Mail dock.

2. This territory is divided into six (6) districts and troops assigned with location of district headquarters as follows:

FIRST DISTRICT.

To include all ground north of Golden Gate Park between the beach and Devisadero street, including the Presidio reservation, but not including Fort Miley.

Headquarters, at the Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.

Commanding officer, Col. Charles Morris, Artillery Corps.

Personnel of command, all Coast and Field Artillery on duty in the city of San Francisco and at the Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.

SECOND DISTRICT.

To include all ground north of Union street, between Devisadero and Hyde streets, including also all of Fort Mason reservation, except the post proper.

Headquarters, at Fort Mason, Cal.

Commanding officer, Colonel Reynolds, 22d Infantry.

Personnel of command, all that part of the 22d Infantry now on duty in the city of San Francisco.

THIRD DISTRICT.

To include all ground bounded as follows: Hyde, from the bay south to Bush street, thence on Bush street east to Powell, thence on Powell south to Market, thence on Market northeast to First, thence on First southeast to water front, thence along water front to foot of Hyde street, not including wharves.

Headquarters, at Portsmouth Square.

Commanding officer, Col. Marion P. Maus, 20th Infantry.

Personnel of command, six (6) companies of the 20th Infantry.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

To include all ground bounded by streets as follows: Beginning at the corner of Devisadero and Union streets, south on Devisadero to Oak, east on Oak to Fillmore, north on Fillmore to Bush, east on Bush to Hyde, north on Hyde to Union, west on Union to Devisadero.

Headquarters, at No. 2040 Broadway.

Commanding officer, Lieut. Col. Lincoln Karmany, United States Marine Corps.

Personnel of command, all of the United States Marine Corps on duty in San Francisco.

FIFTH DISTRICT.

All of Golden Gate Park.

Headquarters, at the Park lodge.

Commanding officer, Maj. G. W. McIver, 4th Infantry.

Personnel of command, two (2) companies of the 20th Infantry and one (1) troop of the 14th Cavalry.

SIXTH DISTRICT.

To include the wharves between Fort Mason wharf and the Pacific Mail dock, both inclusive, in charge of the Navy.

PROVOST GUARD.

Headquarters, at Fort Mason reservation.

Commanding officer, H. C. Benson, major, 14th Cavalry.

Personnel of command, two (2) troops of the 14th Cavalry.

Each officer designated in this order as a district commander will establish his headquarters immediately at the point designated and will distribute the troops under his command so as best to protect the property and keep order in his district.

The chief signal officer will, as soon as possible, connect each district headquarters with division and department headquarters by wire communication.

At a conference with the Mayor of San Francisco, Cal., it was concluded that normal conditions should be established as soon as possible. To accomplish this, district commanders will instruct the troops under their commands to prohibit the seizure of all vehicles of transportation by all persons within their districts unless they have a written order signed by the Mayor or division commander and dated April 22, 1906, or later.

3. Lights are authorized between sunset and 10 p. m. In case lights are burning after this hour, sentinels will investigate quietly and inform the occupants that orders require lights to be extinguished at 10 p. m. In houses no fires will be permitted in stoves, grates, furnaces, or other fireplaces having exit through chimney flues, unless the occupants of the house hold certificates issued by authorized inspector showing the chimneys in proper condition. The importance of this provision is emphasized by the fact that no effective means are at hand for stopping fires. Oil stoves may be used.

4. All persons except suspicious characters will be permitted to pass sentinels without interruption provided they are orderly and do not destroy or otherwise molest or appropriate property not their own.

5. The division commander desires to impress upon the troops the importance of temperate action in dealing with the unfortunate people who are suffering from the awful catastrophe that has befallen them. He desires also the assistance of the people for whom every possible effort is being made and whose forbearance already bespeaks their courage under circumstances impossible to fully comprehend without experiencing them. In spite of their unfortunate condition we must ask this cooperation and assistance. Food supplies, tentage, and blankets are beginning to come in very rapidly and in a very few days it is believed that sufficient supplies of all kinds will be regularly distributed daily for the absolute want of all. It is particularly requested that no person permit himself to receive more of any kind of supplies than are absolutely necessary. Our greatest danger in the future may be expected from unavoidable insanitary conditions, and every person is cautioned that to violate in the slightest degree the instructions of the sanitary officers would be a crime that could have no adequate punishment.

By command of Brigadier-General Funston:

S. P. JOCELYN,
Colonel, General Staff, Chief of Staff.

Official:

S. W. DUNNING,
Military Secretary.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 13. }

HEADQUARTERS PACIFIC DIVISION,
San Francisco, Cal., April 24, 1906.

1. In order to facilitate the work at division and department headquarters; to avoid confusion and misunderstanding; to relieve, in part, the heavy strain on the department commander and his staff, and to simplify matters as much as possible in avoiding duplication of work, the duties relating to the following subjects will be handled exclusively at division headquarters:

(a) All general arrangements for cooperation with the municipal and State authorities relating to the control and supply of the homeless in San Francisco.

(b) All matters relating to sanitary arrangements.

(c) Distribution of troops. Under (c) all orders for change of station of troops, when not accomplished by general or special orders, will be communicated directly from division headquarters to the troops concerned, and in each case a report thereof will at once be made to the department commander.

2. The part of the command on duty in San Francisco and not assigned to specific duty in the city of San Francisco will be known as the Division Reserve. It will take station at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., under command of the senior officer, and will be under the orders of the division commander.

3. That part of paragraph 2, General Orders, No. 12, Pacific Division, 1906, headed "Sixth district," is hereby modified to read as follows:

SIXTH DISTRICT.

To include the wharves between the east line of Fort Mason reservation and the Pacific Mail dock, including the latter, in charge of the Navy.

By command of Major-General Greely:

S. P. JOCELYN,
Colonel, General Staff, Chief of Staff.

Official:

W. G. HAAN,
Acting Military Secretary.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 14. }

HEADQUARTERS PACIFIC DIVISION,
San Francisco, Cal., April 26, 1906.

1. Hereafter the commanding general, Department of California, will have entire charge of the distribution of all troops, all departmental transportation, and in general will consider all complaints and requests that come from individuals outside of the military forces.

2. The division commander will retain control of sanitation and all general arrangements for cooperation with the municipal and State authorities relating to the control and supply of the destitute in San Francisco.

3. In case it becomes necessary to redistrict the city of San Francisco, Cal., the commanding general, Department of California, will prescribe the limits of the districts and designate the location of the various headquarters and give such instructions to the district commanders as in his opinion will most efficiently control the situation.

4. All orders in conflict with the provisions of this order are hereby revoked.

By command of Major-General Greely:

S. P. JOCELYN,
Colonel, General Staff, Chief of Staff.

Official:

W. G. HAAN,
Acting Military Secretary.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 16. }

HEADQUARTERS PACIFIC DIVISION,
San Francisco, Cal., April 28, 1906.

The following regulations for the government of the several military sanitary divisions of San Francisco are announced and will be strictly followed by all concerned:

1. A commissioned medical officer of the Army has been assigned to each sanitary division by the department commander with a sufficient

number of assistants to perform the requisite duties and with authority to see that the provisions of this order are properly executed.

2. The medical officer so designated will assign sanitary inspectors whose duty it shall be to inspect the general police of the camp, its quarters and streets, the kitchens, the food, its quantity and quality, method of preparation, etc., the condition of latrines and urinals, and the general health of its population. The sanitary inspectors will make to the surgeon of the sanitary division a report of any unfavorable conditions or unusual increase in sickness, with their remarks and recommendations in the premises, these reports to be promptly forwarded to the chief sanitary officer.

3. At retreat night-soil buckets and urine tubs will be furnished at convenient places for the use of females and small children, including boys not over eight years of age, and in a separate locality similar provisions will be made for boys and men. These conveniences will be inclosed by suitable structures and will be removed at reveille by scavengers, who will clean them and place necessary disinfectants in them for use the next night.

4. The sanitary officer will provide an ample force of scavengers, who will be employed and paid by the Quartermaster's Department, to clean the latrines and urinal tubs. They will also remove all kitchen and other garbage and either cremate it or dispose of it in such safe place as the sanitary officer shall direct.

5. All persons living in camps should be warned that the drinking water, under existing circumstances, is unsafe for use unless it has previously been sterilized by boiling, and efforts should be made by inspectors to require them to put in daily practice these precautionary measures.

6. Kitchens should be located at as great a distance as possible from latrines, and people should be instructed in the fact of the easy transmission of disease by flies passing from latrines to the kitchens and infecting the food. These latrines should be located when practicable on the leeward side of the camp to avoid the blowing of infected dust on the food. It must be borne in mind that while the sanitation of these camps is now in fairly good condition there has not yet been time for the development of infectious disorders, such as typhoid fever, etc., and every means should therefore be used to protect the food supply from such infection.

7. Daily sick calls should be held in each division and slight cases of sickness treated, but all serious cases or those likely to be ill more than a few days should be sent to the Army General Hospital, Presidio, or to the temporary hospital in Golden Gate Park.

8. If any infectious diseases appear, the case should at once be sent to the Harbor View Hospital or the Hospital for Contagious Diseases at Golden Gate Park and every precaution taken for thorough disinfection to guard against a further spread of such disease.

By command of Major-General Greely:

S. P. JOCELYN,
Colonel, General Staff, Chief of Staff.

Official:

W. G. HAAN,
Acting Military Secretary.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 18. }

HEADQUARTERS PACIFIC DIVISION,
San Francisco, Cal., April 29, 1906.

I. In order to economically and efficiently perform the nonmilitary duties of distributing relief supplies, the city of San Francisco is hereby divided into seven civil sections, as described in paragraph XIV.

II. The following-named officers are charged, generally, with administrative duties, as follows:

1. Maj. Lea Febiger, inspector-general, in general charge of the organization of relief stations, of their personnel, methods of administration, and requisitions. Headquarters, Hamilton School building, on Geary, near Scott street.

2. Maj. C. A. Devol, depot quartermaster, with all questions of transportation, storage, and allied duties. Headquarters, Presidio wharf.

3. Maj. C. R. Krauthoff, depot commissary, with the commissary duties in connection with providing food supplies and the filling of requisitions approved by Major Febiger, Dr. Edward T. Devine, special representative of the National Red Cross, or other duly authorized agents or officials. Headquarters, Folsom street wharf.

4. An officer of the Army, not yet selected, with supplies other than food, and the filling of requisitions for such supplies after approval of Major Febiger, Doctor Devine, or other duly authorized official. Pending his selection these duties will be performed by Major Devol. Headquarters, Presidio wharf.

5. Lieut. Col. G. H. Torney, Medical Department, United States Army, has been placed in charge of all sanitary work. He is charged with the proper organization of sanitation, the formulation of regulations to carry out the proper measures of safety against any danger from insanitary conditions, cooperating with the health commission of San Francisco.

6. Col. W. H. Heuer, Corps of Engineers, is charged with all duties relating to engineering problems connected with the work in hand, and in this connection will consult freely with the civil authorities in regard to the water supply, sanitation, and all other matters in which engineering skill is required.

III. As far as practicable, all applications for relief (whether for food, clothing, tentage, or bedding) will be made direct to, and the administrative business connected therewith transacted directly with, the officers above named. This will facilitate relief and centralize data and action relative thereto. The officers named will, as far as possible, transact their business with each other and with outside applicants direct, that is, without reference to division headquarters, the object being to insure an economical, efficient, and prompt service for the distressed and destitute.

IV. 1. As soon as practicable an officer of the Army, with assistants, will be assigned to each of the seven sections enumerated, with the view of coordinating the work and introducing at the earliest moment such methods as will prevent dishonesty or wastage, eliminate the unworthy and impostors, and insure economical administration.

2. Wherever an officer of the Army is not available a responsible civilian of the locality, designated by Doctor Devine, will be placed

in immediate charge of each relief station and assisted in organizing a proper personnel to carry on the work.

3. As soon as possible rigid daily inspections will be made of every relief station and local regulations introduced with the view of correcting abuses, neglects, or mistakes. Relief stations will be reduced in number and personnel limited to the smallest possible number consistent with pressing demands.

4. The officer or person placed in immediate charge of each relief station will be carefully instructed by the officer in charge of the civil section to make his requests in duplicate, and those for food supplies must be separate and distinct from those for clothing, bedding, tentage, etc., because they must be filled from different supply departments. All requests must be in duplicate and submitted through the officer in charge of the civil section to Major Febiger, at the Hamilton School building, on Geary street, near Scott. In case of immediate need the requisition may be taken direct to Major Febiger.

V. It is expected and desired that commanders of military districts in San Francisco, charged with guarding of public buildings and other military duties, shall extend advice and, as far as practicable, needful assistance in the interests of the nonmilitary duties of relief.

VI. Charges of wastage, deception, theft, and improper appropriation of relief supplies have been freely made, and it is claimed that the food supply in some cases [is] too lavish in quantity and is being issued without suitable discrimination. The period of extreme distress for food has passed, and at the earliest possible moment the issue of rations must be confined to helpless women and children and refused to adult males unless they are sick or in feeble condition.

VII. For the information of division headquarters a system of inspection will be established through the Inspector-General's Department, in order that the inspectors may be facilitated as much as possible in gaining information giving a clear idea as to how the work is going on. All officers connected with the distribution of supplies will keep such memorandum records, aside from their regular records, as will enable them to give to the inspectors a summary of the work being done, the method pursued, and in general such information and recommendation as they may have for improvements and economy.

VIII. The following permanent relief ration is fixed, the amount being stated in allowance per ration or per 100 rations:

MEAT COMPONENTS.

10 ounces canned meat or salt meat or canned fish, or
14 ounces fresh meat to the ration.

BREAD COMPONENTS.

14 ounces fresh bread or 10 ounces hard bread or crackers, or
12 ounces flour to the ration.

COFFEE AND TEA.

1 pound coffee to 15 rations or
1½ pounds tea to 100 rations.

VEGETABLE COMPONENTS.

1½ ounces beans, peas, rice, or hominy to the ration.
 ¾ pound fresh vegetables (80 per cent potatoes, 20 per cent onions) to the ration.

DRIED FRUIT COMPONENTS.

1 ounce dried fruit to the ration.

MISCELLANEOUS.

15 pounds sugar to 100 rations.
 3 quarts vinegar (or pickles) to 100 rations.
 2 pounds salt to 100 rations.
 4 ounces pepper to 100 rations.
 4 pounds soap to 100 rations.
 1½ pounds candles to 100 rations.

It is recognized that exact conformity to articles herein mentioned is at present impracticable. However, the ration, commencing at noon, Tuesday, May 1, 1906, will be confined to the articles herein named, or proper substitutes equivalent thereto.

IX. After May 1, 1906, no rations beyond the articles above named, or their substitutes, will be issued from any relief station or district under military control, except on the prescription or order of a reputable physician or other competent authority. Issues of luxuries or articles of special diet must be confined to infants or invalids. Any other course will speedily exhaust the very limited means of subsistence now at the disposal of the army and of the finance committee of relief and funds.

X. At the earliest practicable moment each of the four officers charged with the supervision of the work of distribution of supplies will report approximate data from which the division commander can determine:

A. The amount of United States supplies actually received to date by the army and the amount in transit.

B. The total amount of all kinds of supplies (army relief and other relief) actually received to date by the army.

C. The total amounts issued daily to stations distributing food, clothing, tentage, etc., under army control.

D. Same for those not under army control in San Francisco.

E. Amounts issued to towns outside of San Francisco.

While present reports, through lack of sufficient force and supervision can not be exact, it is expected that they will as soon as possible be reduced to the methods generally in vogue in the Army.

XI. Officers in charge of departments will submit a report as soon as conditions permit of the disbursements made or indebtedness contracted in carrying out the relief work by the army. They will immediately submit requisitions for necessary funds, giving the period which they are expected to cover, such requisitions to be accompanied by notes explaining the reason and necessity for such funds.

XII. Officers charged with these duties will be expected to make such daily record as to enable them to make weekly, or when otherwise called upon, a brief report of the work done, and when the civil authorities resume the work to present a complete report covering their entire operations.

XIII. Rigid economy is enjoined on every officer of the Army engaged in relief work. No indebtedness will be contracted without the authority of one of the officers named in this order or the depart-

ment or division commanders. It is desired and directed that any unusual and abnormal expense be reported verbally or in writing to the division commander so that authority covering expenditures, apart from the necessary ones of the employés, material and ordinary routine, may be specifically authorized.

RELIEF SECTIONS.

XIV. *First.*—Section wherein all official relief stations are numbered between 1 and 100 is bounded as follows: On the south by Fulton street, on the east by Devisadero street, on the north and west by San Francisco Bay and Pacific Ocean, including Presidio reservation, but not including Fort Miley reservation.

Second.—Section wherein all official relief stations are numbered between 101 and 200 is bounded as follows: On the north by Fulton street, on the east by Devisadero street and Castro street, on the south by Eighteenth and L streets, on the west by the Pacific Ocean.

Third.—Section wherein all official relief stations are numbered between 201 and 300 is bounded as follows: On the north and east by San Francisco Bay, on the south by Union street, on the west by Devisadero street.

Fourth.—Section wherein all official relief stations are numbered between 301 and 400 is bounded as follows: On the north by Union street, on the east by the bay, on the south by Market street, on the west by Devisadero and Castro streets.

Fifth.—Section wherein all official relief stations are numbered between 401 and 500 is bounded as follows: On the north by Market street, on the east by the bay, on the south by Eighteenth street, on the west by Castro street.

Sixth.—Section wherein all official relief stations are numbered between 501 and 600 is bounded as follows: On the north by Eighteenth street, on the east by the bay, on the south by the county line, on the west by the Southern Pacific Railroad.

Seventh.—Section wherein all official relief stations are numbered between 601 and 700 is bounded as follows: On the north by L and Eighteenth streets, on the east by the Southern Pacific Railroad, on the south by the county line, on the west by the ocean.

By command of Major-General Greely:

S. P. JOCELYN,
Colonel, General Staff, Chief of Staff.

Official:

W. G. HAAN,
Acting Military Secretary.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 19. }

HEADQUARTERS PACIFIC DIVISION,
San Francisco, Cal., May 2, 1906.

1. In addition to the six military districts already established by General Orders, No. 12, Pacific Division, two more districts are added and bounded as follows:

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

Bounded on the north by N street and a straight line from the east end of N street over the hills to Twentieth street, continuing on

Twentieth east to San Francisco Bay; on the east by San Francisco Bay; on the south by the county line; on the west by the Pacific Ocean.

Commanding officer, Col. J. A. Irons.

Headquarters, at Jersey and Church streets.

Personnel of command, 5 companies 14th Infantry and 1 troop 14th Cavalry.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

Bounded on the north by a line running as follows: Beginning at the Pacific Ocean along H street south of the park to Stanyan street, north on Stanyan street to Oak street, east on Oak street to Fillmore street, north on Fillmore street to Bush street, east on Bush street to Van Ness avenue, south on Van Ness avenue to Market and Eleventh streets, southeast on Eleventh street to Division street, east on Division street to Channel Creek, following Channel Creek to San Francisco Bay. Bounded on the east by San Francisco Bay, on the south by Twentieth and N streets, on the west by the Pacific Ocean.

Headquarters, at Jefferson Square, Eddy and Octavia streets.

Commanding officer, General Koster, National Guard of California.

Personnel of command, all troops of the National Guard of California on duty in the city of San Francisco.

2. The limits of this district are prescribed with the express approval of the commanding general, National Guard of California.

3. The third district is modified so as to include all territory as follows, except the wharves in charge of the Navy:

Bounded on the north and east by San Francisco Bay, on the south by Channel Creek and Eleventh street, on the west by Van Ness avenue to Bush street, thence east on Bush street to Hyde street, thence north on Hyde street to the bay.

4. All officers of the various supply departments will report without delay all telegrams sent by them direct to the War Department, also copies of all replies received since April 18, 1906. This information is necessary to comply with instructions from the War Department requiring information as to financial obligations thus far entered into in this division on account of appropriations for relief funds.

5. In future all communications or requisitions asking for funds or supplies from the Quartermaster's Department, Subsistence Department, Medical Department, Engineer Corps, Ordnance Department, and Signal Corps, pertaining to the relief appropriations by Congress, will be submitted through these headquarters.

By command of Major-General Greely:

W. G. HAAN,

Captain, General Staff, Acting Chief of Staff.

Official:

S. W. DUNNING,

Military Secretary.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 21. }

HEADQUARTERS PACIFIC DIVISION,
San Francisco, Cal., May 3, 1906.

1. Many reports having been made to these headquarters that individuals have accumulated considerable quantities of relief supplies, food, blankets, etc., to the injury of the public service and the detriment of the destitute, it is directed that every officer and enlisted man serving in this command bring all acts of this kind to the official notice of these headquarters.

2. While the army has no authority to make arrests for such offenses against the public welfare, yet active steps will be taken to secure the arrest and trial of parties so offending on the charge of obtaining goods under false pretenses.

3. While regretting the necessity of inviting public attention to criminal acts of this kind on the part of a small part of the destitute people of San Francisco, yet its heinousness requires prompt and speedy punishment.

4. Any communication received from civilians, whether by the commanding officers of the districts, the commanding general, Department of California, or at these headquarters, will be treated as strictly confidential, but such communications must not be anonymous.

By command of Major-General Greely :

W. G. HAAN,
Captain, General Staff, Acting Chief of Staff.

Official :

S. W. DUNNING,
Military Secretary.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 22. }

HEADQUARTERS PACIFIC DIVISION,
San Francisco, Cal., May 4, 1906.

1. On and after May 6, 1906, no officer will make any expenditure, or in any way incur any indebtedness, chargeable against the relief appropriations under the joint resolutions of Congress, except under the specific directions of the division commander.

2. Requisitions for allotments from Red Cross relief fund, to cover expenditures absolutely necessary for most urgent cases, must be submitted to the division commander. While the continuance of absolutely necessary current expenditures are hereby authorized, all officers will be held responsible for their economical and efficient administration. Such expenditures, however, must cease on Tuesday, May 8, 1906, unless requisitions for funds are made and approved by the division commander on or before that time. The attention of officers connected with the various phases of this work is called to the necessity of immediate action in order to avoid interruptions in the work of relief absolutely necessary.

Attention is especially called to paragraph XI, General Orders, No. 19 [18], current series, Pacific Division.

By command of Major-General Greely :

W. G. HAAN,
Captain, General Staff, Acting Chief of Staff.

Official :

S. W. DUNNING,
Military Secretary.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
 No. 23. }

HEADQUARTERS PACIFIC DIVISION,
San Francisco, Cal., May 5, 1906.

1. Sanitary districts are hereby established in the city of San Francisco with limits coincident with those of military districts already established.

2. The civil authorities have designated a physician to be stationed at each military district headquarters who will be in general charge, under the supervision of the chief sanitary officer of San Francisco, of all sanitary matters other than hospitals in the military district in which he is stationed.

3. Medical supplies distributed from relief stores without charge to various parts of the city of San Francisco, other than to hospitals, will be obtained upon requisition of the sanitary officer stationed at the military district headquarters. These requisitions will go direct to the chief sanitary officer, Lieut. Col. G. H. Torney, Medical Department, U. S. A., stationed at General Hospital, Presidio. After the requisitions have been acted upon by him he will direct the issue from the medical supply depot.

4. Each district sanitary official will make a daily report on the sanitary conditions in his district, giving in a brief memorandum all the essential facts that have come to his notice. One copy of this report will go direct to the chief sanitary officer, Presidio Hospital, and one copy through the military district commander to the military secretary, Pacific Division. Military district commanders will forward these reports so that they will reach division headquarters not later than 10 a. m. on the day following the day on which the report is made. The report here required of the district sanitary officer will be submitted not later than 8 p. m. on the day for which it is made.

FREE DISPENSARIES.

5. All dispensaries that have been designated by the health commission as free dispensaries will receive their supplies by requisitions submitted by the authorized agent of the health commission direct to the chief sanitary officer at the General Hospital, Presidio, who, after he has acted thereon, will direct issue from the medical supply depot.

PERMANENT CAMPS.

6. A field officer will be designated in general charge of all permanent camps. Sites not already selected for such camps will be selected by the health commission. When the site has been definitely decided upon, the division commander will select an officer, who will have charge of the construction of the camp. He will consult with the chief sanitary officer in regard to sanitation, water supply, etc. This officer, or another officer designated in his place, will remain in permanent charge of the camp after it is occupied by the refugees. He will make requisitions for the necessary tentage, lumber, etc., upon the Quartermaster's Department through division headquarters. In filling these requisitions the quartermaster will issue, as far as possible, relief supplies not furnished by the Congressional appropriation pertaining to the relief of San Francisco.

7. Medical officers and physicians in immediate charge of the sanitation of permanent or semipermanent camps will report briefly

the results of their observations to the military district sanitary official direct, so that it will reach him not later than 6 o'clock p. m. on the day which the report is made, in order that the substance thereof may be incorporated in his daily report to the sanitary officer at military district headquarters, required under paragraph 4 of this order.

HOSPITALS.

8. All hospitals that have been designated by the health commission as hospitals to receive the sick from among the destitute will submit requisitions for medical supplies direct to the chief sanitary officer at the Presidio General Hospital. After approval by him, he will direct the issue from the medical supply depot.

NOTE.—It is to be understood that supplies issued from the medical supply depot as above described are to be used solely for destitute free patients.

9. Commissary supplies for those hospitals officially designated by the health commission, as indicated in paragraph 8, will be obtained as follows: Official in charge of hospital will make requisition direct upon the officer in charge of the special diet depot at Moulder School building, corner Page and Gough streets. After the requisition is acted upon there by the official especially designated for that purpose the supplies will be issued from that depot.

NOTE.—It is to be understood that these supplies are to be used solely for destitute free patients.

By command of Major-General Greely :

W. G. HAAN,

Captain, General Staff, Acting Chief of Staff.

Official :

S. W. DUNNING,
Military Secretary.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 24. }

HEADQUARTERS PACIFIC DIVISION,
San Francisco, Cal., May 7, 1906.

1. At the request of Dr. Edward T. Devine, all relief quartermaster supplies, such as clothing, bedding, blankets, etc., other than those furnished by the United States Government, also such tentage and other articles, utensils, etc., as are in the Crocker School depot, will be issued upon requisitions approved by Doctor Devine, Allen Pollok, or authorized agents designated by Doctor Devine; a list of the names of whom will be furnished the officer in charge of the Crocker School depot.

2. Section 4, paragraph IV, General Orders, No. 18, current series, headquarters Pacific Division, is hereby amended accordingly, and in future officers acting as chief of civil sections and Maj. Lea Febiger, U. S. A., will act upon requisitions for food supplies only.

3. After a fixed date (probably within this week), which will be publicly announced, no food will be issued from relief stations in San Francisco except to persons holding food tickets received from Dr. Edward T. Devine, or his properly authorized agents.

4. Special guards furnished for private property, such as safes, vaults, private buildings, etc., will be withdrawn at 12 o'clock noon on

Thursday, May 10, 1906. Parties deeming the continuance of these guards important must apply to headquarters Pacific Division in writing therefor, stating in their applications in full special reasons why guard should be retained.

By command of Major-General Greely:

W. G. HAAN,
Captain, General Staff, Acting Chief of Staff.

Official:

S. W. DUNNING,
Military Secretary.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 25. }

HEADQUARTERS PACIFIC DIVISION,
San Francisco, Cal., May 8, 1906.

1. At the request of the commander in chief United States Naval Squadron in San Francisco Harbor, the naval forces now on duty in the city of San Francisco are relieved from that duty, to take effect at noon on Thursday, the 10th instant.

2. For the purposes of military control the city of San Francisco is hereby redistricted; the boundary lines of each district and the location of district headquarters will be as follows:

FIRST DISTRICT.

Bounded on the south by Fulton street, on the east by Devisadero street, on the north and west by San Francisco Bay and the Pacific Ocean, including the Presidio reservation, but not including Fort Miley reservation.

Headquarters, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.

SECOND DISTRICT.

Bounded on the north by Fulton street, on the east by Devisadero street south to Oak street, thence west on Oak street to Stanyan street, thence south on Stanyan street to L street, thence west on L street to the ocean, on the west by the Pacific Ocean.

Headquarters, Park lodge.

THIRD DISTRICT.

Bounded on the north and east by San Francisco Bay, on the south by Union street, on the west by Devisadero street.

Headquarters, Fort Mason, Cal.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

Bounded on the north by Union street, on the east by the bay, on the south by Market street to Castro street, thence south on Castro street to Eighteenth street, thence west on Eighteenth street to Stanyan street, thence north on Stanyan street to Oak street, thence east on Oak street to Devisadero street, thence north on Devisadero street to Union street.

Headquarters, Page and Cole streets.

NOTE.—By expressed agreement with Brigadier-General Koster, National Guard of California, this district is placed in charge of the National Guard of California.

FIFTH DISTRICT.

Bounded on the north by Market street, on the east by the bay, on the south by Eighteenth street, on the west by Castro street.
Headquarters, South Park (Third and Bryant streets).

SIXTH DISTRICT.

All that part of the city of San Francisco south of L and Eighteenth streets.

Headquarters, Twenty-fifth and Church streets.

NOTE.—This military district comprises two civil sections—sixth and seventh. (General Orders, No. 18.) The district commander is expected to instruct his command so that it will understand the dividing line of the two relief sections composing that military district; the dividing line being the Southern Pacific Railroad.

3. The department commander will assign the commanding officers and troops to all the districts except the fourth, which will be controlled by the National Guard of California.

4. The change will take place at noon Thursday, May 10, 1906.

5. It is to be clearly understood by the district commanders that the duties of the troops are not such as will give them control over the actions of civilians going about their ordinary business. Their military duties consist in the guarding of the buildings and supplies owned by the United States and in the protection of exposed property of great value or importance at places specifically designated by the division commander. Their nonmilitary duties consist in furnishing assistance when required by the civil authorities in making arrests, suppressing riots, etc. At this juncture, however, their most important nonmilitary functions will be to assist as much as possible in the work of relief to the destitute. In order to carry out effectively this work, it may become necessary at times to assume control over the actions of people who are being fed. The necessary amount of control over persons living in camps and those who come to the relief stations for food must be left to the discretion of district commanders, who should keep themselves constantly informed of the conditions of every relief station in their district and should personally make frequent visits to the various relief stations. It is only by the most minute observations and vigilance that persons drawing food can be restrained from securing more than their share at the relief stations.

6. The officers in charge of the civil sections will handle food requisitions made by persons in charge of relief stations and forward them to the proper depots. They also have charge of the transportation and bringing supplies to the various relief stations. On account of the very small military personnel at their command, it is impossible for them to minutely observe the method of issuing at the various relief stations. District commanders are to directly cooperate in every way possible with Maj. Lea Febiger and his subordinates, charged with the distribution of food supplies to the various relief stations.

7. Such details of guard as are necessary for the preserving of order at distributing stations, for the proper protection of stores in transit, and for the preserving of order in military camps will be furnished at the request of Lieut. Col. R. K. Evans, in charge of the

camps, Maj. C. A. Devol, in charge of transportation and quartermaster supplies, Maj. C. R. Krauthoff, in charge of subsistence stores, and Maj. Lea Febiger, in charge of relief stations. These officers will be expected to limit their demands to the lowest number consistent with efficiency.

8. The division commander expects every officer to use his utmost endeavors to administer the duties pertaining to relief work, and in the most economical, prompt, and efficient manner. Relief appropriations are practically exhausted, and no expenditures from this appropriation in any department whatever will be made except under the specific authority in writing of the division commander.

9. In permanent camps where officers have been assigned to take charge as provided in paragraph 6, General Orders, No. 23, current series, Pacific Division, medical officials in charge of the sanitation will make their recommendations for any changes that may be necessary on account of sanitation to the officer in charge of the camp, whose duty it is hereby made to carry out these recommendations if possible; if not possible, to report them to the officer in general charge of all camps, who, if necessary, will report the facts to the division commander.

10. On and after May 8, 1906, every applicant for relief at the food stations under the supervision of the army, whether in Oakland or in San Francisco, will be required to state affirmatively to the officer or soldier at the station that the applicant is so destitute that food can not be obtained in any other manner than by public relief.

11. In addition, every adult male will be asked whether he is willing to accept work, and also be informed that food issues to adult males must cease at an early date.

12. All applicants answering unfavorably will be refused food. This disagreeable but important duty must be courteously but firmly carried out.

13. On and after Saturday, May 12, no food will be issued in the city of San Francisco except at camps under strict military control, save to persons bearing a food ticket issued by the Red Cross. The Red Cross has arranged to have an authorized agent at each relief station to provide for applicants who are extremely destitute and who may not have been previously registered. All parties needing public relief are informed that they can register for the purpose of obtaining a food ticket at any one of the existing official relief stations.

By command of Major-General Greely:

W. G. HAAN,

Captain, General Staff, Acting Chief of Staff.

Official:

S. W. DUNNING,
Military Secretary.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 26. }

HEADQUARTERS PACIFIC DIVISION,
San Francisco, Cal., May 10, 1906.

After Saturday, May 12, issues of free food at the relief stations will be made only on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, and for a single day only. On alternate days Dr. Edward T. Devine, special representative, National Red Cross, has arranged to have a Red

Cross official at each station in order to consider and provide for any exceptional cases of distress or destitution that may arise. This action is taken in view of the increased facilities for obtaining food, large numbers of stores having been opened, and from the belief that this will not work special hardship upon those previously obtaining food. Issues will, however, be continued to people living at such camps under military supervision as in the opinion of the officer in charge require daily issues for the proper needs of the occupants.

By command of Major-General Greely:

W. G. HAAN,
Captain, General Staff, Acting Chief of Staff.

Official:

S. W. DUNNING,
Military Secretary.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 28. }

HEADQUARTERS PACIFIC DIVISION,
San Francisco, Cal., May 13, 1906.

1. Reports of inspectors indicate occasional neglect on the part of some enlisted men in the army in connection with the relief work now progressing under military supervision.

2. The division commander enjoins upon every officer the duty of adopting severe disciplinary measures in the case of any man found guilty of intoxication, personal affront, or such specific neglects of duty as may impair the efficiency of relief measures. The taking of food or clothing and laxity of guard duty over stores in charge are particularly to be prevented. No soldiers shall be fed, clothed, or sheltered at any station at the expense of the relief fund, except on application of his commanding officer to the Red Cross, and then only in very exceptional cases approved by the division commander.

3. Since April 18 the deportment and conduct of the enlisted men as a whole have been of such very high character that not half a dozen complaints of misconduct have been made from civilian sources. It only remains for the great body of troops to see that the few indifferent men in the service rise to the standard of efficiency and excellent service rendered by the army as a whole.

By command of Major-General Greely:

W. G. HAAN,
Captain, General Staff, Acting Chief of Staff.

Official:

S. W. DUNNING,
Military Secretary.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 29. }

HEADQUARTERS PACIFIC DIVISION,
San Francisco, Cal., May 13, 1906.

I. The limits of the permanent camps established in the city of San Francisco under the provisions of paragraph 6, General Orders, No. 23, current series, Pacific Division, are prescribed as follows:

Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4 within the limits of the Presidio Military Reservation. These camps are located on the reservation as follows:

1. On the plain between the General Hospital and Lombard street gate.

2. In that part of the reservation known as Tennessee Hollow.
 3. The Chinese camp at Fort Winfield Scott.
 4. On Presidio golf links, near Central avenue gate.
 - Nos. 5, 6, and 7. In Golden Gate Park.
 5. Beginning at a point on the South Drive, opposite Fifth avenue, thence in a northerly direction along wire fence bounding west end of Deer Park, to the Deer Park road; thence in a westerly direction, along road to junction of road with Middle Drive; thence in a south-westerly direction along Middle Drive to Lone Tree; thence in a northwesterly direction along South Drive to a point at junction of South Drive and road to Japanese Village; thence in a southerly direction to point on Bridle path opposite Eleventh avenue; thence in an easterly direction along path and South Drive to point of beginning.
 6. Beginning at a point at junction of east end of Speed Road and Main Drive; thence in a northwesterly direction along Main Drive to a point 200 feet in a perpendicular line from Speed Road; thence in a westerly direction along line parallel to Speed Road to a point 2,700 feet distant from point of beginning; thence turning an angle of 90 degrees to the left to a point 200 feet south of Speed Road; thence in an easterly direction on a line parallel to Speed Road 2,700 feet to a point; thence in a northerly direction 200 feet to point of beginning.
 7. Beginning at a point at junction of Main Drive and Stanyan street; thence north along Stanyan street to Hayes; thence in a northwesterly direction along path. North Ridge road and path to the Sixth avenue entrance on north boundary of park; thence in a southerly direction to Main Drive; thence in a southeasterly direction along Main Drive to Bicycle Rest; thence in a southerly direction past the Lily Pond to Middle Drive; thence east and south on Middle Drive and road between Deer Park and Children's Playgrounds to South Drive; thence east and northeast along South Drive to point of beginning.
 8. Starting at junction of Baker street and North Point street; thence east to Laguna; thence south on Pierce street to Chestnut street; thence west on Chestnut street to Broderick; thence north to Francisco street; thence west to Baker street; thence north to North Point street, to point of beginning.
 9. All the ground within Lobos Square.
 10. East by line parallel to and one-half block east of Tennessee street, north by Eighteenth street, south by line parallel to and one-half block south to Twentieth street, west by line parallel to and one-half block west of Minnesota avenue.
 13. Franklin Park and vacant block adjoining. Includes all ground between Sixteenth street on the north, Seventeenth street on the south, Potrero avenue on the east, and Bryant avenue on the west.
 15. On Fort Mason Military Reservation.
- II. Lieut. Col. R. K. Evans, 5th Infantry, is placed in general charge of these camps, and will be known as "commander of permanent camps."
- III. Lieut. Col. Geo. H. Torney, deputy surgeon-general, U. S. A., is hereby appointed chief sanitary officer and will be under the exclusive orders of the division commander.

IV. The following troops having been previously assigned by the department commander (General Orders, No. 35, current series, Department of California) as sanitary police force, are hereby placed under the exclusive control of the division commander and under the immediate orders of the commander of permanent camps:

First Squadron, First Cavalry (Troops A, B, C, and D), and Companies B, D, E, and F of the 10th Infantry. Also of the following extra officers: Capt. E. Wittenmyer, 5th Infantry; Capt. M. J. Lenihan, 25th Infantry; Capt. A. B. Shattuck, 25th Infantry; Capt. E. B. Cassatt, 13th Cavalry; Capt. O. J. Charles, 17th Infantry; Capt. P. W. Davison, 22d Infantry; Capt. E. L. King, 2d Cavalry, and Capt. C. W. Castle, 30th Infantry.

These officers and troops will be assigned to duty in the various camps by the commander of permanent camps so as best to exercise proper control.

V. The area within the limits of the permanent camps will be under the control of the commander of permanent camps. Each camp will be under the immediate command of the officer assigned thereto by him.

VI. As far as practicable a medical officer of the Army will be assigned as sanitary officer of each camp. He will report to the commanding officer of the designated camp for duty. His relation to the commanding officer will be similar to that of post surgeon to post commander. He will submit to the commanding officer of the camp an estimate for the necessary labor and material to render and to keep the camp to which he is assigned in a sanitary condition; and will make requisitions for medical supplies and disinfectants direct upon the chief sanitary officer, who will, after action thereon, direct the issue thereof from the medical depot.

VII. Such number of enlisted men of the Hospital Corps as may be considered absolutely necessary by the chief sanitary officer will be assigned to assist the sanitary officer of each camp. He will make a daily sanitary report to the chief sanitary officer through the camp commander, who will furnish copies of this report to the officer in charge of permanent camps and to the district commander within which his camp is located.

VIII. The areas covered by the permanent camps thus established are hereby withdrawn from the control of district or post commanders, and the commanding officers of the camps are made entirely responsible for discipline, sanitation, and the carrying out of all regulations prescribed for troops on duty in the camps, and for refugees within these limits. District commanders when called upon by camp commanders will give such temporary assistance as may be necessary.

IX. All persons sheltered in permanent camps will render prompt and implicit obedience to the camp commander in regard to matters of decency, order, and sanitation. Any one failing to comply with such orders will be ejected from the camp. Any person ejected from a camp under military control for failure to obey proper orders of the camp commander will not be admitted to any other military camp. The names of ejected persons will be reported to the commander of permanent camps.

X. Commanding officers of permanent camps will submit requisitions to the proper authorities for food and clothing. They will

also, upon recommendation of the camp's sanitary officer, make requisition for special diet foods for infants and invalids direct upon the officer in charge of the special diet depot at Moulder's School, corner of Page and Gough streets. After such requisitions have been acted upon there by the officer specially designated for that purpose, the supplies will be issued from that depot. It is to be understood that these supplies are to be used solely for infants and invalids in the camps.

XI. The entire responsibility for the sanitation of all permanent camps and all the area within the limits of military reservations is assumed by the division commander. The chief sanitary officer is made responsible for such assignment of medical officers of the Army as will most efficiently control sanitary matters within these limits. No responsibility will be assumed by him or any other medical officer of the Army of sanitation outside of the limits thus prescribed, except in cases specifically authorized in each case by the division commander. Advice may be given where it is asked, but their responsibility terminates with the limits here prescribed for the proper field of action, and their entire energies will be devoted to the work thus prescribed. All garbage and other refuse of the camps will be taken to points outside of the camps designated by the sanitary officer from which it is the duty of the city health department to see that it is promptly removed.

XII. Officers or other persons now in charge of camps will continue the work until it has been properly taken over by the camp commanders, and will turn over to them such records and other information as will enable them to continue the work already initiated with as little inconvenience to the destitute as possible and give them the necessary information for making comprehensive reports upon the manner in which the camps have been conducted.

By command of Major-General Greely :

W. G. HAAN,

Captain, General Staff, Acting Chief of Staff.

Official :

S. W. DUNNING,

Military Secretary.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 31. }

HEADQUARTERS PACIFIC DIVISION,
San Francisco, Cal., May 23, 1906.

1. Paragraph 3, General Orders, No. 29; paragraphs 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 7, General Orders, No. 23, and paragraph XI, General Orders, No. 29, current series, these headquarters, are hereby revoked.

2. All reports pertaining to military camps will be made to the commanding general, Department of California.

3. All reports pertaining to permanent camps for refugees under control of the military authorities will be made through the camp commanders to Lieut. Col. R. K. Evans, 5th Infantry.

4. The chief surgeon, Department of California, is charged with the sanitary supervision of all reservations and camps under military control.

5. Capt. Leigh A. Fuller, assistant surgeon, U. S. A., is hereby detailed for special sanitary work in permanent camps for refugees under military control and will report to Lieut. Col. R. K. Evans, 5th Infantry, for instructions.

6. Company A, Hospital Corps, and the field hospital connected therewith is hereby placed under the command of Lieut. Col. R. K. Evans, 5th Infantry, to whom the commanding officer will report for instructions.

7. The sanitation of all areas outside of military reservations and permanent camps under control of the military authorities hereafter devolves on the civil authorities.

By command of Major-General Greely:

W. G. HAAN,
Captain, General Staff, Chief of Staff.

Official:

S. W. DUNNING,
Military Secretary.

GENERAL ORDERS, { HEADQUARTERS PACIFIC DIVISION,
No. 32. } *San Francisco, Cal., May 26, 1906.*

Capt. William Mitchell, Signal Corps, and 28 men of Company A, Signal Corps, will stand relieved from further duty in this division June 1, 1906, and on that date proceed to Fort Leavenworth, Kans., their proper station.

The Quartermaster's Department will furnish the necessary transportation, the Subsistence Department suitable subsistence and necessary funds for purchase of liquid coffee, and the Medical Department proper medical attendance and supplies.

By command of Major-General Greely:

W. G. HAAN,
Captain, General Staff, Acting Chief of Staff.

Official:

S. W. DUNNING,
Military Secretary.

GENERAL ORDERS, { HEADQUARTERS PACIFIC DIVISION,
No. 33. } *San Francisco, Cal., May 28, 1906.*

I. (1) Upon receipt of this order, the water supply at each of the camps under military control will be tested as soon as possible to determine its fitness for drinking purposes.

(2) Weekly tests thereafter will be made for the same purpose.

(3) The chief surgeon, Department of California, is charged with the necessary arrangements for making the tests prescribed.

II. (1) The military districts established by General Orders, No. 25, headquarters Pacific Division, May 8, 1906, are hereby discontinued.

(2) The department commander will make such rearrangement of stations of troops as to permit regimental and other commanders to properly control their organizations, except such as have been, by

orders from these headquarters, placed under the exclusive control of the division commander in connection with sanitation and in camps under military control; also such troops as are stationed temporarily in the city of Oakland, Cal.

(3) Duties in general to remain as at present, except that patrolling of streets and kindred work is to be discontinued.

By command of Major-General Greely:

W. G. HAAN,
Captain, General Staff, Acting Chief of Staff.

Official:

S. W. DUNNING,
Military Secretary.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS PACIFIC DIVISION,
No. 34. } *San Francisco, Cal., May 29, 1906.*

The 11th Infantry is relieved from further duty in this division and will proceed to Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., its proper station.

Hour of departure and strength of command will be reported by telegraph to these headquarters.

The commanding general, Department of California, is charged with the details of this movement.

The Quartermaster's Department will furnish the necessary transportation, the Subsistence Department suitable subsistence, and the Medical Department proper medical attendance and supplies.

By command of Major-General Greely:

W. G. HAAN,
Captain, General Staff, Acting Chief of Staff.

Official:

S. W. DUNNING,
Military Secretary.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS PACIFIC DIVISION,
No. 35. } *San Francisco, Cal., May 31, 1906.*

Companies I and K, 14th Infantry, are relieved from further duty in this city and will proceed to Vancouver Barracks, Wash., their proper station.

Hour of departure and strength of command will be reported by telegraph to these headquarters.

The Quartermaster's Department will furnish the necessary transportation, the Subsistence Department suitable subsistence and necessary funds for purchase of liquid coffee, and the Medical Department proper medical attendance and supplies.

By command of Major-General Greely:

W. G. HAAN,
Captain, General Staff, Acting Chief of Staff.

Official:

S. W. DUNNING,
Military Secretary.

GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 40.

HEADQUARTERS PACIFIC DIVISION,
San Francisco, Cal., June 28, 1906.

Troop I, 14th Cavalry, is withdrawn from relief work in this city June 30, 1906, and will be reported on that date to the commanding officer, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.

By command of Major-General Greely:

W. G. HAAN,

Captain, General Staff, Acting Chief of Staff.

Official:

S. W. DUNNING,

Military Secretary.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 42. }

HEADQUARTERS PACIFIC DIVISION,
San Francisco, Cal., July 2, 1906.

Since the troops and detailed officers which conditions of earthquake and fire brought into San Francisco are now gradually returning to their normal stations and duties, the division commander takes this opportunity to express his appreciation of the character and value of their services.

It is to be remarked that these duties brought together the largest force of the Army and Navy ever engaged in a nonmilitary service under the American flag. It thus follows that as this command represented typically the military forces of the nation, its conduct and bearing are of unusual interest.

On this duty have been employed two general officers, the 1st and 14th Cavalry, the 10th, 25th, 27th, 29th, 32d, 38th, 60th, 61st, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 70th, and 105th Companies of the Coast Artillery, 1st, 9th, and 24th Batteries of Field Artillery, the 11th Battalion of Field Artillery (17th and 18th Mountain Batteries), 10th, 11th, 14th, 20th, and 22d Infantry, Companies C and D of the Corps of Engineers, Companies A and B of the Hospital Corps, Companies A, E, and H of the Signal Corps, 132 staff and detailed officers, among whom were selected representatives from every corps of the Army, including volunteers from the retired list. To these were added a command of blue jackets, a battalion of marines, and a force of naval apprentices.

The work done falls readily into two phases—the struggle to save the city of San Francisco from complete destruction by fire and the succoring of more than 300,000 suffering and destitute people. The heroic efforts of the army in the heart of the city under Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston, temporarily commanding the division, happily supplemented by the labors of the navy, under Admiral C. F. Goodrich, along the water front, saved the residential Western Addition and practically all the wharves fronting the bay. The efforts of this command from daybreak of April 18 to midnight of April 20 taxed to the utmost the physical strength, the nervous energy, and the good temper of every officer and man. Yet in this fearful disaster, with its accompanying confusion and excitement, no life was taken by any man of the Army or Navy. The work and its accompaniments were dramatic in the extreme.

The labor of relief, recognized as beyond the law and assumed by the division commander from a sense of obligatory public duty, became regular by the official call for troops of the Governor of California, George C. Pardee, on the President under date of April 27, 1906.

This duty necessitated the care of nearly 350,000 people (313,117 were fed May 1), destitute in one way or another, in a city without local transportation, without food, with scant water, without sanitary facilities, and forced to cook all food on the public streets, while 200,000 had lost house, clothing, furniture, bedding, having saved as a rule only the clothing in which they stood.

It likewise involved repression of theft and violence by the vicious, noninterference with the liberty and acts of the ordinary citizen, discrimination in the distribution of food, enforcement of suitable sanitary methods, instruction in tent life (43,000 people yet live under canvas in this city), patient consideration, courteous deportment toward the homeless and destitute. Moreover, cooperation was demanded with other independent bodies, the State Guard, the municipal police, and the health commission.

The division commander learns with extreme satisfaction that the personal behavior and performance of duty of the army, of the navy, and of the marine corps have elicited general satisfaction and unstinted praise, especially from the Governor of California, the Mayor of San Francisco, the Federal officials, the Citizens' Committee, and the city press. The very rare neglects of duty and breaches of discipline merely emphasize the extremely high character of the command as a whole.

The division commander commends the adaptability and resourcefulness shown by officers and men in dealing with novel and unprecedented conditions, their consideration and thoughtfulness in alleviating distress, their unvarying courtesies to all, and their uncomplaining devotion to the community and its interests.

These services have anew exemplified the admirable attributes of the American Army, officers and men, which insure the successful application of its moral, intellectual, and physical powers to novel and difficult duties.

The record of this command in San Francisco must reflect high credit on the Army as a whole, indicating, as it does, that the soldier of the twentieth century worthily upholds in time of peril the honor of the nation.

By command of Major-General Greely:

W. G. HAAN,
Captain, General Staff, Acting Chief of Staff.

Official:

S. W. DUNNING,
Military Secretary.

II. REPORTS OF SUBORDINATE OFFICERS.

*Reports of Lieut. Col. John P. Wisser, Artillery Corps, U. S. A.,
Acting Inspector-General.*

HEADQUARTERS PACIFIC DIVISION,
San Francisco, Cal., July 12, 1906.

SIR: I have the honor to report that in compliance with letter of instructions appended (marked A), dated headquarters Pacific Division, June 25, 1906, I have made an inspection of the money accounts pertaining to the relief funds appropriated by Congress and which have been disbursed by the following-named officers: Lieut. Col. L. Brechemin, deputy surgeon-general; Maj. C. A. Devol, depot quartermaster; Maj. C. R. Krauthoff, Commissary Department; Capt. W. C. Wren, constructing quartermaster; Capt. L. D. Wildman, Signal Corps.

The accuracy of the vouchers has been verified and the legality of the expenditures determined in each and every case.

Suitable methods for protecting the interests of the Government were followed in making purchases, particularly since May 1, 1906. The extreme difficulties attending the making of purchases and the obtaining of services in San Francisco since April 18, 1906, have caused all actions to be necessarily of an emergency character, but proper inspections of materials were made when possible and well-known and reliable firms were dealt with when practicable.

In connection with the letter of Lieut. Col. L. Brechemin, of June 19, 1906, appended (marked B), investigation showed that the disbursements of the department under Lieut. Col. L. Brechemin, deputy surgeon-general, were confined to the payments for services and material strictly pertaining to the Medical Department, especially as to quarters, shelter, etc.

A statement in the case of each separate department is appended hereto (marked C), showing the amount of clerical services and the services not clerical in the different depots and at headquarters Department of California and headquarters Pacific Division, the amount of materials in each case, and the expenditures covering what may be called "permanent improvements." As nearly as was possible these expenditures are given in the aggregate for each month.

Very respectfully,

JOHN P. WISSER,
*Lieutenant-Colonel, Artillery Corps,
Acting Inspector-General.*

The MILITARY SECRETARY,
Pacific Division.

A.

HEADQUARTERS PACIFIC DIVISION,
San Francisco, Cal., June 25, 1906.

Lieut. Col. J. P. WISSER.

SIR: The division commander desires that you make an inspection of the money accounts pertaining to the relief funds appropriated by Congress and which have been disbursed by the following-named officers: Lieut. Col. L. Brechemin, deputy surgeon-general; Maj. C. A. Devol, depot quartermaster; Maj. C. R. Krauthoff, Commissary Department; Capt. L. D. Wildman, Signal Corps.

Your report should cover not only the accuracy of vouchers, but the legality of expenditures, and also whether suitable methods for protecting the interests of the Government were followed in making purchases, particularly since May 1. In regard to the latter-named point, the division commander directs your attention to the extreme difficulties attending the making of purchases and obtaining services in San Francisco since April 18, actions necessarily being of an emergent character in most cases.

In connection with the letter of Lieut. Col. L. Brechemin, of June 19, you will particularly examine as to whether Lieutenant-Colonel Brechemin's department's disbursements have been confined to the payments for services and material strictly pertaining to the Medical Department, especially as to quarters, shelter, etc.

It is desired that the statements in the case of each one of the separate departments be segregated so as to show the amount of clerical services and the services not clerical not only in the different depots but at headquarters Department of California and headquarters Pacific Division, and also as to materials purchased and especially in expenditures covering what may be called permanent improvements. Unless you should think other action necessary, these expenditures for the various departments will be given in the aggregate for each month.

Yours, truly,

S. W. DUNNING,
Military Secretary.

B.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ARMY MEDICAL SUPPLY DEPOT,
Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., June 19, 1906.

The MILITARY SECRETARY,
Pacific Division, Presidio of San Francisco.

SIR: Referring to your letter of June 13, especially that part directing me to pay, out of the allotment to the Medical Department for relief purposes, all expenses relating to transportation for sanitary purposes, all appliances and material heretofore furnished only by the Quartermaster's Department, I have the honor to inform you that such bills are not considered as properly payable by the Medical Department. As I am a disbursing officer of the Medical Department and not of the Quartermaster's Department, I am therefore obliged to decline the payment of these accounts from the special fund allotted

by the Secretary of War for the Medical Department unless renewal of each specific order is made by the commanding general, Pacific Division. In this connection attention is invited to decision of Second Comptroller, page 234, Davis' Military Laws of the United States, 4th edition.

Very respectfully,

L. BRECHEMIN,
*Lieutenant-Colonel, Deputy Surgeon-General, U. S. A.,
In charge of Depot.*

C.

EXPENDITURES FROM RELIEF FUND.

I. *Chief Signal Officer, Department of California.*

[Capt. L. D. WILDMAN, *Signal Corps.*]

	April.	May.	June.	July.	Total.
1. Services:					
(a) Clerical					
(b) Not clerical	\$32.50	\$225.00	\$727.20	\$242.50	\$1,227.20
2. Material			3,735.92		3,735.92
Total	32.50	225.00	4,463.12	242.50	4,963.12

Of this amount the following was expended in what may be called permanent improvements, \$725.

II. *Chief Quartermaster, Department of California.*

[Capt. W. C. WREN, *Quartermaster.*]

	April.	May.	June.	July.	Total.
1. Services:					
(a) Clerical					
(b) Not clerical	\$50.00				\$50.00
2. Material					
Total	50.00				50.00

No expenditures for permanent improvements.

III. *Medical Supply Depot.*

[Lieut. Col. L. BRECHEMIN, *Deputy Surgeon-General.*]

	April.	May.	June.	July.	Total.
1. Services:					
(a) Clerical		\$988.83	\$4,199.08		\$5,187.91
(b) Not clerical		7,788.94	3,638.02		11,426.96
2. Material		8,694.74	27,489.50		36,184.24
Total		17,472.51	35,326.60		52,799.11

No expenditures for permanent improvements.

IV. Chief Commissary, Department of California, Purchasing Commissary.

[Maj. C. R. KRAUTHOFF, Commissary.]

	April.	May.	June.	July.	Total.
1. Services:					
(a) Clerical		\$1,170.50	\$309.50		\$1,480.00
(b) Not clerical	\$19.50	7,347.30	a 4,534.75		11,901.55
2. Material	28,535.34	8,199.35	6,887.20		43,621.89
Total	28,554.84	16,717.15	11,731.45		57,003.44

a \$193.50 for meals.

No expenditures for permanent improvements.

V. Depot Quartermaster, San Francisco, Cal.

[Maj. C. A. DEVOL, Quartermaster.]

	April.	May.	June.	Total.
1. Services:				
(a) Clerical—				
Pacific Division	\$88.89	\$680.51	\$1,244.44	\$2,013.84
Department of California		267.50	199.00	466.50
Depot quartermaster	65.00	575.17	881.67	1,521.84
Total	153.89	1,523.18	2,325.11	4,002.18
(b) Not clerical—				
Depot quartermaster		34,627.88	6,980.21	41,608.09
Permanent camps		9,526.91	9,462.25	18,989.16
Chauffeurs	165.00	1,529.50	1,487.50	3,182.00
Total	165.00	45,684.29	17,929.96	63,779.25
Transportation—				
Land		10,418.77	37,776.81	48,195.58
Water		990.00	1,037.50	2,027.50
Autos	7,200.00	4,718.00	4,626.25	16,544.25
Total	7,200.00	16,126.77	43,440.56	66,767.33
Total, not clerical	7,365.00	61,811.06	61,370.52	130,546.58
2. Material:				
General		1,438.92	18,366.60	19,805.52
Autos		13,558.45		13,558.45
Auto supplies		773.36		773.36
Total		15,770.73	18,366.60	34,137.33

No expenditures for permanent improvements.

RELIEF FUND.

Summary of receipts and expenditures by the different departments.

Chief signal officer:	
Received	\$6,000.00
Expended	4,963.12
Acting chief quartermaster, Department California:	
Received	100,000.00
Expended	50.00
Medical supply depot:	
Received	150,000.00
Expended	52,799.11
Purchasing commissary:	
Received	125,000.00
Expended	57,003.44
Depot quartermaster:	
Received	300,000.00
Expended to July 2, 1906	168,686.09

HEADQUARTERS PACIFIC DIVISION,
INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., July 31, 1906.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report in the case of the disappearance of liquors which have been received at and transferred from the medical supply depot, the Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.:

The investigation was made in compliance with letter of instructions dated headquarters Pacific Division, July 21, 1906, copy attached (marked C). The testimony in the case is appended (marked D). During the progress of the investigation the communication, a copy of which is appended hereto (marked E) was received and acted on.

The managing editor of The San Francisco Call was requested to furnish the name of the reporter who made the statement referred to, and to send him to headquarters Pacific Division for examination. The managing editor sent the reply attached hereto (marked F). Nevertheless, the reporter appeared in person before the inspector, and on interrogation admitted that the statement in The Call referred to in the telegram was made without sufficient data, was entirely unwarranted and a mistake. That particular subject was therefore dropped.

On July 30, 1906, the telegrams attached hereto, and marked respectively G and H, were referred to the inspector, with verbal instructions from the division commander to submit a preliminary report at once, closing the investigation for the present.

The papers referred to on page 11 [92], line 7 [26], of the testimony appended hereto (marked D), relate entirely to stores of Messrs. Goldberg, Bowen & Co., seized by Lieut. Col. R. H. Patterson, Artillery Corps, and turned over to the medical supply depot, part of which were afterwards purchased for the use of the hospitals and rest returned to Messrs. Goldberg, Bowen & Co.

The evidence, so far as it goes, shows conclusively that the liquors received by the medical supply depot were all transferred to the Central Emergency Hospital, Jefferson Square, or to the Moulder School, and proper receipts taken in every case. The receipts could not be verified, as they are now in the possession of Colonel Brechemin, and the War Department has indicated that it is not deemed practicable to have them returned to headquarters Pacific Division for use and reference. The liquors sent to the Moulder School are still on hand there, except the broken packages, which were sent to the Central Emergency Hospital, Jefferson Square.

A letter was forwarded by the inspector, copy inclosed (marked I), requesting that Colonel Brechemin be directed to submit a full report of all liquors received by and transferred from the medical supply depot after the great fire of April 18-21, 1906. No reply has been received as yet, although it is known that Colonel Brechemin is at work on this report.

The evidence is, of course, very incomplete, but, so far as it goes, the inspector is satisfied that all the liquors transferred from the medical supply depot are properly accounted for, as receipts were taken in every case, wagons were guarded by sentinels, and in many cases a commissioned officer accompanied the wagon trains. As regards the liquors received by the medical supply depot, the evidence

shows that the goods came without invoices of any kind. Whether or not an inventory was taken by Colonel Brechemin will probably appear in his report to be submitted, and the amount of such goods received will then be determinable.

Conclusion.—The conclusion, from the evidence now available, is therefore that the liquors of all kinds received by the medical supply depot, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal., were promptly stored and cared for there after their receipt, and were afterwards transferred to the Central Emergency Hospital, Jefferson Square, and to the Moulder School. The liquors transferred to the Moulder School are there now, with the exception of certain broken packages, which were transferred from the Moulder School to the Central Emergency Hospital.

Very respectfully,

JOHN P. WISSER,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Artillery Corps,
Acting Inspector-General.

The MILITARY SECRETARY,
Pacific Division.

On July 31, 1906, after closing this report, the telegram, a copy of which is appended (marked K), was received from Col. L. Brechemin.

[Indorsement.]

Approved, but a final report should be made after Colonel Brechemin reports fully.

A. W. GREELY,
Major-General, Commanding.

EXHIBIT A.

[Telegram.]

SIGNAL CORPS, UNITED STATES ARMY,
Moulder Warehouse, June 2, 1906.

Maj. C. R. KRAUTHOFF,
Folsom Street Dock:

Eight wagonloads of miscellaneous drugs and hospital supplies sent here from the Presidio. Order not signed. Drivers instructed to deliver same to Moulder warehouse. Have no space for them. Please wire instructions.

KILIAN.

EXHIBIT B.

[Telegram.]

SIGNAL CORPS, UNITED STATES ARMY,
Moulder Warehouse, June 2, 1906.

Captain KILIAN,
Moulder Warehouse:

Reference your telegram, do not receive drugs and hospital supplies from Presidio.

KRAUTHOFF,
Commissary.

EXHIBIT C.

HEADQUARTERS PACIFIC DIVISION,
San Francisco, Cal., July 21, 1906.

Lieut. Col. JOHN P. WISSER,
*Inspector-General, Pacific Division,
 Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.*

SIR: The division commander desires that you examine into and report on all liquors which have been received at and transferred from the medical supply depot to all points in the city of San Francisco. In this report it is desired that you distinguish between liquors which belong to the regular medical supply and those which were sent here for relief purposes. This report should show quantities shipped and received, with time and place of destination.

Very respectfully,

S. W. DUNNING,
Military Secretary.

EXHIBIT D.

TESTIMONY IN THE CASE OF THE DISAPPEARANCE OF LIQUORS WHICH HAVE BEEN RECEIVED AT AND TRANSFERRED FROM THE MEDICAL SUPPLY DEPOT (LETTER DATED HEADQUARTERS PACIFIC DIVISION, JULY 21, 1906).

JOHN K. WAGGAMAN, teamster, was called, and, having been duly sworn by Lieut. Col. John P. Wissar, Artillery Corps, acting inspector-general, testified as follows:

Question. What is your occupation?

Answer. Until to-day I have been train master for the depot quartermaster, San Francisco, Cal.

Question. Now, what is your position?

Answer. I don't know exactly; I am employed by the post quartermaster, Presidio.

Question. Please state what you know of the transportation of liquors from the medical supply depot to other points in this city.

Answer. All the liquor that I know of went to Goldberg & Bowen; one wagonload supposed to contain liquors.

Question. Do you remember the date?

Answer. No, sir; I could not give you the date.

Question. State more fully about it.

Answer. They refused to accept them. They were returned to the medical supply depot.

Question. What became of them after that?

Answer. That I am unable to state.

Question. But you do state that they went afterwards to the Moulder School?

Answer. No, sir; you misunderstood. I said that the load I took to the Moulder School were boxes labeled "maltine" and "creoline," to the best of my knowledge.

Question. Did you have any information that they contained liquor?

Answer. No, sir; I have no reason to think that they did.

Question. Go on.

Answer. They refused to accept them at the Moulder School. Captain Kilian stated that they had no doctor there, and they did not need any medical supplies. He told me to take them back where I got them, which I did.

Question. To the medical supply depot?

Answer. Yes, sir. That afternoon I pulled them back to the Moulder School.

Question. Did they accept them?

Answer. No, sir; I was held there an hour and fifteen minutes and then told to take them to the Jefferson Square Central Emergency Hospital.

Question. What happened then?

Answer. That is all.

Question. They received it?

Answer. Yes, sir.

Question. How many cases were there?

Answer. I am unable to say. There was a man always sent from the medical supply depot, and he had them sign a receipt and turned it in to the medical supply depot.

Question. Did you haul any other loads that were supposed to contain whisky?

Answer. No, sir.

Question. Do you know anything further about the matter that appeared in the papers this morning regarding the whisky?

Answer. No, sir; only that Captain Kilian came down there and asked me about it, if I knew or remembered when he refused to accept a wagonload of goods. I told him I did. He asked me what it contained. To the best of my knowledge and belief it contained maltine and creoline, as it was so labeled. There was a man with Captain Kilian and he said, "Didn't some of it contain whisky?" I replied, "I don't know you; it is none of your business." He says, "I see you have read the papers; I see you are posted." He asked my name. Then he asked me where I took it. I told him to the Central Emergency Hospital. I told him all the employees had left, and there was not sufficient force to unload it. So, sooner than lose more time, we volunteered to unload it. Then they gave all the teamsters a drink.

Question. What! A drink?

Answer. Yes, sir; whoever was in charge there—out of a small demijohn. So he says, "Are you sure about that?" I says, "Yes." He came back and asked me if I took a receipt for it. I told him, "No." I didn't have any authority to take a receipt. There was a man sent from the medical supply with a receipt, which I suppose was signed, but I don't know. He was with the wagon.

Question. Did you find out who this man was?

Answer. No, sir.

Question. How long have you been connected with the service?

Answer. Off and on, sir, for about twenty years, I guess.

Question. What were you before the earthquake and fire?

Answer. Well, I had just got back from Manila about a year ago. I was master of transportation over there for General Bell and General Lee. That

was at the brigade corral. I have been employed in the post here continuously since about the 21st day of September, two years ago, when I came back from the islands.

Question. Have you ever had any trouble with the army officers with whom you served?

Answer. No, sir.

Question. Is there any other information that you can give me with reference to the transportation of liquors from the medical supply depot?

Answer. The only thing is there were several wagonloads—I don't know how many—I understood were shipped to Oakland. Whether they were or not I could not say.

Question. Do you know that these contained liquors?

Answer. No, sir; I do not. I know part of them contained beer.

P. J. KING was then sworn by the inspector, and testified as follows:

Question. What position did you hold until recently?

Answer. Acting quartermaster, under Lieutenant Powell, from about May 20 to June 30, at the medical supply depot.

Question. Please state what you know of the transportation of liquors of any kind from the medical supply depot to points in the city.

Answer. On or about June 3 or 4—between the 1st of June and 5th of June—Colonel Brechemin ordered the whisky stored in warehouse 3 shipped to the health department or Moulder School. The train of wagons was loaded with barrels of whisky. The train master (whose name, I believe, was Holtman or Boltman—depot quartermaster's train master) signed for the load. He signed under Colonel Brechemin's orders. Colonel Brechemin ordered me to make out a receipt for the whisky; one I made out for the train master to sign and one for him to have signed when it reached its destination. I headed the receipt, "Health Department, Moulder School." On the return of the wagons the train master turned over the receipt to me, and I destroyed his receipt to the quartermaster for the load, as I had the original receipt from the receiver at the Moulder School. I turned the receipt over to Colonel Brechemin.

Question. Do you know who signed it?

Answer. I can not recollect the name, sir.

Question. But it was signed for at the Moulder School?

Answer. It was signed for at the Moulder School. It was signed, but they had not changed the heading where they signed it. I did not ask the driver where he delivered it.

Question. How many wagons were there?

Answer. I believe, eight. The next shipment of whisky was a day or two after. I shipped the remainder of the whisky in warehouse 3 in barrels and also the whisky in warehouse 4—that is, wines, cordials, bitters, etc. The wagon master was also given a receipt to have signed when he delivered it. The receipt was headed, "Health Department, Moulder School." On his return the wagon master brought me two receipts—one for the full barrels and full cases received at the Moulder School; another was a copy of the broken cases, partly emptied barrels and demijohns received at the Central Emergency Hospital, Jefferson Square, signed by Doctor Hughes. I asked the wagon master why he did not deliver it all to the Moulder School. He replied that they would not receive any but full barrels and full cases, and that they directed him to deliver the partly emptied kegs, barrels, and demijohns to the Central Emergency Hospital at Jefferson Square. That is all pertaining to

the whisky that I had anything to do with the shipment of. There was whisky shipped to Goldberg & Bowen, Oakland, but that was shipped by Mr. Byrne, the chief clerk of the medical supply depot. This occurred previously—in the early part of May, not later than the 15th of May. I was requested by Colonel Brechemin to send a guard to escort the whisky to its destination. This I did.

Question. Is there any further information that you can give me on this subject?

Answer. No, sir. Colonel Brechemin has all the receipts, and dates I am not positive of.

Question. What has been your service in connection with the Army previous to the earthquake and fire?

Answer. I worked in the Medical Department, 655 Mission street, since January, 1903.

Question. Has your conduct always been satisfactory to the officers under whom you served, so far as you know?

Answer. Yes, sir.

WILLIAM L. BOLTON, wagon master, depot corral, was sworn by the inspector-general, and testified as follows:

Question. Please state in full what you know of the transportation of liquors from the medical supply depot to points in the city.

Answer. On the 23d day of June I was ordered by Captain Nugent to take a train of either five or seven wagons—I have forgotten which—and report to the medical supply depot, and haul whisky from the Presidio to the Moulder warehouse. I arrived there. Colonel Brechemin had the wagons loaded with cases of whisky and barrels, and I requested him to put a soldier in charge of the whisky, which he did, I going along to see that the teamsters did not tamper with the cargo. I arrived at the Moulder warehouse and reported to Captain Kilian, and he ordered it unloaded there, which we did. I found out that one of the clerks employed there was going to receipt for the whisky, and I advised the soldier to have Captain Kilian himself receipt for it in person. Captain Kilian informed me it was none of my business and that when anything was invoiced to him he would sign for it. He told me to mind my own business and he would mind his. So the clerk signed the receipt and returned it to the soldier, who returned it to some one in the medical supply depot, I don't know whom.

Question. Then the whisky that you hauled was left at the Moulder School, so far as you know?

Answer. Yes, sir.

Question. Who was the soldier you refer to?

Answer. I don't know; I think it was a messenger in one of the quartermaster's offices of the Presidio—I don't know whether Major Devol's or Captain Nugent's. That is all I know about it.

Question. How long have you been connected with the depot quartermaster's?

Answer. Just since the 24th of April. I was transferred from the Presidio—from the depot quartermaster's office—at the trouble.

Question. What was your duty at the Presidio?

Answer. I was carried as teamster; was working in the wheelwright shop.

Question. For how long?

Answer. Probably about two months. I have been altogether employed for two years in the Quartermaster's Department, Presidio, as teamster.

Question. Did you at any time take any whisky from the medical supply depot to Goldberg, Bowen & Co.?

Answer. No, sir.

Question. Or any other whisky dealers in town?

Answer. No, sir.

Question. Did you have any beer or liquors transported to the ferry for Oakland?

Answer. No, sir.

Question. Do you know anything further as to what became of this whisky that was taken back from the Moulder School to the medical supply depot?

Answer. No, sir; I never hauled any.

SAMUEL A. BYRNE, chief clerk of the medical supply depot, was sworn by the inspector, and testified as follows:

Question. Will you state in full what you know of all liquors received at and transferred from the medical supply depot to points in the city?

Answer. All that I know or had anything to do with, with reference to the shipment of liquors, was on June 23—two wagonloads. I oversaw their being loaded in Colonel Brechemin's absence. There were two wagonloads, 41 cases in each wagon, making 82 cases on the receipt from the guard.

Question. Where did they go?

Answer. To the Moulder schoolhouse. We had a guard placed over them.

Question. An enlisted man?

Answer. Yes.

Question. Who receipted for it?

Answer. Yes; he receipted for the cases.

Question. You don't know anything about a further receipt?

Answer. No, sir.

Question. How did the medical supply depot get this whisky—where did it come from?

Answer. I don't know.

Question. It was not purchased by the Medical Department?

Answer. That I could not say.

Question. In the vouchers that I overlooked with you there was no mention of any beer, whisky, or liquors of any kind?

Answer. No, sir; none of any kind.

Question. Is there anybody in the medical supply depot who would know where they came from besides Colonel Brechemin, who is absent?

Answer. Not to my knowledge. All that I know of is that I receipted, on or about the 25th of April, for one wagonload of assorted liquors from Goldberg, Bowen & Co., which was stored in the medical warehouse of the General Hospital, and reported to Colonel Brechemin.

Question. Were the cases that you saw shipped from the medical supply depot to the Moulder School labeled whisky?

Answer. Yes, sir; they were.

Question. Did you superintend the shipment of any supplies to the Moulder School labeled "maltine" or "creoline"?

Answer. No, sir.

Question. Do you know of any such supplies?

Answer. No.

Question. Is there any further information that you can give me on this subject, or can you give me the names of any persons who can give me information upon it?

Answer. Mr. Sternberg might have some knowledge of it.

Capt. JULIUS N. KILIAN, commissary, U. S. A., was interrogated by Lieut. Col. John P. Wisser, Artillery Corps, acting inspector-general, on July 23, 1906, at the Moulder School, and having been duly sworn by the inspector, testified as follows:

Question. Will you please state all the liquors of any kind that you have received from the medical supply depot in this city since the earthquake and fire?

Answer. I took charge of this warehouse on May 1, 1906, and I found a large quantity of liquors and medical supplies in the warehouse. In consulting with Major Krauthoff, who was my superior officer, he instructed me to send all medical supplies of every description to the medical supply depot at the Presidio; all quartermaster's stores to the Crocker School. A similar order I received afterwards, I think, direct from Major-General Greely. I had not received for this whisky and was not accountable for it, so I sent it within two or three days to the medical supply depot at the Presidio in accordance with these instructions.

Question. You don't remember how much there was?

Answer. A large quantity; there must have been over 10 or 12 wagonloads.

Question. Barrels and cases?

Answer. No, only cases; no barrels. On June 2, between 11 and 12 o'clock, a teamster came into the office here and informed me that he had 8 wagonloads of whisky for the Moulder warehouse. I told him that he had made a mistake in bringing the whisky here; that all whiskies or medical supplies go to the medical supply depot at the Presidio. He informed me that it was from there he was sent here to me. Upon my request for the dray bill or waybill he produced a slip of paper upon which there was nothing written but, if I remember correctly, "179 cases of hospital supplies." That is my best recollection of it. There was no name and no directions on this slip of paper. The wagon master informed me that it was a colonel of the United States Army who sent him here. I doubted his word, maintaining that if an officer of the United States Army had sent any stores to me he would sign his name and rank and give the authority by which he directed it to me. Prior to that I had questioned him as to whether it was Major Krauthoff, Major Devol, or Colonel Febiger. He stated that it was neither one of these names, but it was a colonel with a name that was hard to remember and hard to pronounce. When, thereupon, I refused to take the stores he argued with me, saying that it was a hard matter for his horses to return to the Presidio and possibly be sent back here. So, to make sure that there was no mistake, I wired Major Krauthoff at Folsom street dock, asking instructions. (See Exhibit A, appended.) About half-past 12 o'clock I received Major Krauthoff's answer, instructing me not to receive drugs and hospital supplies from the Presidio. (See Exhibit B, appended.) About 5 o'clock in the evening the same wagon master, accompanied by a first lieutenant, assistant surgeon in the United States Army, whose name I do not know—I think, however, it was Lieutenant Powell—came again to demand of me to receive the stores, the lieutenant saying that it was a direct order from General Greely. I informed him that I had written orders from General Greely not to receive any other stores but subsistence articles, and that unless I had a written or direct

order I would not receive them. After talking the matter over with the lieutenant and Dr. George H. Richardson, contract surgeon, United States Army, I decided to consult Doctor Shiels, who was then and is now in charge of hospitals and charitable institutions. Doctor Shiels in my presence called up the doctor in charge of the Central Emergency Hospital, at Jefferson Square, and asked him whether he had room for eight wagonloads of medical supplies. I think Doctor Shiels said whisky; the wagon master told me it was whisky, and I reported to Doctor Shiels that it was whisky. He evidently received an answer in the affirmative, and addressing me, he said, "Captain, it will be all right to send it over to the Central Emergency Hospital, in Jefferson Square." I immediately returned to the warehouse and informed the lieutenant, who, in my presence, instructed the wagon master to go and deliver the stores at the Central Emergency Hospital, in Jefferson Square, on Geary and Gough streets. The lieutenant started with the wagon master in that direction. Do you want me to tell you all I know about it?

Question. If you please.

Answer. On or about June 15 I was called by telephone to Doctor Devine's office in the Hamilton School, the request being that Mr. Bicknell, assistant to Doctor Devine, wanted to see me on a private matter. Upon arrival there Mr. Bicknell stated that they had a quantity of whisky coming, part of which would have to be received immediately, and whether I could possibly make room for it at the Moulder schoolhouse, as the committee were desirous of placing it in my charge, for the reason that a large quantity of similar stores had disappeared and no trace of it could be found; and my impression now is that he stated that for that very reason they did not desire this quantity of whisky stored at the Central Emergency Hospital, in Jefferson Square. I stated that whisky not being a subsistence article, I did not like to be responsible for it, and, in the second place, that it always causes trouble in a warehouse; that men who could be trusted with all other stores would have to be closely watched, so that it causes a great deal of trouble and annoyance; that personally I was opposed to being made a storekeeper of intoxicating liquors. Upon my request, however, that nothing but original packages should be turned over to me and that under no circumstances orders would be given for part of the whisky, and as a personal accommodation to Mr. Bicknell and Doctor Devine, I would take charge of any amount of liquor that they wanted me to take care of.

(At Captain Kilian's request a clerk brought him a warehouse book, consulting which he continued:)

On June 15 we received 45 cases of whisky from the Santa Fe warehouse, 1 case being in bad condition. On June 23 I received 2 loads of whisky—1 of 38 and 1 of 40 cases, 1 bottle being broken in one of the cases. On June 23, later in the afternoon, 82 cases more were received. This came from the Presidio. Again, on June 26 I received from the Presidio 25 barrels of whisky. On June 28 there were received from the Presidio 3 barrels of claret, each about half full; 1 keg of port, about 8 gallons; 1½ barrels of port, about half full; again 1½ barrels of port, about half full; 1 barrel of port, about three-quarters full; 1 barrel of sherry, three-quarters full; 2 barrels whisky, nearly empty; 1 barrel of gin. On June 29 I received from the Presidio 13 barrels of whisky, 9 boxes of whisky; 13 cases of port. All broken packages or barrels not full I sent to the Central Emergency Hospital, in Jefferson Square. These included 4 cases whisky; 1 keg brandy; 8 demijohns assorted liquors; 2 cases sherry; 1 barrel sherry; 1 demijohn vinegar; 4½ gallons alcohol; 1 keg port, about 8 gallons; 1½ barrels port, about half full; 1 barrel port, three-quarters full; 1 barrel sherry, three-quarters full; 1 barrel whisky, nearly empty; 1 barrel whisky, nearly empty; 1 barrel gin, about half full. I have now on hand 160 cases whisky, 38 barrels.

Question. Part of this you say you received from the Presidio. What office in the Presidio do you refer to?

Answer. The medical supply depot.

Question. Who received the liquors sent to the Central Emergency Hospital?

Answer. I don't know, sir.

Question. Did you get any receipt from anybody there?

Answer. No, sir; I got no receipt and demanded none. I didn't take charge of the liquor at all; I refused to take it.

Question. Who was in charge of the Central Emergency Hospital at that time?

Answer. If I am not mistaken, Doctor Hughes.

Question. Was this liquor sent to the Central Emergency Hospital with the consent and knowledge of the people who asked you to store it for them—Doctor Devine and Mr. Bicknell?

Answer. Yes.

Question. The whisky that was stored at the request of Mr. Bicknell, is that still on hand in your warehouse—all of it?

Answer. Yes; all of it with the exception of those broken packages sent to the Central Emergency Hospital.

Question. As to the broken packages, you didn't tell Mr. Bicknell?

Answer. Yes, I did. I made an express condition that I was not to be asked to store broken packages or barrels only part full, and so I sent all broken packages to the Central Emergency Hospital. I have no other information on the subject.

On June 24, while Lieut. Col. John P. Wisser, Artillery Corps, acting inspector-general, was examining witnesses at the medical supply depot, Presidio of San Francisco, SAMUEL A. BYRNE, chief clerk, medical supply depot, appeared and stated that he desired to modify his testimony previously given. With reference to the subject of papers left in the office by Colonel Brechemin, he now testifies that certain papers were left, and these he handed to the inspector-general; also that there were papers in the safe relating to Goldberg, Bowen & Co.

C. M. WOLLENBERG, purchasing agent for the relief work at the medical supply depot, having been sworn by the inspector, testified as follows:

Question. Will you please state what you know with reference to the receipt and delivery to points in San Francisco of liquors by the medical supply depot, and of their transportation to different parts of the city since the fire of April 18–21, 1906?

Answer. Well, I can not state much about the receipt of it, Colonel. I have nothing to do with the receipt of the liquors at all. While I was not in an official way in charge of the issuing of liquors, I know that no liquors went out of here without requisition and a receipt being given for them after the depot was located on these grounds. On the shipping of the liquors to Moulder School, the wagons were loaded in the morning and returned here shortly before noon, as the contents of the wagons were refused.

Question. What date was that?

Answer. I can not state the date.

Question. How many wagonloads were there—about?

Answer. About eight. To my recollection, a train of eight wagons. It consisted of relief stores entirely; that is, not regular army supplies—drugs and liquors.

Question. Well, by relief stores you mean stores that had been donated?

Answer. Donated. The cases were marked, "General Funston, for San Francisco relief," "San Francisco sufferers;" a lot of liquor was marked that way—nothing else on cases at all; and "Red Cross, Doctor Devine:" four or five marks. I helped to pack part of the goods that went in that shipment. Later on in the day, I should judge between 3 and 4 o'clock, the wagons were again sent to the Moulder School, in charge of Lieutenant Powell. Next day I heard him state he had, after a great deal of trouble, succeeded in delivering the goods.

Question. Where?

Answer. My impression was, to the Moulder School, but I can not state positively. There was another shipment delivered to Goldberg, Bowen & Co., for which we hold Goldberg, Bowen & Co.'s receipts. The inventory of these goods was made by a clerk of Goldberg & Bowen's and two clerks of this depot. The goods were loaded here on army wagons and accompanied by Goldberg & Bowen's men and a guard when they left the depot. My understanding was they were to go to Oakland, but their disposition was in the hands of Goldberg, Bowen & Co.'s representatives. There was a third shipment of liquor toward the last of June consisting of some case goods, not barrels, which left here in two or three wagons. I don't think it was over three. I understood they were to go to the Moulder School. They also left in charge of the wagon master and sentries on the wagon. The drugs that we sent out in the latter part of June—well, after the middle of June—were all delivered to the Central Emergency Hospital, and I personally seen them in the hospital. They might be away from there now, but they were there during different visits that I paid to the hospital.

Question. Have you any record of the sentry who accompanied the wagons?

Answer. I don't know anything about that.

Question. Do you know his name?

Answer. No, sir. It was customary to send down to the guard that was stationed below here and ask for a sentry, and there was sometimes two or three.

Question. Of what organization was this guard?

Answer. I could not tell you. The case goods I could identify. I know the brands on them. As to the maltine, we had nearly a carload of it. That was part of the shipment refused down there. All of it went out that day. There was also lots of creoline for relief. Creoline is a disinfectant. We emptied two tents that date right out here.

Question. Is there any liquor stored here now?

Answer. Yes; there is—regular supplies.

Question. No; but I mean that which came as relief?

Answer. No; there is no relief stores. The relief whisky was all delivered. We might have a few cases of relief whisky here that were to take the place of regular army whisky issued for relief purposes and replaced with this whisky.

Question. You don't know how much?

Answer. No.

Question. Are there any records here at present showing the liquors received by the medical supply depot?

Answer. I will ask Mr. Sternberg. No; the books are not here. They were taken with the other papers East. The record was kept in those books of everything received. For the most part, we don't know where it came from. It was simply marked "Quartermaster's dock." We had no way of telling who sent the goods in.

Question. Is there any other information you can give me on the receipt and transportation of liquors by and from the medical supply depot?

Answer. No; I believe not.

EXHIBIT E.

[Telegram.]

SIGNAL CORPS, UNITED STATES ARMY,
Tacoma, Wash., July 26, 1906. (Received 27th.)

DUNNING,

Military Secretary, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.:

Advise Wisser that I desire investigations looking to accuracy statements in The Call alleging distribution liquor through volunteer nurses from Presidio, presumably General Hospital. While having confidence that such statements are unfounded, yet consider it advisable in present condition public press to investigate anything they charge. Suggest as first step that Wisser interview Call reporter and ascertain his source of information. If such seems unreliable drop matter, but otherwise follow it up. Address Vancouver Barracks till Saturday noon.

8.28 a. m.

GREELY,
Major-General.

EXHIBIT F.

THE SAN FRANCISCO CALL,
Market and Third Streets, San Francisco, July 28, 1906.

Lieut. Col. JOHN P. WISSER,

Headquarters Pacific Division, U. S. A., City.

DEAR SIR: The only possible information our reporter could give you, concerning the alleged distribution of liquor through the volunteer nurses at the Presidio, would be what was published in this paper in that regard, plus the names of the persons from whom he obtained the facts upon which the article was based. It is the rule of The Call not to make public the sources of its information, and on this account I can see no good to be gained from sending a reporter to you as is requested in your letter of July 27.

Yours, very truly,

E. S. SIMPSON,
Managing Editor.

EXHIBIT G.

[Telegram.]

SIGNAL CORPS, UNITED STATES ARMY,
Headquarters Pacific Division, San Francisco, July 28, 1906.

MILITARY SECRETARY,

Washington, D. C.:

Reference to papers of Lieutenant-Colonel Brechemin pertaining to relief work, owing to alleged loss of quantities of liquor, desired information from Colonel Brechemin as to time, from whom, and quantities of liquor received, and to whom, quantities, time, and receipts for liquors transferred from medical supply depot.

DUNNING,
In absence Division Commander.

EXHIBIT H.

[Telegram.]

SIGNAL CORPS, UNITED STATES ARMY,
Washington, D. C., July 27, 1906. (Received 28th.)

COMMANDING GENERAL PACIFIC DIVISION,
San Francisco, Cal.:

Reference your telegram 21st instant, Surgeon-General reports not practicable to return to San Francisco all records pertaining to relief work, as more important papers are being used to ascertain value of medical property furnished for relief work and to settle money and property accounts of Lieutenant-Colonel Brechemin. If you state specifically what information is needed, effort will be made to furnish it from records in Surgeon-General's Office.

By order Acting Secretary of War:

MCCAIN,
Military Secretary.

8.06 a. m.

EXHIBIT I.

HEADQUARTERS PACIFIC DIVISION,
San Francisco, Cal., July 23, 1906.

The MILITARY SECRETARY,
Pacific Division.

SIR: I have the honor to request that Lieut. Col. Louis Brechemin, Medical Department, deputy surgeon-general, now in charge of medical supply depot, New York City, be directed to furnish me with a report of all liquors which were received at and transferred from the medical supply depot, San Francisco, Cal., to all points in the city of San Francisco during the time, since the earthquake and fire, that he had charge of said depot, inclosing to him, for his information, a copy of the letter, dated headquarters Pacific Division, July 21, 1906, directing me to examine into the subject.

Very respectfully,

JOHN P. WISSER,
*Lieutenant-Colonel, Artillery Corps,
 Acting Inspector-General.*

EXHIBIT K.

[Telegram.]

NEW YORK, *July 31, 1906—2 p. m.*

Lieut. Col. JOHN P. WISSER,
Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.:

Referring to article in Chronicle of July 24, page 12, I hold receipt from Dr. C. T. Millar, dated June 2, for eight wagonloads of miscellaneous drugs and articles—191 packages. This shipment was

made by Sternberg, and did not contain any liquor. The first shipment of whisky was made June 23. The receipts for 78 cases are signed by Edward, receiving clerk. Later 40 barrels were receipted for by Post Com. Sergt. John Glenn. All these shipments were made under my personal supervision, and two sentries accompanied each train.

BRECHEMIN,
Supply Officer.

Reports of Maj. Carroll A. Devol, Quartermaster, U. S. A.

[Confidential.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
GENERAL DEPOT OF THE QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT,
Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., May 16, 1906.

SIR: In compliance with your instructions of the 15th instant, to render report of the operations of the Quartermaster's Department under my direction since the 18th of April, 1906, I have the honor to submit the following:

At 5.14 on the morning of April 18 the conditions in the city of San Francisco were changed from that of normal supply and demand created under a system, the result of gradual evolution and business experience of many years, to that of chaos. The entire population of San Francisco was returned to primitive conditions in regard to all the necessities of life. All depot warehouses and offices in the city of San Francisco had been destroyed by fire by noon of the 18th, consuming a stock of clothing, equipage, and quartermaster supplies amounting approximately to \$2,200,000. The four warehouses at the Presidio, containing what was known as the surplus or dead stock of the depot, were uninjured by the earthquake, and on the morning of the 19th I moved my office force to these warehouses, establishing an office in warehouse No. 2.

The first available means of assistance from supplies in the depot on April 18 being that of shelter, an immediate distribution of the 3,000 tents in stock was instituted. Conferring with Col. Charles Morris, in command at the Presidio, he stated to start a camp wherever space was available, suggesting the vacant ground between the General Hospital and the Model Camp. The issue from the four warehouses at the Presidio was continued during the first five days after the earthquake, an effort being made to relieve immediate distress and provide for the many people whom it was found were homeless and shelterless. When the severe rain set in, ending with the torrent of April 23, ponchos and shelter tents were issued in large quantities, thousands of people standing drenched to the skin and without any protection from the storm. It is believed that this issue relieved much distress, and it is hoped saved some lives. Ponchos were also used by the refugees to keep them at night from lying on the wet ground.

There being in stock 84,002 pairs shoes, russet, returned from the Philippines to be sold, owing to the pattern being obsolete, 40,173 pairs of these shoes were issued to various relief stations for the pur-

pose of distribution among the needy. These shoes were charged against the appropriation, by direction of the Quartermaster-General, at the reduced price of \$1.35 per pair.

Advices having been received that a large quantity of relief stores were en route from all parts of the East, various Government depots and other sources, consigned to me, arrangements were at once instituted to properly care for and distribute these supplies on arrival, as it was realized that an immense state of congestion would ensue unless delivery was promptly taken and systematically carried out. As the great bulk of these supplies was to arrive over the Southern Pacific road I decided, in a conference with Mr. Calvin, general manager of the Southern Pacific Railroad, to institute three avenues of supply for the city of San Francisco—the Presidio dock, Folsom street dock, and Fourth and Townsend streets—where cars were delivered. This plan was thoroughly gone over, outlined, and never changed, and it is thought the results have proved its wisdom. Santa Fe deliveries were afterwards taken from their freight yards at Spear and Harrison streets on this side or delivered by float at Folsom street dock.

Capt. Jesse M. Baker, quartermaster, U. S. A., with my chief transportation clerk, Mr. W. H. Ruddell, was placed on duty at Oakland pier, in touch with the general officers of the Southern Pacific Company, and where he could keep in absolute touch with all incoming freight. A dispatch boat, the *Lieut. Geo. W. Harris*, was turned over to me by the chief quartermaster, and placed on the run between the Presidio dock and Oakland pier, making two trips daily, Captain Baker sending me full reports twice a day of the freight situation, supplementing the information by wire as far as the facilities would permit. I was enabled to advise him daily as to the needs of the various distributing points, and keep the supply properly distributed.

Capt. James A. Hutton, 27th Infantry, was afterwards placed on similar duty at Point Richmond, in connection with the Santa Fe, the work, however, there, owing to the small amount of business, being much less than at Oakland pier.

Lieut. L. D. Cabell, 14th U. S. Infantry, was placed in charge of Folsom street dock, and with the consent of the State board of harbor commissioners, Piers 8 and 10, lying next to Folsom street dock, were taken over by the Government—Pier 8 for tentage, Pier 10 for forage, and Pier 12, or Folsom street, for food supplies. These docks are still retained by the Government, but it is hoped that Piers 8 and 10 may be reverted to the harbor commissioners in a few days, in order that business may be resumed on them as under normal conditions.

Capt. G. H. Shields, jr., 3d U. S. Infantry, was placed in charge of the Fourth and Townsend street yards, with Lieut. H. F. Wilson, Philippine Island Scouts, as his assistant. He took charge of all freight arriving at this depot, keeping me constantly advised by wire.

Lieut. Thomas E. Selfridge, 24th Field Battery, was placed in charge of the Presidio dock, the facilities of which were sadly inadequate to the amount of work demanded of it. Enormous amounts of freight went over this little dock, requiring work far into the night, and sometimes all night, to keep the freight in motion, the dock space

being so limited that it became immediately congested if delivery was not taken from the dock as fast as consignments reached it.

The business of conducting issues from the four warehouses at the Presidio had grown to enormous proportions in a few days. Capt. John J. Boniface, regimental quartermaster, 2d U. S. Cavalry, was detailed to take charge of these issues, with Lieut. George W. Winterburn, 9th U. S. Cavalry, as his assistant.

The matter of disbursements also requiring immediate attention, Capt. Wendell L. Simpson, being a bonded officer, and entirely familiar with quartermaster accounts, was by me placed on duty as disbursing officer for the depot, the duties in connection with which requiring his constant attention.

In the earlier days of distribution the crying need of the hour required delivery from car to boat, boat to dock, dock to wagon, and from wagon to hands of the people, time not permitting proper segregation of the component parts of the ration, or separation properly of the various donated relief supplies of clothing.

As soon as time permitted three commissary depots were established, No. 1 at the gun sheds, Presidio; No. 2 at Spear and Harrison streets warehouse (then under rental to the Quartermaster's Department), and No. 3 at the Moulder School, Page and Gough streets. These were taken over by Maj. C. R. Krauthoff, depot commissary, and, working in conjunction with him, as soon as established, I transferred all food supplies to these three depots, where they were properly separated and issues made, all issues from docks and railroad yards then being discontinued.

On April 23, 1906, Capt. G. A. Nugent, quartermaster, Presidio of San Francisco, was directed to report to me as my assistant in connection with the establishment of a depot corral, as part of the transportation being under my direction and part under his it was deemed best on the lines of general administration to consolidate. The corral was parked on the plain just east of the Presidio warehouse. Under the direction of Captain Nugent, with Lieut. A. McIntyre as his assistant, the transportation from this corral was as follows:

	Maximum during greatest emergency.	At present date.
Trucks (hired):		
4-line	2	2
2-line	2	2
Wagons (hired):		
2-line (heavy)	49	36
2-line (light)	15	7
1-horse	4	.....
Buggies (hired), 1-horse	3	3
Extra horses (hired) ^a	126	99
Teams (Government):		
4-line	15	12
2-line	8	10
2-line (Dougherty)	1	1

^a Wagons, drivers, and harness furnished by the Government for extra horses, all made up into 2-line teams.

Total teams:
 Maximum 162
 Minimum 122

Later it became apparent that necessity demanded another corral at Folsom street to take deliveries from that point, Fourth and Townsend streets, and Spear and Harrison streets. This corral was established on a vacant lot, rented for this purpose at \$450 per month from May 1, and the number of teams used being as follows:

	Maximum during greatest emergency.	At present date.
Trucks (hired):		
4-line	21	3
2-line	13	
Wagons (hired):		
2-line (heavy)	10	10
2-line (light)	11	
1-line	1	
Wagons (Government), 2-line (escort)	10	10
Buggy and horse (hired)		1
Saddle horse (hired)		1
Total teams:		
Maximum		66
Minimum		25

In connection with the matter of hired drayage, I would state that the city drayage contractor, Mr. William R. Morton, had been burned out, and as his contract was by the pound, and no means of weighing existed, it was deemed best to suspend his contract for the time being, and employ his teams on the same basis as all others, at the union rate. Under the direction of the division commander schedule was arranged for such work, and is as below:

	Per day.
Four-horse truck	\$12. 00
Two-horse truck	10. 00
Two-horse wagon (heavy)	9. 00
Two-horse wagon (light)	7. 00
One-horse wagon	5. 00
Extra horses	1. 50

The above is the union scale or rate in San Francisco under ordinary conditions. Twenty per cent was deducted from this schedule when teams and drivers were cared for and subsisted by the Government.

Transportation in the earlier periods from depots to all outlying distributing stations was made up of voluntary teams and hired teams under an organization controlled by the finance committee. I was directed by the division commander, in compliance with a request from the finance committee, to take over the matter of this transportation, bringing all the transportation for relief purposes in the city of San Francisco under my direction. To accomplish this I detailed Capt. Peter Murray, 18th U. S. Infantry, giving him Mr. W. W. Witt, wagon master, as his assistant, to take charge of all transportation from the various depots to outlying stations. He established an office in the Hamilton School on May 2. Prior to this there was engaged in city transportation 557 teams. By the morning of May 4, Captain Murray, by constant and systematic attention to his work, had the number of teams engaged in this work reduced to

109, hired at a cost of \$918 per day, union rates. Thirty Government teams were engaged also in the work, these not being charged against the relief appropriation. Report for this day shows 68 teams hired, engaged in city transportation, at a daily cost of \$552, and 15 Government teams, not charged against appropriation. Captain Murray was given an automobile and visited all outlying distributing stations twice daily, keeping in constant touch with the situation and being able to offer adequate information as to the general progress of transportation matters in the city. It is believed his services in this connection were the means of saving many thousands of dollars in the transportation account.

As the distribution of food supplies within the city of San Francisco had been taken over by the Commissary Department of the Army similarly in regard to clothing, after consultation with Dr. E. T. Devine, special representative of the Red Cross Society, and Mr. Allen Pollok, chairman supervising committee, it was decided to establish at once a clothing supply depot for the issue of all donated clothing. An application to the city Board of Education, which fortunately was found in session, met with prompt response, and they offered any available schoolhouse in the city for this purpose. Several schoolhouses were visited by Doctor Devine, Mr. Pollok, and myself, and the Crocker School, 1111 Page street, being new and having the best facilities, was at once selected. The scheme of adopting this method was decided upon Wednesday, May 2; on Thursday afternoon the building was selected; on Friday morning, by direction of the division commander, Capt. John J. Bradley, 14th U. S. Infantry, was ordered to report to me and was placed in charge of this school. By Saturday afternoon a large amount of the stock was in the building and this distribution of clothing depot in operation. Later it became apparent that a distinct line should be drawn between new clothing of good character and suitable for any issue and the vast amount of old or second-hand clothing that was constantly pouring into the city. The Everett School, corner Sixteenth and Sanchez streets, was selected for the second-hand clothing, and, by Doctor Devine's direction, Mrs. A. M. Curtis instituted the supply from this school of all second-hand clothing being sent to her. Later on Capt. Robert Field, 5th U. S. Infantry, was placed in charge of this school, Mrs. Curtis ably assisting him.

The enormous amount of food supplies arriving and en route soon made it apparent that some means of storage would have to be used to care for the surplus stores. An authority was received to use the three transports *Crook*, *Warren*, and *Buford* for this purpose. The *Crook* was placed at Folsom street dock and loaded with flour; the *Warren* at Oakland pier and loaded with flour and meal. When loaded she was pulled into the stream and the *Buford* placed in her berth, where she is now loading with the same cargo. The amount of cargo on these three ships to date is: *Crook*, flour, 1,567 tons; *Warren*, flour and meal, 2,200 tons; *Buford*, flour and meal, 2,000 tons. Permission was also given by the Quartermaster-General to hold the *Burnside* and use her for storage purposes, but at this date it appears that this action will not be necessary.

During the rush days of receiving supplies it was thought this spare storage space might not take care of the surplus, and warehouse facilities at Port Costa, of 50,000 tons capacity, was secured, an officer

being detailed there temporarily to take charge of this overflow stuff. In a few days it was found that this station would not be required, and the reservation was released.

Up to date there has been received 1,331 carloads of relief supplies, aggregating approximately 26,620 tons, and 20 steamers have arrived with relief supplies approximating 5,700 tons.

On the 15th instant the division commander decided that matters had reached such a state that no more Government clothing, tentage, or equipage were required for the needs of destitute citizens of San Francisco. I therefore by his direction rendered him a full detailed report of all receipts, issues, money value of same, and money value of stock remaining on hand that could be diverted to War Department purposes. (Copy of report herewith.) A telegram was forwarded to the Quartermaster-General in reply to one from his office on same subject. (Copy of telegram herewith.)

The officers detailed as my assistants under division orders are as follows:

Capt. Wendell L. Simpson, quartermaster, U. S. A., assistant to depot quartermaster and disbursing officer.

Capt. Jesse M. Baker, quartermaster, U. S. A., in charge Oakland pier.

Capt. G. A. Nugent, quartermaster, U. S. A., in charge Presidio transportation and corral.

Capt. Peter Murray, 18th Infantry, in charge city transportation.

Capt. John J. Boniface, regimental quartermaster, 2d Cavalry, in charge Presidio warehouse.

Capt. G. H. Shields, jr., 3d Infantry, in charge Fourth and Townsend streets.

Capt. John J. Bradley, 14th Infantry, in charge Crocker School clothing distribution station.

Capt. J. A. Hutton, quartermaster, 27th Infantry, in charge Santa Fe, Point Richmond.

Capt. R. Field, 5th Infantry, in charge Everett School clothing distribution.

Capt. A. W. Bjornstad, 28th Infantry, unassigned at this date.

Lieut. L. D. Cabell, 14th Infantry, in charge Folsom street dock.

Lieut. George W. Winterburn, 9th Cavalry, assistant at Presidio warehouse.

Lieut. A. McIntyre, Artillery Corps, assistant to Captain Nugent, in charge of Presidio corral.

Lieut. Thomas E. Selfridge, 24th Field Battery, in charge Presidio dock.

Lieut. H. F. Wilson, Philippine Island Scouts, assistant to Captain Shields.

Lieut. A. S. Cowan, 14th Infantry, in charge Folsom street corral.

They are all energetic, capable officers, and it is realized that the great work thrown on the depot could absolutely not have been accomplished without their assistance. They have all worked in the best possible manner for the benefit of the service and the department. I desire, however, to give the following special mention:

Capt. Wendell L. Simpson's services were of the greatest assistance, owing to the fact that he is an officer of wide experience, entirely familiar with all matters pertaining to disbursements, and capable of taking charge of this most important branch.

Capt. Jesse M. Baker, at Oakland pier, who worked in entire harmony with all the railroad interests, preventing congestion and confusion and producing the best possible results.

Capt. G. A. Nugent, quartermaster, U. S. A., in charge of Presidio transportation, has shown good business executive ability in handling these trains. The trains throughout the city have been organized into ten wagon trains, each under the direction of a wagon master of experience in the service. These trains have all responded to organization and rendered good service.

Capt. Peter Murray, 18th U. S. Infantry, who took one of the most difficult problems, that of city transportation, systematizing it and reducing it economically and on the best business lines.

Capt. John J. Boniface, 2d Cavalry, an officer of experience and most excellent judgment in managing the large issues of the depot.

Capt. George H. Shields, jr., 3d U. S. Infantry, who worked most untiringly at Fourth and Townsend streets, handling the vast amount of stores that came in at this depot systematically, expeditiously, and of advantage to the Government.

Lieut. L. D. Cabell, 14th U. S. Infantry, having charge of three docks (Piers 8, 10, and 12) and all transportation in lower part of city, using good judgment with zeal and energy, accomplishing excellent results.

Lieut. George W. Winterburn, 9th U. S. Cavalry, assistant at Presidio warehouse, who subsequently relieved Captain Boniface of this duty and is now in charge, is a young officer of zeal and most excellent business capacity. He has entirely filled all the requirements of his position.

Lieut. Thomas E. Selfridge, 24th Field Battery, in charge of Presidio dock, was in command of a battery at the time of the earthquake. He appeared on the Presidio dock as a volunteer, stating that his battery only required his attention up to 9 o'clock a. m., and therefore he desired to offer his services. His ability became apparent at once, and I had him regularly detailed for this work. The requirements on this little dock, as before mentioned, have been tremendous, and Lieutenant Selfridge's push, energy, and ability, disregard of all working hours—using night as well as day—has kept this part of the work moving. This dock never would have been kept clear without personal and energetic endeavor of this kind.

I also desire to make special report in regard to the assistance rendered by army tugs in preventing the conflagration spreading to the water front and destroying the docks and piers of San Francisco. On Friday evening, April 20, when making a tour of the water front, I found the situation near Pier 25 (Lombard street) to be most alarming. The fire was spreading rapidly, and the hundreds of cars on the siding at this point were in momentary danger of catching fire and carrying the flames well up the street and into the docks. I proceeded to Folsom street, got the tug *Slocum* and the *General McDowell*, took them to the danger point, and put them in service with their pumps to assist the large tug from Mare Island, the two fire-patrol tugs, and many other commercial tugs that were working there. The wind was blowing fiercely from the west, carrying flames, sparks, and cinders over onto the dock. At 11 o'clock that night it appeared as though the entire water front must be destroyed. The *Slocum* had a very powerful pump, and, with the heroic help of Capt. I. L.

Smith, master, who kept his main pump working through the hose onto the fire and the smaller hose playing onto the *Slocum* to prevent her catching fire, great assistance was rendered at this point.

Capt. John J. Stofen, of the *General McDowell*, with a less powerful pump, but with good judgment and ability, played on the sheds of the docks, preventing falling cinders from catching the roofs. Both tugs stuck to their posts all night long, and it is believed that their assistance at this most critical time may have saved the water front.

I also wish to state, in conclusion, that the clerical force of the depot have responded entirely to the needs of the situation; hours have been disregarded, and they have worked unselfishly and zealously to promote the interests of the service. It is hoped that this will be remembered if, in future, recommendations are made in regard to individuals of the office force.

Very respectfully,

C. A. DEVOL,

Major and Quartermaster, U. S. A., Depot Quartermaster.

Maj. Gen. A. W. GREELY,

Commanding Pacific Division, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
GENERAL DEPOT OF THE QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT,
Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.

Quantities of tentage, blankets, and equipage received to May 10, 1906, from all army sources for relief, as follows: ^a

* * * * *

Total issues to May 10, 1906, from supplies received and stock on hand at Presidio warehouses to destitute people and relief committees as follows: ^a

* * * * *

Total value of supplies received from all army sources to May 10, 1906, \$993,539.11; total value of supplies issued to May 10, 1906, \$638,238.31; balance available May 10, 1906, \$355,300.80.

Issues made from May 11 to May 14, 1906: ^a

* * * * *

Amount available May 10, 1906, \$355,300.80; value of supplies issued May 11 to May 14, 1906, \$22,158.91; balance available May 14, \$333,141.89.

Issue made May 15, 1906: ^a

* * * * *

Amount available May 14, 1906, \$333,141.89; value of supplies issued May 15, 1906, \$243.69; exact value of stores withdrawn May 15, 1906, \$332,898.20.

Respectfully submitted.

C. A. DEVOL,

Major and Quartermaster, U. S. A., Depot Quartermaster.

^a Itemized list of articles here omitted.

PRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.,
May 15, 1906.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL,
Washington, D. C.:

Reference your telegram even date, tentage sufficient on hand to replace that shipped by Governor of Nebraska here; twelve ninety-nine blankets, woolen, army standard, gray, and twenty-three saddle blankets, furnished by him, not available. Following on hand and can be safely drawn on by your office for supply to other points, issues for relief purposes having ceased except by direct order of division commander: Twenty-five three forty-four blankets, olive drab; fifty-one six thirty-nine blankets, light weight; ten six sixty-two mattresses; twenty-one naught seventy-eight mattress covers; six twelve paulins, large, five sixty-eight paulins, small, tents complete; twenty-four sixty-seven common, sixteen thirty conical, sixteen fifty-eight hospital, two sixty-four storage, twenty-three fifty-six wall; forty-two eighty-eight tent stoves, seventeen five eighty tent stovepipe.

DEVOL,
Depot Quartermaster.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
 GENERAL DEPOT OF THE QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT,
San Francisco, Cal., July 20, 1906.

SIR: As supplementary to my report of the operations of the Quartermaster's Department, in connection with the relief of San Francisco sufferers, forwarded to your office May 16, 1906, I have the honor to submit the following:

Since the rendition of this report the arriving stores have grown less daily, until at the present time only a few occasional shipments are recorded. The contraction in the amount of business was duly attended with a reduction in the force and facilities from day to day and week to week, as occasion required. Piers 8 and 10, foot of Howard street, were duly returned to the harbor commission. Pier 12, foot of Folsom street, was returned to the transport service for use of transports, which now sail every twenty days as formerly. The various stations of officers enumerated in my former report were abandoned and the officers returned to their various duties in the Army, until at the present time I have remaining for relief work only Capt. Peter Murray, 18th Infantry, in charge of transportation, and Lieut. G. W. Winterburn, 9th Cavalry, assisting in inspection of relief supplies. My permanent assistants, Capt. W. L. Simpson, quartermaster, U. S. A., Capt. Courtland Nixon, quartermaster, U. S. A., and Lieut. L. D. Cabell, acting quartermaster, U. S. A., render assistance, but at this date it occupies only a small portion of their time.

The transportation known as the depot corral is being broken up this date, and the teams, wagons, and harness are to be sent to American Lake to be utilized for the maneuvers at that point. The contract in force with the Morton Drayage Company for the transportation of supplies from the various railroad depots and wharves

to points in the city will remain in force, by direction of the division commander, until the 31st of this month.

Capt. Peter Murray has still employed at this date 20 teams for distributing relief supplies from the depots to the various stations. Five teams are also being furnished for the five sanitary wagons now being used outside of the Government reservation for relief purposes. It is expected that a few extra teams will have to be put under daily hire until the end of the month to take the place of the teams utilized in what is known as the depot corral.

All connection with the Everett School and the Crocker School by this office has been discontinued by direction of your office.

This office is at the present time making purchases to the amount of \$50,000 for relief, the articles approved by your office consisting of a variety of women and children's clothing, shoes, mattresses, etc. These purchases are made after due advertisement in the daily newspapers and by circular and opening of bids, the award being made to the lowest bidder, if the article offered is of suitable quality. To effect these purchases Capt. Peter Murray was detailed to visit the various stores and supervise inspections in the selection of articles for which bids had been received.

Two sections in one of the storehouses at the Presidio dock were cleared of Government stores and one of these sections was given in charge of Lieut. G. W. Winterburn, as supervising inspector of all goods ordered, which are delivered and inspected and the count verified. This being accomplished, they are passed on to section No. 2, where Lieutenant Robinson, representing the relief committee, receipts for them and directs their distribution to the various stations, the responsibility of the depot quartermaster ceasing when they are properly turned over to Lieutenant Robinson.

Expert inspectors and packers, under pay by the War Department, have been utilized in this service without charge to the relief funds; notably Mr. John Schmid, general inspector of supplies; Mr. Handsel, inspector of fabrics; Mr. Fillmore, inspector of shoes, and Mrs. Scully, inspector of women's clothing. The clerical force in the purchasing branch has also been utilized without charge.

The disbursement on account of relief funds, to include July 18, 1906, as shown by my account, is \$224,634.80. The value of stores remaining on hand, from supplies forwarded to this depot for relief purposes from various War Department sources and unexpended, amounts to \$266,812.07.

The number of carloads of relief supplies received to and including this date is 1,702.

The total amount of issues, with money valuation for relief purposes from stores received from War Department sources, is as per list herewith, totaling \$717,141.42.

It is understood that all connection of this depot with relief matters will cease on the 31st of this month.

Yours, respectfully,

C. A. DEVOL,

Major and Quartermaster, U. S. A., Depot Quartermaster.

Maj. Gen. A. W. GREELY,

Commanding Pacific Division, San Francisco, Cal.

LIST OF CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE.

Issue to destitute sufferers of the earthquake and conflagration in the city of San Francisco, Cal., by Maj. C. A. Devol, quartermaster, U. S. A., depot quartermaster, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., between April 18, 1906, and July 20, 1906, under authority of the division commander and Quartermaster-General of the Army, April, 1906.

Articles.	Number or quantity.	Cost.
Awnings	16	\$96.00
Axes	12	5.04
Barrels, ash	391	860.20
Blankets, horse	1,404	6,318.00
Blankets, saddle	800	3,600.00
Blankets, woolen, A. S.	2,516	8,780.84
Blankets, woolen, light weight	17,092	42,388.16
Bedsacks	3,317	3,018.44
Boilers, coffee	59	122.13
Boilers, soup	58	104.40
Brooms, stable	106	42.40
Buckets, G. I.	4,197	1,678.50
Cots	5,831	9,387.91
Covers, mattress	1,224	966.96
Drawers, nankeen	218	63.22
Drawers, woolen	470	291.40
Elbows, stovepipe	367	25.69
Flies, hospital tent	1,345	19,233.50
Flies, storage tent	153	2,919.24
Flies, wall tent	2,677	19,557.87
Hammers	24	9.60
Hats, campaign, O. P.	2,006	1,664.98
Helves, ax	12	1.08
Helves, pickax	6	.48
Kettles, camp	13	2.21
Mattresses	14,637	27,669.93
Nails	pounds. 200	6.20
Pans, mess	4,633	555.96
Paulins, large	38	702.24
Paulins, small	32	277.76
Pickaxes	12	3.60
Pillows	65	20.80
Pins, tent, wooden, large	26,691	533.82
Pins, tent, wooden, small	233,063	2,913.29
Poles, tent, common, ridge	3,477	938.79
Poles, tent, common, upright	6,954	1,877.58
Poles, tent, hospital, ridge	1,345	1,291.20
Poles, tent, hospital, upright	2,690	2,582.40
Poles, tent, shelter	24,752	5,197.92
Poles, tent, conical, wall	3,603	2,235.86
Poles, tent, wall, ridge	2,677	865.56
Poles, tent, wall, upright	2,354	1,731.13
Poles, tent, storage, sets	153	1,814.58
Ponchos, rubber	13,862	34,239.14
Pots, iron	121	128.26
Rakes	126	54.18
Ranges, field, Buzzacott	51	1,744.20
Ranges, cooking	33	2,955.63
Ranges, field, K. K. K.	39	306.15
Saws, hand	12	12.00
Scuttles, coal	159	63.60
Shirts, dark blue	24,573	37,596.69
Shoes, barrack	4,422	3,758.70
Shoes, black calfskin	2,496	3,369.60
Shoes, russet	58,440	78,894.00
Shovels, long handled	110	56.10
Shovels, short handled	12	6.12
Sterilizers	160	16,080.00
Stockings, cotton	30,875	771.88
Stoves, heating	12	156.00
Stoves, tent	621	602.37
Stovepipe	joints. 442	30.94
Straps, tent, C. W.	3,603	360.30
Tents, common	3,477	44,296.98
Tents, conical, wall	3,843	127,742.14
Tents, hospital	1,345	60,336.70
Tents, shelter	12,376	53,959.32
Tents, storage	153	10,838.52
Tents, wall	2,637	55,226.51
Trousers, khaki	6,454	3,807.86
Tripods, conical, wall	3,603	4,647.87

LIST OF CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE—continued.

Issue to destitute sufferers of the earthquake and conflagration in the city of San Francisco, Cal., etc.—Continued.

Articles.	Number or quantity.	Cost.
Undershirts, cotton.....	6,929	\$1,593.67
Undershirts, nankeen.....	2,220	643.80
Undershirts, woolen, heavy.....	613	373.93
Wheelbarrows.....	57	133.39
Bunks, assorted—no charge.....	6,172	.....
Total valuation.....	.....	717,141.42

Respectfully submitted.

C. A. DEVOL,

Major and Quartermaster, U. S. A., Depot Quartermaster.

OFFICE OF DEPOT QUARTERMASTER,

San Francisco, Cal., July 20, 1906.

Report of Capt. John J. Bradley, Quartermaster, 14th U. S. Infantry.

THE CROCKER SCHOOL DEPOT,
San Francisco, July 5, 1906.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith the following report, covering the period from May 4, 1906, to June 30, 1906, inclusive. This report includes the report submitted on May 31, in accordance with the instructions of the division commander of that date.

On May 3, 1906, in accordance with Special Orders, No. 48, headquarters Pacific Division, Presidio, San Francisco, I was assigned to duty at division headquarters with station in this city and to report at once to Maj. C. A. Devol, depot quartermaster, for assignment.

Under provisions of paragraph IV, General Orders, No. 18, headquarters Pacific Division, Presidio, San Francisco, April 29, 1906, provision was made for the establishment of a depot for handling supplies, other than food, and the filling of requisitions for such supplies, after approval by Major Febiger, Doctor Devine, or other duly authorized official. Pending the selection of an officer for this position, Major Devol was put in charge of this work.

Having been selected by Major Devol to take charge of the clothing depot to be established, I received from him the following instructions, conveyed to me by telegram on the night of May 3:

You are detailed in charge of a large store for the reception and issue of contributions of clothing, shoes, etc., from all sources. Have just secured the Crocker School, at 1111 Page street. Will begin sending stores at once. To-morrow Mr. Pollok, Doctor Devine's associate on the finance committee, will be there about 9 o'clock to put you in full touch with the whole scheme. Will have men there to handle goods, also clean up schoolhouse. Please get over there as early as possible in the morning.

DEVOL.

In accordance with these instructions, I proceeded to the Crocker School building, 1111 Page street, on the 4th instant, at 8 o'clock a. m., and found that same was partially occupied with stores belonging to the hospital that had been established by General Girard,

U. S. A., retired; also the furniture and books belonging to the school; this furniture was being removed from the various school-rooms and gathered together on the fourth floor by the school authorities. It has remained untouched by anyone connected with this depot.

About 9 o'clock Mr. Allen Pollok, chairman of the supervising committee, appeared and informed me that this building was to be used for the reception, storage, and issue of all supplies, Red Cross and relief, that were then in San Francisco or en route thereto, except food and medical supplies. He proceeded to effect an organization of civilians who were familiar with handling dry goods, clothing, furniture, etc., assisted by three civilians, Messrs. Hecht, Gerstle, and Ramsdell, whom he designated as the advisory committee to assist me in organizing this force of employees. This force was to be sufficient to properly handle the incoming goods, distribute them to departments, and prepare for the filling of approved requisitions from the seven districts into which the city had been divided. Accordingly, a receiving and shipping department was established; also nine other departments for the reception of men's clothing and hats, women's clothing and hats, children's clothing and hats, men's furnishings and underwear, women's furnishings and underwear, children's underwear, boots and shoes for men, women, and children, bedding, furniture, and household goods. All these departments were put in charge of civilians selected by Mr. Pollok and his three associates on the advisory committee. Mr. Pollok authorized the payment of wages to all employees and in such number as was necessary to prepare the goods, then being received, for distribution on the following Monday morning, May 7, 1906. He also authorized the employment of a cook and assistants for the feeding of the civilians employed in handling all goods received, incurring such expenses as might be necessary for the proper feeding of these people from the relief stores on hand in the building and for the purchase of milk and ice. On May 4 about 60 people were thus fed; on May 5, about 100 people, and on May 6, 100 people. This was kept up for a period of one week, when breakfast and dinner were dispensed with and only luncheon was served.

On May 5 Dr. Edward T. Devine appeared at my office and approved the system inaugurated by Mr. Pollok and his associates on the advisory committee. He requested that a specific statement covering expenses be submitted as soon as practicable to Mr. Pollok.

Doctor Devine's instructions to me were given in the presence of Mr. Pollok, and are as follows:

At the Crocker building, 1111 Page street, will be established a consolidated clothing bureau for the reception and distribution of all clothing and other supplies intended for the relief of the people in San Francisco. Capt. John J. Bradley, quartermaster, 14th Infantry, will be in charge and control of this consolidated clothing bureau. All requisitions for clothing on the consolidated clothing bureau are to be approved by Mr. Allen Pollok, Dr. Edward T. Devine, purchasing agents, or by one of the Red Cross chairmen of the seven sections into which the city has been divided by General Orders, No. 18, headquarters Pacific Division. For the present, individual applications for clothing can not be received at this depot, but must be dealt with in the sections in which the individuals are living. Each section is establishing a local depot from which clothing will be distributed, and the same will be delivered under the direction of the Red Cross chairmen in the several sections. All freight and express consigned to Dr. Edward T. Devine or to the National Red Cross

Society or to Mrs. A. M. Curtis as the representative of the Red Cross should be received by the depot quartermaster and delivered to the subsistence warehouse and to the consolidated clothing bureau, established at the Crocker School depot. This understanding has already been reached between General Greely and myself and is acceptable to the Red Cross. If there are individual parcels intended for private individuals, addressed in the care of Mrs. Curtis or myself, these parcels, so far as is practicable, shall be separated and delivered to the persons for whom they are intended. Packages that are intended for general relief, and which can not be delivered to individuals, will be turned over to the consolidated clothing bureau to handle as are other relief stores.

As the California branch of the Red Cross is distinctive, I will get definite instructions from Mrs. J. F. Merrill, the first vice-president, authorizing the delivery to the United States officer in charge of the consolidated clothing bureau, at the Crocker School building, goods evidently intended for the relief of San Francisco.

Capt. John J. Bradley is authorized to receive, store, and issue all clothing and other supplies brought to the Crocker School, addressed to the National Red Cross Society or to myself or to any other representative of the National Red Cross Society. Major Devol will be asked to supply clothing from the consolidated clothing bureau to the warehouse designated by the Red Cross chairmen.

Doctor Devine authorized me to employ whatever force was necessary, but to reduce same to the lowest number practicable as soon as possible.

These instructions of Doctor Devine were subsequently confirmed in paragraph 1, General Orders, No. 24, headquarters Pacific Division, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal., May 7, 1906. All work in connection with the operations of this consolidated clothing bureau has been performed by this force in accordance with the above authority.

Mr. Pollok informed me that the employees would be paid by the finance committee at the Hamilton School. At the end of the first week, May 12, he sent me time checks and notifications, which were made out under my direction and certified to by me and sent to Mr. Pollok. Upon presentation of these time checks the men received the amount due them from the finance committee at the Hamilton School. This amount was \$1,436.85. For the second week—from May 13 to May 19—it was \$963.10; for the third week—from May 20 to May 26—it was \$952.25, and from May 27 to May 31, \$599.70, making a total of \$3,951.90.

For the purpose of receiving and distributing relief stores, consisting of all kinds of goods other than food and medical supplies, nine departments were organized as follows:

- Department 1. Men's clothing and hats.
- Department 2. Men's furnishings and underwear.
- Department 3. Women's furnishings and underwear.
- Department 4. Boots and shoes.
- Department 5. Children's clothing and hats.
- Department 6. Children's underwear.
- Department 7. Bedding and furniture.
- Department 8. Household goods.
- Department 9. Tentage.

These departments are under the charge of experienced clerks, who are familiar with the handling of these goods.

Receiving and shipping departments were also established. All issues from this depot have been made on requisitions properly approved by the civilian chairmen of the civil sections, by Doctor Devine, Mr. Pollok, and such as have been specially authorized by

the division commander. Each requisition is acted on by me and, after approval, sent to the requisition clerk, who makes from this department requisitions covering the articles required. These department requisitions are then sent to the department managers and filled out with goods, as far as the stock permits. As soon as the department requisitions are filled they are sent to the shipping clerk, who enters them on shipping receipts in triplicate. The goods are then loaded upon wagons and sent to destination under care of mounted enlisted men, furnished for this purpose. Receipts for each requisition were taken from these enlisted men and also from the persons to whom the goods were delivered. This method has been pursued from the beginning and still continues.

All goods received at this school have been received by the receiving clerk, with daily record of the number of the wagon, name of driver, character of package, so far as known, and by whom and from where shipped. During the first week of May contributed supplies and relief stores of all kinds were sent to this depot. These supplies consisted of donations of clothing, bedding, shoes, and medicines, addressed to various persons whose names had appeared in the public press as being connected with the relief work in this city. In a great many instances there was more than one name on the package, many packages had no name at all, and many others were addressed illegibly.

Owing to the vast quantities of second-hand clothing arriving, it was deemed advisable to separate the new from the old. Accordingly, on May 9 the Everett School, at Sixteenth and Sanchez streets, was obtained for the purpose of receiving, storing, and distributing supplies under the charge of Mrs. A. M. Curtis. A sufficient number of employees to receive, store, and distribute this second-hand clothing was authorized by Mr. Pollok.

During the month of May there were received at this depot 4,164 cases, 835 bales, and 325 packages or bundles of new clothing of all kinds, consisting of outer and under garments for men, women, and children, shoes and hats for same, 2,570 cots, 915 mattresses, 1,109 stoves, 616 tents complete, and 56 rolls of building paper. During this time there were received at this depot 1,077 cases or boxes, 10 barrels and 5 wagonloads of contributed second-hand Red Cross clothing, of which 12 cases were sent to the first section, 65 cases to the second section, 168 cases to the third section, 335 cases to the fourth section, 56 cases to the fifth section, 245 cases to the sixth section, 166 cases to the seventh section, 50 cases to fraternal organizations, and 180 cases, 10 barrels, and 5 wagonloads to the Everett School.

My supervision and control over the Everett School remained until May 12, when Capt. Robert Field, 5th Infantry, was placed in charge. From that date any second-hand clothing received at this depot was sent to the Everett School, and any new clothing received at the Everett School was brought to the Crocker School depot. From May 9 to May 12 at the Everett School there was paid in wages, upon certified time checks, \$418.

Under provisions of section 2, General Orders, No. 24, headquarters Pacific Division, the authority of Major Febiger to approve requisitions on this depot was revoked. Under date of May 23, division commander informed me that he had notified officers previously

authorized to issue orders on this depot to discontinue that practice, the time of emergency being past. Under date of May 30, the division commander ordered that thereafter no stores other than those addressed specifically to the Red Cross for relief general purposes should be delivered or received at this depot without specific instructions from division headquarters.

Owing to the rapidity of deliveries and the vast quantities of supplies received at this depot during the first two weeks of May, it was impossible to keep a record of boxes, bundles, or cases, and for whom intended. Individual packages were separated, as far as possible, and put aside and held until called for or shipped to destination. From May 16 a complete record has been kept at this depot of all goods received here. This record is inclosed and marked Exhibit A.^a For the first three weeks goods were delivered at this depot in a damaged condition. Boxes, parcels, and cases had been broken open and the contents of same disturbed and looted. It is impossible to say where this was done, whether in the railroad cars, in the railroad yards, or en route to this depot. There has also been further loss after goods had been received at this school, by employees and others, while handling the same. This loss has been kept down as far as was practicable by the employment of watchmen and the use of enlisted guards furnished me. What the loss has been it is not possible to determine. Considering the vast quantities of supplies received, it is my opinion that it has not been excessive.

A detail of nine mounted enlisted men has been furnished me daily for the purpose of safeguarding supplies after they have left this depot. No wagons have left the building without being under the direct control of one of these enlisted men. On June 28 I recommended that this cavalry detail be discontinued, which was done on the 30th. Since that date there has been sent with every wagonload of goods a watchman, whose special duty was to safeguard these supplies from this depot to the point of delivery. In addition to this detail a permanent guard of nine enlisted men from Company B, 14th Infantry, has been furnished.

On June 6 I was directed by the division commander to make arrangement to pay immediately from the army appropriation all amounts due laborers at the Crocker School depot, excepting those that had been discharged, in which cases time checks should stand and be paid by the finance committee. Since that time all employees have been paid from the army appropriation by Captain Simpson, Quartermaster's Department. In accordance with my request of June 11, 1906, authorization was issued from division headquarters for the payment of employees for services rendered at the Crocker School depot prior to June 3, 1906, who had not been paid by the finance committee.

The total expense of conducting this depot has been, from May 4 to May 31, \$3,951.90; from June 1 to June 2, \$299.80; from June 4 to June 9, \$786.75; from June 11 to June 23, \$1,475; from June 25 to June 30, \$646; making a total from May 4 to June 30, 1906, \$7,159.45.

During the month of May there have been sent out to section chairmen an average of 20 truckloads of new goods daily. During June this average has been 18 loads per day. Over 1,050 consolidated

^a Not received at the War Department with this report.

requisitions have been received and acted upon, besides many other special ones that have been sent here by Doctor Devine and others authorized by the division commander. All this work has been done under extraordinary conditions. For days there was not even a hand truck available to handle these cases, parcels, and boxes. After receiving these goods they had to be carried up from two to six flights of stairs, and when requisitions were filled carried down the same way. The facilities for handling, distributing, and delivering goods have been very poor, and this schoolhouse not adapted for the purpose for which used. The question of delivery of the goods to section chairmen was an important one. At first it was decided by Doctor Devine that these civilians should send their own wagons, which had been furnished for their use, for these requisitions. Almost immediately this was found to be impracticable, as they could not or would not obtain the transportation at the proper time. These filled requisitions, assembled on the main floor at the front entrance of the building, would not be taken away, thus interfering with the going out of other requisitions. At my request, Capt. Peter Murray, quartermaster, 18th Infantry, in charge of wagon transportation, ordered whatever wagons might be required by me to handle outgoing requisitions to report to me daily. From that time the deliveries were made more promptly and satisfactorily.

In acting upon approved requisitions it has been my policy to fill them as far as the stock in the building would permit. No discrimination was made in sending out requisitions, they being acted upon, as far as possible, in the order in which received by me. I have attempted no follow-up system. We supplied whatever goods possible, and they filed that requisition as having been completed. If any articles were not supplied on any particular requisition, no attempt was made to do so later. The shipping receipt would show exactly what was furnished on the requisition, thus enabling the section chairman to keep track of what he was receiving.

It has not been possible to know the value of the goods received and distributed at this depot. As with the goods received from personal and private donations, so with those received by way of purchase, this calamity has served the purpose of cleaning out old and dead stock and stock of mediocre and poor quality.

During the past sixty days many individuals—men, women, and children—have applied at this station for relief, claiming that they could not obtain it in the section of the city in which they lived, or else that they did not know where to apply. In many cases information was all that was necessary to enable them to get what they wanted. In several special and worthy cases I supplied the persons with what they needed. It would appear, from the experience of this depot, that not enough information has been given to the people as to the procedure necessary for them to follow to obtain relief clothing. Nor has there been a uniform system or sufficiently good system to insure the applicant getting what was necessary.

On May 5, Second Lieut. F. B. Kobes, battalion quartermaster and commissary, 14th Infantry, then on duty with Maj. Lea Febiger, was by the latter, at my request, ordered to report to me for duty. On June 2, 1906, these orders were confirmed by paragraph 2, Special Orders, No. 74, headquarters Pacific Division. During the past two months he has been in charge of all deliveries to and from this depot,

transportation, and employees. He has performed the duties assigned him with ability and credit.

On May 24, First Lieut. A. S. Cowan, 14th Infantry, was at my request ordered by Major Devol, depot quartermaster, to report to me for duty. His services were required, owing to the disappearance of the advisory committee, who originally assisted me, and to the increasing amount of work. He has been in charge of the handling and filling of consolidated and individual requisitions and the disposition of individuals coming to this depot for supplies. He has performed this duty with tact and ability. Both these officers have materially assisted me in the management of this important depot.

The amount of goods distributed to the sections in the city, including outlying districts and individual cases, is shown in the accompanying report, marked Exhibit C.^a

On June 2, at a meeting of the relief commission, I was offered the position of superintendent of this clothing bureau, with a salary of \$200 per month, payable from the relief funds. In a letter to Doctor Devine I declined the offer, giving as reasons therefor that I did not believe that army officers should accept pay for services rendered the civil authorities and also that I did not believe army officers should enter the fields of commercialism.

I was relieved from duty in this city by paragraph 10, Special Orders, No. 98, headquarters Pacific Division, 1906.

Very respectfully,

JOHN J. BRADLEY,
Captain and Quartermaster, 14th Infantry.

The MILITARY SECRETARY,
Pacific Division, Presidio, San Francisco.

(Through Maj. C. A. Devol, Depot Quartermaster, U. S. A.)

[The foregoing report was forwarded to The Military Secretary of the Army by Maj. Gen. Arthur MacArthur, commanding the Pacific Division, August 16, 1906, "in connection with General Greely's comprehensive report, dated July 30, 1906."]

Report of Maj. Charles R. Krauthoff, Subsistence Department, United States Army.

REPORT OF DUTIES PERFORMED BY THE SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT, UNITED STATES ARMY, IN EXTENDING RELIEF TO THE DESTITUTE AND HOMELESS PEOPLE IN SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., AND PROVIDING SUBSISTENCE SUPPLIES FOR THE USE OF TROOPS IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA DURING THE PERIOD FROM APRIL 18 TO JUNE 30, 1906.

OFFICE OF THE PURCHASING COMMISSARY,
San Francisco, Cal., July 14, 1906.

The earthquake occurred at 5.13 a. m., April 18, 1906. Immediately thereafter fire broke out in different parts of the city, and, as there was a great scarcity of water, due to broken water mains, the

^a Not received at the War Department with this report.

fire spread with great rapidity, practically destroying the entire business part and a considerable portion of the residence part of the city. The total area burned equaled 2,593 acres, or 4.05 square miles. Four hundred and ninety city blocks were entirely burned.

The depot commissary and subsistence branch, Army Transport Service, occupied the premises No. 46 Spear street. Soon after the earthquake the building and all records and subsistence supplies stored therein were destroyed by fire. Important papers and records stored in safes were found entirely destroyed when the safes were opened after the fire. After the destruction of the depot commissary storehouse, the personnel of the depot commissary and subsistence branch, Army Transport Service, was reported to Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston, commanding Pacific Division, for duty.

THE ESTABLISHMENT OF TEMPORARY DEPOT COMMISSARY.

On the morning of April 19, 1906, a temporary depot was established at the Presidio of San Francisco. As all subsistence stores had been destroyed in the depot and as it was doubtful if purchases could be made in San Francisco, Lieut. Col. George B. Davis, deputy commissary-general, purchasing commissary, Vancouver Barracks, Wash., was requested to ship 100,000 field rations and a considerable quantity of sales stores. The requisitions were promptly filled by Colonel Davis, which insured a plentiful supply of subsistence stores for use of troops on duty and those that might be ordered here.

SUBSISTENCE STORES ORDERED SHIPPED BY THE COMMISSARY-GENERAL, U. S. A., TO THE DEPOT COMMISSARY FOR THE RELIEF OF THE PEOPLE OF SAN FRANCISCO WHO WERE RENDERED DESTITUTE AND HOMELESS BY THE EARTHQUAKE AND FIRE.

Under date of April 18, 1906, the following telegram was sent:

SAN FRANCISCO, *April 18, 1906.*

THE SECRETARY OF WAR, *Washington:*

We need thousands of tents and all rations that can be sent. Business portion of city destroyed and about 100,000 people homeless. Fire still raging; troops all on duty assisting police. Loss of life probably 1,000. Best part of residence district not yet burned.

FUNSTON.

To provide the rations asked for by Gen. Frederick Funston, Gen. Henry G. Sharpe, Commissary-General, U. S. A., sent the following telegrams and memoranda:

WASHINGTON, *April 19, 1906.*

DAVIS,

Commissary, Vancouver Barracks, Wash.:

Purchase 200,000 rations and ship immediately to depot commissary, San Francisco. Greatest urgency. Have stores rushed forward without delay. Acknowledge receipt and state when and how shipment will be made.

SHARPE,

Commissary-General.

WASHINGTON, *April 19, 1906.*

DAVIS,

Commissary, Vancouver Barracks, Wash.:

Following telegram sent you last night:

"Purchase 200,000 rations and ship immediately to depot commissary, San Francisco. Greatest urgency. Have stores rushed forward without delay. Acknowledge receipt and state when and how shipment will be made."

Add 200,000 rations to above order. Call on Geary for any portion of these stores you require. In connection with this, revenue cutter *Perry*, Captain Tuttle, will report to department commander. Transport rations to Frisco unless same can be more expeditiously forwarded by rail. What additional rations can you obtain in Portland? Answer.

SHARPE,
Commissary-General.

WASHINGTON, April 19, 1906.

GEARY,
Commissary, Seattle, Wash.:

Secretary of War directs purchase and immediate shipment of 300,000 partial rations. You are authorized to make substitutions. Invoice to depot commissary, Frisco. Acknowledge and give date shipment and probable date arrival Frisco.

SHARPE,
Commissary-General.

Memorandum sent to the Secretary of War April 19, 1906:

I have the honor to recommend that General Funston be authorized to send one of the commissary officers on duty in San Francisco to Los Angeles and other surrounding places to purchase such supplies as may be needed for destitutes, not to exceed in quantity 200,000 rations. This in addition to the 400,000 rations already ordered from Portland.

HENRY G. SHARPE,
Commissary-General.

Capt. L. B. Simonds, commissary, U. S. A., was directed by General Funston to proceed to Los Angeles, Cal., and vicinity to purchase 200,000 rations, as requested in the memorandum of the Commissary-General to the Secretary of War.

By direction of General Funston, surplus rations at posts in the Departments of California and the Columbia were shipped to the depot commissary, San Francisco, Cal., for distribution to the hungry. The first of the 900,000 rations arrived from Portland, Oreg., on April 21, 1906, and continued to arrive from time to time until all shipments had been received. The rations were well adapted to the needs of the people. The coffee, sugar, soap, salt, candles, and similar articles were especially needed, as there was a great shortage of those necessities. All of the stores were of the best quality, and especial care was taken by the shipping officers to have shipments move promptly.

Colonel Davis, Major Geary, and Captain Simonds deserve great praise for making the purchases and shipments so promptly. To prevent a large accumulation of perishable foodstuffs and unnecessary expenditures of funds, the Citizens' Relief Committee was notified that 900,000 rations had been ordered shipped by direction of the Secretary of War, and if additional rations were needed the Commissary-General would be so advised. After making a careful investigation with the relief committee as to the quantity of subsistence stores on hand, those in transit, and the needs of the people, it was decided that additional rations would not be needed unless something unforeseen occurred. In event that additional food supplies were needed, the relief committee were to give timely notice, so that additional supplies could be arranged for. It was found that the rations on hand and the relief supplies which were received from time to time were sufficient to meet the wants of the people.

FIRST STEPS TAKEN TO PREVENT SUFFERING AMONG THE DESTITUTE AND HOMELESS PEOPLE.

On the morning after the earthquake the Subsistence Department began to extend such relief as was practicable to the thousands of homeless people who had fled to the military reservations of the Presidio and Forts Mason and Miley. Such subsistence stores as were available were issued. The bakeries were run to their full capacity and large quantities of bread baked for distribution. The cooks on duty at the training school for cooks and bakers at the Presidio made large quantities of hot coffee for distribution to the women. Wagon trains, under charge of officers and clerks of the Subsistence Department, were sent to warehouses and factories not destroyed by fire and all available food supplies were obtained, hauled to the reservations and other places where people had assembled, and issued to the hungry. The gathering of food continued until the factories and warehouses were destroyed and the men driven out by the fire. This work was very hazardous, as the warehouses were near the water front and there was danger of men and teams being cut off and prevented from reaching places of safety. The stores issued by commissaries and those obtained from warehouses were much needed, as little food was available for the hungry.

THE ORGANIZATION OF THE PERSONNEL OF THE DEPOT COMMISSARY AND SUBSISTENCE BRANCH, ARMY TRANSPORT SERVICE, FOR GENERAL RELIEF WORK.

On the morning of April 20, 1906, the first relief supplies for the destitute and hungry people began to arrive from neighboring cities. The people were demoralized and unsettled by the effects of the earthquake and fire. Everything was in confusion and disorder, and immediate steps were taken by the Quartermaster's and the Subsistence departments to receive the relief supplies, the former to handle the clothing and supplies pertaining to that department and the latter to care for the food supplies.

Relief subsistence supplies poured into the city with great rapidity, and to handle them with dispatch and get them to the hungry people temporary receiving and distributing points were established as follows:

1. Presidio wharf, the Presidio of San Francisco; 2. Transport dock foot of Folsom street; 3. Santa Fe warehouse, Spear and Harrison streets; 4. Southern Pacific freight sheds, Fourth and Townsend streets; 5. Southern Pacific freight yards, Sixteenth and Kentucky streets.

Relief stores were received by rail and by water. Stores received from the Southern Pacific Company were unloaded from the cars on freight steamers at the Oakland mole and sent to the Presidio wharf or transport dock and unloaded. The Southern Pacific Company also unloaded a large number of cars at their freight sheds and yards at Fourth and Townsend streets and at Sixteenth and Kentucky streets. The Santa Fe system sent their cars to their freight sheds at Spear and Harrison streets, or to the transport dock. Relief stores arriving by water were unloaded at the transport dock, or at the Presidio wharf. The receiving points were well adapted for the handling of large quantities of supplies with celerity and dispatch. At each receiving and distributing point there was an officer and a number of

employees of the Subsistence Department to receive, sort, and deliver food supplies to persons authorized to receive them. The receiving and distributing points were temporary, as time did not permit the establishment of regular depots.

The people were homeless, destitute, and suffering from the want of food and clothing, and it was absolutely necessary that immediate relief be afforded them. Everything that was possible to alleviate the sufferings of the people was done. Officers and men worked night and day in getting supplies to the people. Bakeries were established, ranges obtained, and bread baked. Arrangements were made for the slaughtering of cattle and the issuing of fresh meat. Relief stations were established at places where large numbers of people had congregated, and supplies hauled and distributed to the hungry and needy.

On the afternoon of April 18 the Mayor of San Francisco appointed a general relief committee, consisting of prominent citizens of San Francisco. Under direction of the relief committee, relief stations were established throughout the city, each station being placed in charge of a responsible person. The general relief committee had a representative at each receiving point, who determined as to the right of persons receiving food supplies.

The relief committee and Subsistence Department worked together without the slightest friction. The members of the committee were intelligent business men and it was a pleasure to be associated with them in the work we were performing.

THE ESTABLISHMENT OF GENERAL RELIEF DEPOTS.

After the first wants of the people had been satisfied, the issuing of food at the temporary receiving points was discontinued and general relief depots were established. The Citizens' Relief Committee established one at the Moulder School, Page and Gough streets (which was turned over to the army April 28, 1906), and the Subsistence Department established one general relief depot at the Presidio of San Francisco and one at the Haslett Warehouse, Spear and Folsom streets. An experienced officer of the Subsistence Department and the necessary post commissary sergeants, clerks, and laborers were assigned to each general relief depot. Each depot was complete in itself and was organized on the same general lines as the subsistence depots of the Army would be organized for the subsisting of a large army occupying a great city. The depots were located as near as practicable to the base of supplies and at points accessible to the district dependent upon it for rations and stores. Food supplies arriving at the wharves or railroad freight depots or yards were hauled to the general relief depots and there sorted, classified, and arranged for issue.

Relief supplies would, as a general rule, consist of mixed lots of clothing, food, medicines, and household supplies. The supplies would be of every conceivable variety and packed in every style of package, some marked and some not marked at all. It was necessary to detail experienced officers and clerks at receiving points to separate the supplies and designate those that were to be sent to the general relief depots. Perishable stores would be at once sent out and issued, semiperishable stores would be stored and next issued, while nonperishable stores would be delivered last or stored for reserve use. There

was absolutely no delay in handling freight. As fast as cars or cargoes were received they were promptly unloaded and the supplies hauled to warehouses. This was necessary, as delay in unloading and storing would have caused a congestion of freight. The three general relief depots had a capacity of receiving, storing, and issuing 400,000 rations daily.

The following is a roster of officers who were on duty at receiving points, general relief depots, and at the fresh meat depot:

- Headquarters depots of relief subsistence stores:
 Maj. C. R. Krauthoff, commissary, U. S. A., in charge.
 Maj. H. E. Wilkins, commissary, U. S. A., assistant.
- Folsom street dock:
 Capt. S. F. Bottoms, commissary, U. S. A., in charge.
 Veterinarian J. H. Uri, 6th Cavalry, assistant.
- Southern Pacific freight sheds (Fourth and Townsend streets):
 Capt. A. M. Edwards, commissary, U. S. A., in charge.
 Lieut. Frank L. Pyle, Philippine Scouts, assistant.
- Fresh meat depot (Seventeenth and Harrison streets):
 Capt. A. M. Edwards, commissary, U. S. A., in charge.
- Santa Fe depot:
 Capt. F. H. Lawton, commissary, U. S. A., in charge.
- Warehouse No. 1, Presidio:
 Capt. L. B. Simonds, commissary, U. S. A., in charge.
 Lieut. C. W. Waller, Artillery Corps, assistant.
- Warehouse No. 2, Haslett Warehouse:
 Capt. F. H. Lawton, commissary, U. S. A., in charge.
- Warehouse No. 3, Moulder School:
 Capt. J. N. Kilian, commissary, U. S. A., in charge.
 Dr. George H. Richardson, U. S. A., in charge special diet.
- Oakland mole:
 Lieut. Lindzy E. Cheatham, Philippine Scouts.
- Presidio wharf:
 Lieut. John J. A. Clark, Philippine Scouts.

As the number of destitute and homeless people became less, officers were relieved from duty and the number of clerks and laborers reduced. The Haslett Warehouse was abandoned May 24, 1906.

THE TURNING OVER OF GENERAL RELIEF DUTIES BY THE CIVIL RELIEF COMMITTEE TO
 THE ARMY.

Under date of April 29, 1906, Major-General Greely, commanding Pacific Division, issued the following order:

* * * * *

[For General Orders, No. 18, here omitted, see p. 60, *ante*.]

Under date of May 1, 1906, Maj. Lea Febiger, inspector-general, issued the following instructions:

HEADQUARTERS BUREAU OF CONSOLIDATED RELIEF STATIONS,
Hamilton School, O'Farrell and Scott Streets,
San Francisco, Cal., May 1, 1906.

The following notice is published for the benefit of all concerned:

"HEADQUARTERS PACIFIC DIVISION,
Fort Mason, Cal., April 27, 1906.

"By direction of the division commander, Maj. Lea Febiger, inspector-general, will have direction, under the supervision of the depot quartermaster and depot commissary, of the arrangements for the food supply stations in the city of San Francisco.

"S. P. JOCELYN.
Colonel, General Staff, Chief of Staff."

The above direction takes effect at noon May 2, 1906, in the five remaining unorganized sections. All requisitions for supplies of all relief stations in the city must be approved by the signature of the chief of their section in which they are located, at their respective section headquarters, from 2 to 4 o'clock every afternoon, until further notice, and they will be honored at the designated supply depots.

No relief supplies whatever will be issued after noon to-morrow from warehouses and depots under military control to any section or persons in the city of San Francisco except on approval, as above outlined.

It is desired that all relief stations be listed as soon as possible.

LEA FEBIGER,

Major, Inspector-General, U. S. A., Chief of Bureau.

RELIEF SECTIONS.

First.—Section wherein all official relief stations are numbered between 100 and 200, with section headquarters on Sacramento street, between Locust and Laurel, Capt. William Mitchell, Signal Corps, in charge, is bounded as follows: On the south by Fulton street, on the east by Devisadero street, on the north and west by San Francisco Bay and the Pacific Ocean, including Presidio reservation, but not including Fort Miley reservation.

Second.—Section wherein all official relief stations are numbered between 200 and 300, with the section headquarters at Park lodge, northeast corner of Golden Gate Park, with Lieut. J. R. Pourie, Artillery Corps, in charge, is bounded as follows: On the north by Fulton street, on the east by Devisadero and Castro streets, on the south by Eighteenth and L streets, on the west by the Pacific Ocean.

Third.—Section wherein all official relief stations are numbered between 300 and 400, with section headquarters at the corner of Bay street and Van Ness avenue, with Lieut. J. L. Benedict, 14th Infantry, in charge, is bounded as follows: On the north and east by San Francisco Bay, on the south by Union street, on the west by Devisadero street.

Fourth.—Section wherein all official relief stations are numbered between 400 and 500, with section headquarters at Hamilton School, O'Farrell and Scott streets, Capt. W. W. Harts, Corps of Engineers, in charge, is bounded as follows: On the north by Union street, on the east by the bay, on the south by Market street, on the west by Devisadero and Castro streets.

Fifth.—Section wherein all official relief stations are numbered between 500 and 600, with section headquarters at Eleventh and Bryant, with Capt. L. W. Oliver, 12th Cavalry, in charge, is bounded as follows: On the north by Market street, on the east by the bay, on the south by Eighteenth street, on the west by Castro street.

Sixth.—Section wherein all official relief stations are numbered between 600 and 700, with section headquarters at Potrero avenue and Twenty-fourth street, with Lieut. R. V. Venable, 22d Infantry, in charge, is bounded as follows: On the north by Eighteenth street, on the east by the bay, on the south by the county line, on the west by the Southern Pacific Railroad track.

Seventh.—Section wherein all official relief stations are numbered between 700 and 800, with section headquarters at Guerrero and Twenty-fifth streets, with Lieut. E. S. Adams in charge, is bounded as follows: On the north by Eighteenth street, on the east by the Southern Pacific Railroad, on the west by the ocean, on the south by the county line.

GENERAL SYSTEM OF FILLING REQUISITIONS BY GENERAL RELIEF DEPOTS OF FOOD SUPPLIES.

As seen by General Greely's order, paragraph XIV, and Major Febiger's instructions, the city was divided into relief sections and an officer placed in charge of each section. Each relief section was divided into a number of official relief stations, where food and other supplies were issued to deserving people.

A department of transportation was organized by the quartermaster's department and placed under charge of an officer. The

officer in charge of transportation assigned to each section wagon trains, the number of wagons depending upon the quantities of supplies to be transported and the distance they had to be hauled. In drawing rations the officer in charge of sections would prepare ration returns, showing number of mouths that were to be fed, and submit the approved return to the officer in charge of one of the general relief depots. The rations called for would be loaded into wagons, hauled to the relief stations, and issued to the people as circumstances demanded.

The receiving of supplies from railroads and steamers, the hauling of supplies to general relief depots, the sorting and arranging of stores, and the methods of filling requisitions were based on well-defined army methods and proved simple, expeditious, economical, and effective.

THE ISSUE OF FRESH BEEF.

As the supply of salt and canned meats on hand was not sufficient to make full issues of the meat component of the ration, and to afford variety and prevent scurvy, issues of chilled fresh beef were made three times each week. A central point, conveniently located so that the haul to relief stations would be short, was selected, and a fresh meat depot was established under charge of an officer of the Subsistence Department. The issues of fresh beef were made direct from iced refrigerator cars or from chill rooms of cold-storage plants. The fresh beef was inspected either by an inspector of the United States Department of Agriculture or by an inspector appointed by the president of the Board of Health of San Francisco.

To prevent a congestion of wagons at the issuing point and to insure speedy delivery certain hours were assigned to each relief section, the sections having the longest hauls drawing first. Ration returns calling for fresh beef would be presented, by officers in charge of relief sections or their representatives, to the officer in charge of the fresh meat depot, who would issue the quantity called for. The fresh beef would then be hauled to the relief stations, cut up, and issued, under proper supervision, to the people. The fresh beef depot worked very satisfactorily. Clean wagons, with covers to protect the meat from the sun, flies, and dirt, were always insisted upon. During the months of May and June 1,047,307 pounds of fresh beef, costing \$60,957.59, were purchased and paid for from relief and Red Cross funds.

THE ISSUE OF FRESH BREAD.

Fortunately three large bakeries, having a total capacity of approximately 200,000 1-pound loaves of bread, were not destroyed by the earthquake or fire. The bakeries were for a time without light and power, and the work usually done by machinery had to be done by hand. This made the process slow, laborious, and expensive.

Bread was also baked at the post bakeries at Alcatraz Island, Forts Baker, McDowell, and Miley, the Presidio of San Francisco, and at the depot of recruits and casuals, Angel Island. With the hard bread

and crackers pertaining to the relief stores, there has always been a plentiful supply of bread available for issue.

THE ISSUE OF FRESH MILK.

As fresh milk is very perishable and easily contaminated, the supply necessary for babies, children, and women was delivered by the dairyman, upon proper requisition, direct to the relief stations and to hospitals.

SPECIAL DIET ARTICLES FOR HOSPITALS.

Under date of May 5, 1906, Major-General Greely issued the following order:

* * * * *

[For paragraphs 8 and 9, General Orders, No. 23, here omitted, see p. 67, *ante*.]

The following-named hospitals and charitable institutions were designated by the health commission to receive commissary supplies:

General hospitals.—French, Lobos and Fifth avenue; Lane, Clay and Webster streets; Mount Zion, Sutter, near Devisadero; Children's, Sacramento and Maple; California Women's, Sacramento, near Baker; Hahnemann; Clara Barton, Scott and Post; St. Mary's, 2201 Fulton; Balboa, 1408 McAllister street; Sacred Heart School Hospital, 940 Hayes; City and County, Twenty-second and Potrero; St. Luke's, Valencia and Twenty-seventh; St. Joseph's, Buena Vista Park; Morton, 700 Schraeder; Ingleside Race Track; California General, Eighteenth and Casselli avenue; German, Noe and Fourteenth streets; St. Thomas, Laguna and Page; Buena Vista, 21 Buena Vista avenue; St. Winifred, Pacific avenue.

Government control.—Deer Park, Golden Gate Park; Marine, Golf links; Presidio General Hospital; Park General, Ball grounds, Golden Gate Park; Presidio Post Hospital; Fort Mason Hospital.

Communicable diseases.—Harbor View, Baker and Jefferson; City and County, Potrero and Twenty-second; Children's.

Smallpox.—Twenty-sixth and Army streets.

Emergency (designated as city emergency).—Potrero, Kentucky and Nineteenth; Park, Stanyan street drive; Harbor Hospital; Mission High School, Twenty-fifth and Noe streets; Camp Lake, Buchanan and Hermann; Cross Hospital, 2007 Devisadero; Third Street Bridge; Forward Movement, Harbor View camp; Danish Church, Church and Duboce avenue; St. Anthony's School, Precita and Folsom; St. Paul's, Eddy and Gough streets.

Maternity.—St. Francis Lying-in.

Charitable institutions.—Sisters Holy Family, Hayes and Fillmore streets; Helpers of Holy Souls, 2212 Sacramento street; Little Sisters of the Poor, Fourth avenue and Lake street; McKinley Orphanage, Nineteenth street, near Sanchez; Hill Farm, Bothin, Marin County; Volunteers of America, 812 Shotwell street.

Major-General Greely further ordered, under date of May 10, 1906, as follows:

You are authorized and directed to purchase, out of the relief funds, butter, eggs, fresh vegetables, milk, ice, and similar stores, for use of hospitals, until further advised in regard to this matter.

To provide the necessary special diet articles a special diet department was established at the Moulder warehouse and Dr. George H. Richardson, contract surgeon, United States Army, placed in charge. All articles of food especially suitable for the sick were sorted from

the general stock on hand at the various depots and sent to the special diet department for the exclusive use of the sick. There was available for issue to the sick large quantities of cocoa, chocolate, teas, soups, fancy canned meats, extracts, canned and evaporated fruits, preserves, jellies, canned vegetables, specially prepared foods for infants and invalids, cereals, crackers, etc. Purchases were made of ice, fresh meats, vegetables, oranges, lemons, eggs, butter, milk, bread, and similar fresh stores whenever needed. A large refrigerator, for the preservation of perishable stores, was constructed by the Quartermaster's Department and proved of great benefit.

QUALITY OF FOOD SUPPLIES RECEIVED FOR RELIEF PURPOSES.

Relief supplies were received from nearly every State in the Union. There was a great abundance in quantity but the variety was not always suitable. Large quantities of flour and potatoes were received and it was found difficult at times to find storage for the surplus. At times there was only a limited quantity of coffee, sugar, salt, pepper, soap, and candles on hand. The articles received with the 900,000 rations supplied by the Subsistence Department proved of great benefit and helped to make up the deficiency. The sugar-cured meats required careful attention as they had to be carefully handled and stored and quickly issued. Much cooked food, as meats, sandwiches, fresh bread, etc., were unfit for food when received and were destroyed. One carload of dressed meats arrived in such bad condition, due to failure to ice the car, that it was rejected. The meat was inspected by a surgeon and pronounced as unfit for human food.

THE USE OF AUTOMOBILES IN CONNECTION WITH RELIEF WORK.

Especial attention is invited to the value of automobiles where depots are widely scattered and a considerable distance apart. Owing to the number of points where stores were received and the number of depots where stores were issued, it was impossible to keep in direct touch with the work by using the horse as a means of transportation. The automobile solved the problem of rapid transportation. Each station and depot could be visited four times or more daily, besides keeping in touch with the offices of the commanding general, the depot quartermaster, and other administrative officers. For night work, especially under the conditions as existed in San Francisco at the time when the streets were dark and littered with wire, brick, and other obstructions, the automobile, equipped with strong side lights, proved most valuable. The machine was driven over networks of wire, through piles of débris and over obstructions that under ordinary circumstances would have blocked the streets. It would have been impossible to have ridden a horse through certain streets, yet a machine was driven through without the slightest effort. For quick transportation, and when it is necessary for an officer to be out night and day, no better means of transportation exists than an automobile of the best makes. At no time was the machine out of commission except for a short period, and the delay was easily made up by increasing the speed.

RAILROADS IN CONNECTION WITH RELIEF WORK.

In connection with this report, especial attention is invited to the excellent work performed by the Southern Pacific Company and the Santa Fe system. Food supplies were absolutely necessary to prevent suffering. The railroads opened up their entire systems for the rapid transportation of relief supplies. For weeks their terminals at San Francisco were crowded with cars containing relief supplies. The officials were extremely courteous and obliging and assisted the Subsistence Department in every way possible.

The following data shows the number of cars handled by the Southern Pacific Company :

Commodities.	Up to and including April 30, 1906.	May 1 to May 10, inclusive.	May 11 to June 12, inclusive.	June 13 to June 30, inclusive.	Total.
Provisions and supplies	570	173	51	6	800
Flour	144	82	58	3	287
Sirup, honey, sugar	12				12
Potatoes	75	52	20		147
Canned goods	63	10	6		79
Oranges, lemons, etc	20				20
Bread, crackers, cheese, butter, eggs.....	29	4	1		34
Coffee	3				3
Packing-house products, hams, etc	16		3		19
Fresh meat	25	3			28
Ice	3				3
Beans, grain, cereals	16	9	7		32
Water	11				11
Lumber, ties	24	56	16	2	98
Stoves, furniture, chinaware	6	2	3		11
Blankets, mattresses, bedding, cots	22	18	2		42
Clothing	5	5	3		13
Wood, coal, oil	18				18
Lime, soap, salt, sulphur	11	3	2	1	17
Trunks				1	1
Hay	26	2	8		36
Total cars	1,099	419	180	13	1,711

CONCLUSION.

In closing this report it is desired most earnestly to thank Generals Greely and Funston and the officers of their staffs for the support and advice given in connection with the relief work performed by the Subsistence Department.

Maj. C. A. Devol, quartermaster, depot quartermaster, rendered the department every assistance possible, and the work carried on by the Quartermaster's and Subsistence departments was done in absolute harmony and without the slightest friction.

Capt. L. D. Wildman, chief signal officer, Department of California, performed excellent services in keeping up telegraphic communications between the various receiving points, the general depots, and the various civil and military headquarters.

The relations between Colonel Febiger, chief of the consolidated relief stations, and his officers and the officers of the various general depots were most harmonious, which enabled the work to be carried on without friction and delay.

The commanding officers of the Presidio, Forts Mason and Miley, the commanding officers of troops on duty in the city, and the offi-

cers of the Navy and the Marine Corps rendered every possible assistance in directing the distribution of relief stores and the furnishing of guards, details, etc.

The officers, post commissary-sergeants, and clerks engaged in the relief work performed their duties in a most excellent manner. During the early part of the work they were engaged night and day in extending relief to the destitute and homeless people. No task was too hard, no hours too long, their one aim being to care for the people. For days the officers and men had no opportunity to change their clothes and were compelled to sleep on docks or in freight sheds. The officers in charge of general depots displayed rare executive and administrative ability, and their depots were models of neatness and order. Stores were received and issued with promptitude and dispatch. Excellent care was taken of stores, and the losses by deterioration and waste were kept to a minimum. From the time that the Subsistence Department took charge of the relief subsistence stores until the depots were turned over to the relief commission there was never a day that the general depots did not have a sufficient supply of stores on hand to fill requisitions when called upon to do so.

Attention is invited to report attached hereto showing articles of subsistence stores received, purchased, and issued under the provisions of appropriation for relief of sufferers from earthquake and conflagration on Pacific coast; also list of relief stores issued during May and June, list of stores on hand June 30, and list of stores sold by the finance committee, relief and Red Cross funds, to contractors operating hot meal kitchens.

In closing this report, it is desired to thank the Commissary-General, United States Army, for his loyal support given me in the performance of the duties in extending relief to the people of San Francisco rendered destitute and homeless by the earthquake and fire.

Respectfully submitted.

C. R. KRAUTHOFF,

Major, Commissary, U. S. A.,

In charge General Depots of Relief Subsistence Stores.

The COMMANDING GENERAL PACIFIC DIVISION,

Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.

Report of subsistence stores received and issued by Maj. C. R. Krauthoff, purchasing commissary, U. S. A., from April 19, 1906, to June 30, 1906, for relief of sufferers from earthquake and conflagration on the Pacific coast.^a

* * * * *

^a Itemized list, here omitted, shows articles received, respectively, from Maj. William L. Geary, Lieut. Henry R. Smalley, Lieut. Howard L. Martin, Capt. Frederick W. Phisterer, Lieut. Offnere Hope, Capt. James B. Gowen, Lieut. George C. Rockwell, Lieut. John K. Hume, Lieut. Elisha G. Abbott, Lieut. Charles A. Clark, Lieut. Col. George B. Davis, Lieut. Avery J. Cooper, Maj. Alexander M. Davis, and Capt. Lawrence B. Simonds, amounting in money value to \$194,289.64.

Articles, quantities, and value of subsistence stores on hand for use of the Army, issued for the relief of sufferers from earthquake and conflagration on the Pacific coast.^a

* * * * *

Report of subsistence stores purchased by Maj. C. R. Krauthoff, purchasing commissary, U. S. A., from April 19, 1906, to June 30, 1906, for relief of sufferers from earthquake and conflagration on the Pacific coast.^b

* * * * *

Total amount money (appropriation relief of sufferers from earthquake and conflagration on the Pacific coast) disbursed during period April 19 to June 30, 1906, inclusive: For supplies, \$43,621.89; for wages, \$13,188.05; for meals, \$193.50; total, \$57,003.44.

List of relief subsistence stores issued by Maj. C. R. Krauthoff, commissary, U. S. A., in charge general relief depots, from May 1, 1906, to June 30, 1906.

Bacon and hams-----pounds--	240, 710	Beef extract-----jars--	720
Mess pork-----do-----	182, 674	Mutton, fresh-----pounds--	6, 535
Beans-----do-----	203, 600	Mackerel-----kits-----	2
Bread, fresh-----loaves--	150, 536	Mustard, ground-----pounds--	240
Bread, hard-----pounds--	109, 650	Matches-----gross--	2, 172
Butter-----do-----	53, 175	Oysters-----cans-----	21, 456
Candles-----do-----	14, 514	Onions, fresh-----pounds--	48, 877
Cereals—breakfast foods, pounds-----	180, 605	Oil, olive-----bottles--	48
Cocoa and chocolate pounds--	3, 300	Oats, rolled-----pounds--	13, 850
Coffee-----do-----	139, 782	Potatoes, fresh-----do-----	3, 253, 100
Tea-----do-----	13, 930	Pickles-----gallons--	3, 692
Cheese-----do-----	19, 388	Pepper-----pounds--	1, 886½
Crackers-----do-----	520, 671	Peas, dried-----do-----	6, 430
Corn meal-----do-----	148, 495	Powder, baking-----do-----	7, 794
Flour ^c -----do-----	3, 332, 072	Paper, toilet-----cases--	107
Fish, dried, smoked, and salt, pounds-----	46, 265	Rice-----pounds-----	215, 950
Fish, canned-----cans-----	219, 024	Sausage, bologna-----do-----	6, 944
Fruit, dried-----pounds--	47, 875	Salt-----do-----	80, 162
Fruit, fresh-----boxes--	1, 789	Salt, rock-----do-----	1, 000
Fruit, canned-----cans-----	223, 320	Sugar-----do-----	435, 625
Eggs, fresh-----dozen--	32, 462	Sirup-----gallons--	4, 410
Hominy-----pounds--	3, 740	Soap-----pounds--	58, 620
Honey-----bottles--	2, 612	Soups-----cans-----	51, 888
Jams and jellies-----cans--	11, 976	Sauce, chili, and catchup, bot- tles-----	1, 512
Lard-----pounds--	11, 195	Starch, corn-----pounds--	144
Macaroni-----do-----	17, 000	Sauerkraut-----gallons--	10
Milk, condensed, and cream, evaporated-----cans-----	195, 696	Tapioca-----pounds--	2, 500
Milk, malted-----bottles--	2, 100	Vinegar-----gallons--	2, 710
Milk, fresh-----gallons--	15, 063½	Vegetables, canned-----cans--	779, 808
Mineral water-----bottles--	3, 888	Baby food-----pounds--	120
Meats, canned-----cans-----	811, 186	Custard-----cans-----	948
Beef, fresh-----pounds--	1, 105, 988	Ice-----pounds--	34, 250
		Brown bread-----cans-----	216
		Postum food-----pounds--	24

(Previous to May 1, 1906, the Army did not have entire control of the issues of relief supplies.)

^a Itemized list, here omitted, shows articles issued, respectively, by Maj. Charles R. Krauthoff, Lieut. Gilbert A. McElroy, Lieut. Frederic C. Test, Lieut. Jarvis J. Bain, Lieut. James L. Long, Lieut. James F. Hall, Lieut. A. M. Wilson, and Capt. Henry T. Ferguson, amounting in money value to \$9,444.11.

^b Itemized list, here omitted, shows purchases amounting in money value to \$43,621.69.

^c Flour issued to relief stations and bakeries.

Summary of rations (relief subsistence stores) issued by Maj. C. R. Krauthoff, commissary, U. S. A., in charge general relief depots, from May 1, 1906, to June 30, 1906.

Article.	Quantity.	Number of rations.
Meat component:		
Beef, fresh.....pounds..	1,105,988	1,263,986
Mutton, fresh.....do.....	6,535	9,469
Bacon and hams.....do.....	240,710	385,136
Pork, mess.....do.....	182,674	292,279
Meats, canned.....cans.....	811,186	1,297,898
Sausage, bologna.....pounds.....	6,944	11,110
Fish, canned.....cans.....	219,024	350,438
Fish, dried, smoked, and salt.....pounds.....	46,265	74,024
Mackerel.....do.....	20	32
Lard.....do.....	11,195	17,912
Total.....		3,702,284
Bread component:		
Bread, fresh.....loaves.....	150,586	172,041
Bread, hard.....pounds.....	109,650	175,440
Bread, brown.....cans.....	216	346
Crackers.....pounds.....	520,671	833,074
Flour.....do.....	3,352,072	4,442,763
Corn meal.....do.....	148,495	197,993
Breakfast foods.....do.....	180,605	288,968
Rolled oats.....do.....	13,850	22,160
Tapioca.....do.....	2,500	4,000
Starch, corn.....do.....	144	276
Macaroni.....do.....	17,000	27,200
Total.....		6,164,261
Baking powder.....pounds.....	7,794	194,850
Coffee and tea component:		
Coffee.....do.....	139,782	2,096,730
Tea.....do.....	13,930	928,667
Cocoa and chocolate.....do.....	3,300	49,500
Total.....		3,074,897
Dried vegetable component:		
Beans.....pounds.....	203,600	2,171,733
Rice.....do.....	215,950	2,303,467
Peas, dried.....do.....	6,430	68,587
Hominy.....do.....	3,740	39,893
Total.....		4,583,670
Fresh vegetable component:		
Potatoes.....pounds.....	3,253,100	4,337,467
Onions.....do.....	48,877	65,169
Vegetables, canned.....cans.....	779,806	2,079,816
Sauerkraut.....gallons.....	10	107
Total.....		6,482,559
Dried fruit component:		
Dried fruit.....pounds.....	47,875	766,000
Fruit, canned.....cans.....	223,320	893,280
Jams and jellies.....do.....	11,976	239,520
Total.....		1,898,800
Miscellaneous:		
Sugar.....pounds.....	435,625	2,904,167
Sirup.....gallons.....	4,410	235,200
Honey.....bottles.....	2,612	4,353
Total.....		3,143,720
Salt.....pounds.....	81,162	4,058,100
Soap.....do.....	58,620	1,465,500
Candles.....do.....	14,514	967,600
Pepper.....do.....	1,886½	754,400
Mustard.....do.....	240	96,000
Total.....		850,400
Vinegar.....gallons.....	2,710	361,333
Pickles.....do.....	3,692	492,267
Total.....		853,600

List of relief subsistence supplies on hand June 30, 1906, and turned over to the civil relief commission.

Bacon and hams-----pounds--	5, 300	Mineral water-----bottles--	3, 696
Beans -----do-----	95, 210	Matches -----gross-----	660
Bread, hard -----do-----	61, 391	Mutton, fresh -----pounds--	950
Butter -----do-----	900	Mustard, ground -----do-----	7
Baking powder-----do-----	10, 800	Oysters -----cans-----	8, 496
Beef, fresh -----do-----	1, 800	Potatoes -----pounds-----	8, 500
Butter oil -----gallon-----	1	Pickles -----gallons-----	1, 056
Candles -----pounds-----	2, 205	Pepper -----pounds-----	12
Cereals—breakfast foods, pounds-----	53, 905	Peas, dried -----do-----	6, 580
Cocoa and chocolate_pounds--	216	Pancake flour-----do-----	3, 686
Coffee -----do-----	12, 400	Pork, mess -----do-----	8, 200
Cheese -----do-----	1, 670	Rice -----do-----	117, 650
Crackers -----do-----	90, 431	Salt -----do-----	33, 562
Corn meal, reserved for issue, 118,950 pounds; sold, ^a 80,650 pounds-----pounds--	199, 600	Sugar -----do-----	9, 725
Eggs, fresh -----dozen-----	750	Sirup -----gallons-----	90
Flour, reserved for issue, 1,112,583 pounds; sold, ^a 11,579,337 pounds_pounds--	12, 691, 920	Soap -----pounds-----	400
Fish, canned -----cans-----	107, 424	Soups -----cans-----	45, 960
Fruit, canned -----do-----	18, 576	Sausage, bologna -----pounds--	850
Fruit, dried -----pounds-----	19, 082	Starch, corn -----do-----	400
Fruit, fresh -----boxes-----	38	Soda, baking -----do-----	5, 700
Gelatin -----packets-----	300	Rolled oats -----do-----	21, 582
Hominy -----pounds-----	200	Toilet paper-----cases-----	104
Honey -----bottles-----	120	Tapioca -----pounds-----	350
Lard -----pounds-----	4, 568	Vinegar -----gallons-----	1, 676
Macaroni -----do-----	2, 275	Vegetables, canned -----cans--	430, 764
Meats, canned -----cans-----	223, 964	Tea -----pounds-----	6, 700
Milk, condensed; cream, evaporated -----cans-----	116, 928	Yeast -----packages-----	468
Milk, malted -----bottles-----	2, 484	Custard -----cans-----	2, 028
		Whisky -----gallons-----	2, 380
		Gin -----do-----	12
		Sherry -----do-----	36
		Port -----do-----	78
		Claret -----do-----	75

List of rations (relief subsistence stores) on hand June 30, 1906, and turned over to the relief commission.

Articles.	Quantity.	Number of rations.
Meat component:		
Beef, fresh -----pounds..	1, 800	2, 059
Mutton, fresh -----do....	950	1, 086
Bacon and hams -----do....	5, 300	8, 480
Pork, mess -----do....	8, 200	13, 120
Sausage, bologna -----do....	850	1, 720
Meats, canned -----cans..	223, 964	538, 342
Fish, canned -----do....	107, 424	171, 878
Lard -----pounds..	4, 568	6, 509
Total -----		743, 194
Bread component:		
Flour (on hand for issue) -----pounds..	1, 112, 583	1, 483, 444
Corn meal (on hand for issue) -----do....	118, 950	158, 600
Crackers -----do....	90, 431	108, 348
Hard bread -----do....	61, 391	70, 161
Breakfast foods -----do....	53, 905	71, 873
Tapioca -----do....	350	467
Macaroni -----do....	2, 275	3, 033
Corn starch -----do....	400	533
Pancake flour -----do....	3, 686	4, 915
Rolled oats -----do....	21, 583	28, 777
Total -----		1, 925, 151
Also, excess not required for use sold by finance committee, relief and Red Cross funds, under public notice dated June 6, proposals opened June 18, 1906:		
Flour -----pounds..	11, 579, 337	15, 439, 116
Corn meal -----do....	80, 650	107, 534
Total -----		15, 546, 650
Baking powder -----pounds..	10, 800	270, 000
Baking soda -----do....	5, 700	81, 500
Yeast -----packages..	468	2, 950
Total -----		354, 450

^a Excess not required for use; sold by finance committee, relief and Red Cross funds, under public notice dated June 6, opened June 18, 1906.

List of rations (relief subsistence stores) on hand June 30, 1906, and turned over to the relief commission—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Number of rations.
Coffee and tea component:		
Coffee	pounds.. 12,400	186,000
Tea.....	do.. 6,700	446,667
Cocoa and chocolate	do.. 216	3,240
Total		635,907
Dried vegetable component:		
Beans	pounds.. 95,210	1,015,573
Rice.....	do.. 117,650	1,588,267
Hominy.....	do.. 200	2,133
Peas, dried.....	do.. 6,580	70,187
Total		2,676,160
Fresh vegetable component:		
Potatoes.....	pounds.. 8,500	11,333
Vegetables, canned	cans.. 430,764	1,148,704
Total.....		1,160,037
Dried fruit component:		
Dried fruit	pounds.. 19,082	305,312
Fruit, canned	cans.. 18,576	75,304
Total.....		380,616
Miscellaneous:		
Sugar.....	pounds.. 9,725	64,833
Sirup.....	gallons.. 90	4,800
Honey.....	bottles.. 120	1,600
Total.....		71,233
Vinegar.....	gallons.. 1,676	223,467
Pickles.....	do.. 1,056	140,800
Total.....		364,267
Pepper.....	pounds.. 12	4,800
Mustard.....	do.. 7	2,800
Total.....		7,600
Salt.....	pounds.. 33,562	1,678,100
Soap.....	do.. 400	100,000
Candles.....	do.. 2,205	147,000

List of relief subsistence supplies sold by the finance committee, relief and Red Cross funds, to contractors operating hot meal kitchens.

Beans	pounds.. 30,700	Starch, corn.....	pounds.. 250
Bacon.....	do.. 1,903	Potatoes.....	do.. 91,100
Coffee.....	do.. 5,605	Pork, pickled.....	do.. 2,100
Crackers.....	do.. 3,041	Apples, evaporated.....	do.. 250
Cheese.....	do.. 1,081	Prunes.....	do.. 900
Corn.....	cans.. 2,248	Fruit, dried.....	do.. 500
Ham.....	pounds.. 2,017	Mineral water.....	cases.. 2
Lard.....	do.. 1,740	Beef, fresh.....	pounds.. 1,813
Lye.....	cans.. 220	Beef, roast.....	cans.. 72
Corn meal.....	pounds.. 9,895	Beef, corned.....	do.. 50
Mustard.....	do.. 65	Beef, chipped.....	cases.. 4
Milk, condensed, and cream, evaporated.....	cans.. 3,032	Beans, string.....	cans.. 24
Macaroni.....	pounds.. 6,300	Peas.....	do.. 775
Spaghetti.....	do.. 375	Peaches.....	do.. 52
Noodles.....	do.. 50	Pears.....	do.. 48
Vermicelli.....	do.. 25	Strawberries.....	do.. 24
Oatmeal.....	do.. 19,300	Raspberries.....	do.. 12
Malta Vita.....	case.. $\frac{3}{4}$	Sugar.....	pounds.. 37,661
Violet wheat.....	do.. $\frac{1}{2}$	Hard bread.....	do.. 50
Western corn.....	cans.. 120	Bread, fresh.....	loaves.. 3,177
Farina.....	pounds.. 25	Salmon, fresh.....	cans.. 480
Baking powder.....	do.. 641	Tapioca.....	pounds.. 25
Baking soda.....	do.. 10	Sago.....	do.. 125
Pepper.....	do.. 149	Eggs.....	dozen.. 35
Rice.....	do.. 6,150	Mutton, fresh.....	pounds.. 140
Soap.....	do.. 2,920	Butter, fresh.....	do.. 25
Sirup.....	gallons.. 183 $\frac{3}{4}$	Pickles.....	gallons.. 25
Salt.....	pounds.. 9,435	Vinegar.....	do.. 113
Tea.....	do.. 3,587	Barley, pearl.....	pounds.. 150
Tomatoes.....	cans.. 3,528	Jams, assorted.....	cans.. 48
Tomatoes (gallons).....	do.. 240	Matches.....	gross.. 4
Flour.....	pounds.. 9,550	Soda, washing.....	pounds.. 150

Money value, as determined by board appointed by finance committee, \$8,317.91.

*Report of Lieut. Col. George H. Torney, Medical Department,
United States Army.*

UNITED STATES ARMY GENERAL HOSPITAL,
Presidio, San Francisco, Cal., May 14, 1906.

SIR: In compliance with telegraphic instructions from the Surgeon-General of the Army, Washington, D. C., I have respectfully to submit the following brief narrative statement of the work of the Medical Department, United States Army, which began shortly after the earthquake in San Francisco, Cal., at 5.13 a. m. on the 18th of April, 1906.

At this time, in addition to my duties as commanding officer of the Army General Hospital at the Presidio, I was serving as chief surgeon, Department of California, and because of this fact, among others, the work of the Army Medical Department in a great measure centered around the hospital. In this connection I desire to state that the Army General Hospital was badly wrecked by the earthquake. The power plant was disabled and the water shut off by a break in the pipes of the city water mains. The ward ventilators, heavy brick structures, were thrown upon the roofs of the wards, crushing through the roofs; sheets of plaster fell from the ceilings and walls of all buildings, and all telegraphic and telephonic communications were broken. This, of course, does not describe fully the extent of the damage, but is merely a statement made that the condition of the hospital may be understood.

April 18.—Early on the morning of the 18th of April all available officers of the Medical Department were instructed to hold themselves in readiness for active work. Company B, Hospital Corps, accompanied the troops from the Presidio into the city for active relief work in fighting fire. The actual work of relief for the refugees and sick began at the General Hospital at about 9 a. m., when a relief party in charge of Capt. H. H. Rutherford, assistant surgeon, U. S. A., was dispatched to the city with instructions to give relief where needed and to notify the city authorities that this hospital was open for the care of injured and sick. This was done because from the apparent magnitude of the calamity it was deemed necessary that refuge should at once be offered for the sick and injured. By 1 o'clock on that day 75 patients had been admitted to the hospital from the city, and by 11 o'clock p. m. the total had reached 127.

April 19.—On April 19 145 refugee patients were admitted to the General Hospital, mostly from the hospitals in the city which were either burning or threatened by fire; after that date the number lessened, but patients have been admitted even up to the present. During this day the bed capacity of the wards of the General Hospital having been exhausted, the four barracks of the men of the Hospital Corps were vacated and established as wards. The hospitals at the post of Presidio and Fort Mason were ordered open April 19, and received large numbers of refugee patients.

On the morning of April 19, owing to the great demand on the General Hospital for first-aid work, a tent emergency hospital was organized and established on the plain in front of the hospital reservation, Capt. H. H. Rutherford, assistant surgeon, U. S. A., in charge,

with instructions to advise patients arriving from the city, to direct them to the proper hospitals, and to render assistance, treatment, and first-aid dressings to those on the ground.

April 20 to May 7.—On the morning of April 20 the president of the health commission of the city of San Francisco requested me to act as the head of the sanitary committee which it was proposed to establish in connection with sanitation of the city of San Francisco, this in order that there might be coordinate action between the army and civil authorities. Acting in the capacity of chief surgeon, I presented this request to the division commander, who, at my suggestion, issued the following order detailing me as chief sanitary officer of the city:

SPECIAL ORDERS, }
No. 37. }

HEADQUARTERS PACIFIC DIVISION,
San Francisco, Cal., April 20, 1906.

2. Lieut. Col. George H. Torney, Medical Department, United States Army, is hereby placed in charge of the sanitary arrangements of the city of San Francisco. All his orders must be strictly obeyed by all parties whomsoever.

By command of Brigadier-General Funston:

S. W. DUNNING,
Military Secretary.

I immediately relinquished my command of the General Hospital, transferring it to Capt. James M. Kennedy, assistant surgeon, U. S. A., and upon assuming the duties of chief sanitary officer, I divided the inhabited parts of the city into districts and placed a medical officer in charge of each. Within the first twenty-four hours organized relief and sanitary work began to assume definite shape and assisted many thousands of people who thronged the roads and streets seeking refuge on the Presidio and Fort Mason reservations and Golden Gate Park.

Presidio reservation.—The camps of refuge on the Presidio reservation were placed in charge of Capt. H. H. Rutherford, assistant surgeon, U. S. A., who, by the end of the first three days, had perfected an organized relief and sanitary force which constructed concentrated camps, supplying tentage, tools, and necessary camp conveniences for cooking and carrying out sanitary measures after the manner of military camps. This arrangement continued until May 7, when these camps were turned over, by direction of the division commander, to the control of the officers of the line.

Golden Gate Park.—Practically this same arrangement obtained in Golden Gate Park under the charge of Capt. A. E. Truby, assistant surgeon, U. S. A., the camps in that part developing into permanent institutions under essentially the same methods of administration.

Fort Mason.—First Lieut. John A. Murtagh, assistant surgeon, U. S. A., was placed in charge of the district immediately surrounding Fort Mason, and was instrumental in procuring supplies and tentage for the refugees in that locality.

Small city parks.—First Lieut. R. U. Patterson, assistant surgeon, U. S. A., was detailed as sanitary officer of the small parks throughout the city and in this capacity rendered valuable assistance in relieving much distress amongst the refugees.

Post of Presidio.—In the post of Presidio the medical officers on post duty rendered valuable assistance, not only in professional services given, but in assisting the refugees in every possible manner.

Company A, Hospital Corps.—Company A, Hospital Corps, on its arrival in San Francisco, was ordered to Golden Gate Park and a hospital established by Capt. H. L. Gilchrist, assistant surgeon, U. S. A., who, with exceptional industry and ability, soon placed this hospital in order and established a model institution and began almost immediately to receive patients from the surrounding camps and the hospitals in the city.

Permanent camps.—The health commission of the city has selected sites for permanent camps, ten of which have already been established. Four of these camps are located on the Presidio reservation and are on the same sites as those originally selected by Captain Rutherford when he organized the refugees. Between the Presidio and Fort Mason two large camps have been established, and the erection of a third one is contemplated on the Fort Mason reservation. It is proposed to establish a camp in Franklin Square, corner Sixteenth and Bryant streets. In Golden Gate Park one large barrack was constructed by the Citizens' Relief Committee, and at this barrack have been erected the sanitary troughs sent to this city by the War Department. At the suggestion of the sanitary officers it is now proposed to place these sanitary troughs at all permanent camps, and, carrying out the system for sanitary and economic measures originally recommended by the medical officers, these camps will contain only community kitchens, large kitchens corresponding to company kitchens in military camps. Under the proposed scheme these camps will be in charge of an officer of the line, and a commissioned medical officer of the Army will perform the duties of sanitary inspector and attending surgeon, with a civilian physician as assistant.

Contagious hospital.—On April 21, by authority of the Mayor of San Francisco, Harbor View Park, adjacent to the Presidio reservation, with tents, bedding, and hospital appliances, was established as a hospital for contagious diseases, under the control of Capt. H. H. Rutherford, assistant surgeon, U. S. A., Dr. K. A. J. Mackenzie, of Portland, Oreg., with an ample corps of assistants, nurses, and attendants, being placed in immediate charge. This plant was selected as a place for contagious diseases because of its admirable facilities in the possession of its own water supply, a large pavilion which could be used to accommodate 200 patients, and its own laundry. In this hospital cases of measles, scarlet fever, and diphtheria have been received and cared for. This is still under the control of the chief sanitary officer, but will be abandoned to-day and the patients transferred to the charge of the hospitals in the city.

Medical supply depot.—On April 19 requests for supplies were received from hospitals in the city and various camps, and these were furnished freely from the storeroom of the General Hospital, which was at that moment well equipped for all purposes. On April 21 a medical supply depot was improvised within the grounds of the General Hospital, Lieut. Col. L. Brechemin, deputy surgeon-general, U. S. A., medical supply officer, in charge, the entire stock of medical supplies in the city of San Francisco having been destroyed by fire. All medical supplies except those in the dispensary of the General Hospital were turned over to him for issue to authorized applicants, in addition to which he made purchases of relief stores in accordance with telegraphic instructions from the Surgeon-General of the Army. This small depot remained on the ground until April 28,

when a larger establishment was organized east of the General Hospital reservation, which at this time has grown into an institution fully capable of meeting every demand made upon it. Vaccine virus is being received at this depot at the rate of 3,500 points per day and is being distributed on requisitions by the civil and army surgeons.

Free dispensaries.—At my suggestion to the health commission of the municipality, twenty-six free dispensaries have been established in the city and are receiving their supply of medicines from the medical supply depot of the Army.

Summary.—In conclusion, I desire to state that the magnitude of the disaster to the city of San Francisco, which occurred on April 18, 1906, was from the very moment of the calamity fully appreciated, and the necessary orders given by me to the officers of the Medical Department for measures of immediate relief not only to the sick and injured, but to the stricken multitude which called upon them for material assistance from the supplies under their control and those furnished to the General Hospital from the Quartermaster's Department, under charge of Maj. C. A. Devol, quartermaster, U. S. A., and from the Commissary Department, under charge of Maj. Charles R. Krauthoff, Subsistence Department, United States Army. This by order of Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston, U. S. A., commanding Pacific Division at that time.

After the pressing wants of the refugees had been met the problem of sanitation was paramount, as the large mains of the Spring Valley Water Company, which supplied the city with water, had been badly damaged, and the sewer system of the municipality seriously impaired—an extraordinary condition, which menaced the health of the whole population and required the enforcement of coercive measures to prevent a large class of people from proving, because of ignorance of sanitation, a danger to the whole community. In overcoming this danger the power granted me by General Funston, in the order quoted above, enabled the Medical Department of the Army, working in conjunction with the health commission of the city of San Francisco, to act promptly and effectively in solving at least the emergency problems of sanitation which presented. Paragraph 5, General Orders, No. 18, headquarters Pacific Division, April 29, 1906, modified the order mentioned continuing in force the arrangement whereby cooperation with the health authorities of the city was effected. This arrangement terminated this date by mutual agreement between the health commission and myself, as the Board of Health of the city is now in full control of its sanitation, except in the permanent refugee camps, within the limits of which military control is exercised by the commanding general, Pacific Division.

As chief sanitary officer, I will hereafter act under the provisions of General Orders, No. 29, headquarters Pacific Division, May 13, 1906, which was received this date.

The general health of the city may be considered good. The sanitation of the municipality proper is now little, if any, different from that existing under normal conditions, as the water in the city system is now being supplied freely and defects in the sewers corrected as rapidly as possible. In refugee camps on the Presidio the sanitation is as good as could be expected of a population of the character inhabiting the camps. The same may be said of the other camps. It is

hoped that this may be improved from day to day, as facilities are furnished for that purpose.

The sanitary inspectors acting under my immediate orders were: Capt. W. T. Davidson, First Lieut. R. E. Noble, First Lieut. R. U. Patterson, and First Lieut. C. D. Buck, assistant surgeons, U. S. A.; First Lieut. John H. Allen, assistant surgeon, U. S. A., acting in capacity of adjutant. All of these officers rendering at all times most reliable service.

This report has been necessarily very brief and will be elaborated at a future date.

Very respectfully,

GEO. H. TORNEY,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Deputy Surgeon-General, U. S. A.,
Chief Sanitary Officer.

Maj. Gen. A. W. GREELY, U. S. A.,
Commanding Pacific Division, San Francisco, Cal.

*Report of First Lieut. John R. Devereux, Medical Department,
United States Army.*

HEADQUARTERS PACIFIC DIVISION,
San Francisco, Cal., June 23, 1906.

SIR: In compliance with instructions of the division commander, I have the honor to make the following report on the subject of typhoid fever and smallpox:

We have an account of 99 cases of typhoid fever; of these 99 cases 4 cases occurred prior to April 18; of the 95 remaining cases 30 originated in April, 55 in May, and 10 in June. Of these 95 cases there are remaining 49 either in hospitals or in private houses, 17 have died, and 33 have been discharged as cured. Of the 49 remaining cases there are 4 in the United States General Hospital that are, to all intents and purposes, cured cases, so that practically we have but 45 cases of typhoid fever remaining in the city. Of the total number of cases reported there have only been 5 that were derived from the permanent camps whose residence was sufficiently long to have made their infection possible at these camps.

The monthly statistics here given will differ considerably from those of the health department of this city, inasmuch as they consider a case reported in any particular month as being "an admitted case for the month," whereas all of the 99 cases have been carefully analyzed, taking into consideration the day reported, the length of time sick previous, etc., and from this data was determined their proper "day of admission."

The United States General Hospital and the United States Field Hospital have had a total of 26 cases treated in their hospitals, with 2 deaths. One of these, which occurred at the United States Field Hospital, was admitted at 6 o'clock one evening and died next morning. The mortality for all cases is high.

Statistics from the State Board of Health show that the average number of admissions per month for the past two years have been 12. Comparing this with the figures given above it will be seen that the month of April showed 30 cases, not one of which was infected as

a result of any of the conditions following the disaster, for the reason that the period between April 18 and May 1 was less than the shortest period of incubation.

Smallpox.—Of the smallpox cases there were admitted in the smallpox hospital in the month of April 74 cases, with 9 deaths; during the month of May 41 admissions, 2 deaths; during the month of June to date there have been 8 new cases admitted, no deaths, and 25 cases remaining in hospital. The total number of cases therefore is 123, with 11 deaths.

There have been approximately in permanent camps 15,000 people, and only one case has originated in a camp under our control. The health department gives me a report of 5 cases as having been taken from camps. An analysis of those cases will show them to have originated either before we took charge or them not to have been at what we now call "permanent camps."

Very respectfully,

J. R. DEVEREUX,
Assistant Surgeon.

The MILITARY SECRETARY,
Pacific Division, San Francisco, Cal.

Report of Capt. Meriwether L. Walker, Corps of Engineers, United States Army.

FORT MASON, CAL., *May 11, 1906.*

GENERAL: I have the honor to make the following report concerning operations of engineer troops during the recent earthquake and fire:

1. At about 5.15 a. m., April 18, 1906, I was awakened by terrific shaking of the house and rushed out. Upon inspection the damage to my house appeared very slight, and I concluded that it was not a really severe shock and returned to my bed and fell asleep.

2. About 6.45 a. m., April 18, 1906, I was awakened by a call at my door, and found a civilian who said General Funston, department commander, ordered that I bring all available men to the Hall of Justice at once and report to the Mayor for duty, as the city was all in flames. Assuming that the message was all straight, I dressed hurriedly and sent orders for all officers and men to turn out in field equipment and 20 rounds of ball ammunition. The command, 5 officers and 150 men, moved out at 7.15 a. m., about, leaving 1 officer and necessary guard and working force to keep kitchens, quartermaster, commissary, and stables running.

3. At about 7.45 a. m., April 18, 1906, I reported to Mayor Schmitz at the Hall of Justice. He directed me to protect public and private property, and that I should go to the extent of taking life if necessary. The troops were disposed as follows: C Company, Captain Kelly, Lieutenants Barber and Emerson, and 75 enlisted men, protecting the banking district along Montgomery street and east for about three blocks. D Company, Captain Walker and Lieutenant Ehrnbeck and 75 enlisted men, covering Market street and one block north and south from Third street to the City Hall, where were some \$7,000,000 of city funds.

4. This disposition was preserved until 6 p. m., April 18, 1906, although many other troops came into the same localities, and every one joined in the work of guarding property and protecting citizens from their own rashness in going into and around burning and burned buildings, and preserving order. No effort at fighting the fire was practicable, as there was no water and no dynamite.

5. At 6 p. m., having in the meantime been directed to report to Colonel Morris, Artillery Corps, for orders, we were withdrawn, and the two companies patrolled Van Ness avenue and the five streets west thereof from the burned district about Golden Gate avenue to the sea.

6. At noon on April 19, 1906, we were hurriedly withdrawn by the department commander and returned to the post for sanitary work in connection with camps for refugees in the vicinity, and also to protect the post in case of fire. In the meantime the headquarters of both Pacific Division and Department of California had been established at Fort Mason.

7. The night of the 19th and all day of the 20th people poured in upon us so fast that we were swamped. My men and officers were exhausted, having been steadily on the go for forty hours, and all were turned in for rest, a company of the 22d Infantry taking guard of the post about 10 p. m. the 19th.

8. About 7 p. m. the 19th I sent an officer to Admiral Goodrich, commanding naval forces, on the *Chicago*, and requested the use of a fire boat if it could be obtained. He had one report to me early on the 20th, and she took station at our wharf and laid two lines of hose up the hill. A fire engine and more hose were obtained from the city, and as I had sufficient fresh water in my tanks to run the engine, the fire danger to the post was past. We, however, made arrangements to demolish all buildings near the post if necessary.

9. All day of the 20th the fire burned fiercely toward the post, and the fire department made use of my arrangements for water by relaying the salt water with their engines for about three-quarters of a mile up Van Ness avenue, their engines being supplied with fresh water and coal hauled from the post by post teams. I am of the opinion that this was largely instrumental in saving the west side of Van Ness avenue. By 9 p. m. the 20th the fire in this locality was under control and all danger past.

10. Saturday morning the condition confronted us of more than 20,000 people practically without food, water, or shelter, and all energies were bent toward remedying this, the medical officers having taken up the matter of sanitation. Conference with the navy developed that they could bring down from Vallejo ammunition barges carrying 50,000 gallons of water. This they promptly did, and they also installed a hand pump on the dock, and there was immediately ample fresh water for drinking and cooking. As soon as a barge was emptied, the navy would send in another.

11. A relief steamer from Stockton came in Saturday night and delivered quite a large supply of provisions and 1,500 blankets, and a little later a tug arrived with supplies of canned goods. A distribution station was opened at the flagstaff and these supplies issued to applicants, each person being given enough for a good substantial meal. The 20th and 21st, issues were made three times a day, and after that only twice per day.

12. In addition each one of the companies doubled their kitchen forces, ran night and day, and fed the refugees hot meals as far as could be done. Every effort was made to secure tents and bedding, and issues were made as soon as any were secured. The D Company kitchen established a mess for officers and civilian employees of the headquarters, where about 250 people were fed daily.

13. In the meantime C Company had entirely vacated its quarters, wherein a hospital was established, and D Company had turned almost all of its quarters over to women, children, and old men.

14. The next week, from the 20th to the 29th, was spent in feeding and caring for the people, as outlined above, the usual guard duties being carried on and much police work being done. The enlisted men were assisted by about eight civilians employed in the D Company kitchen by the department quartermaster, and also by six men for police work.

15. During this period the dock here was used as a shipping point for getting the refugees out of the city, and thousands were taken away each day, there being several steamers plying regularly, including one of the large ferry boats.

16. By the 29th the number of people around here was tremendously reduced and nearly all had been concentrated in a camp established by the 22d Infantry in the large grass lot which forms part of the reservation. A regular water supply was arranged by the Government steamer *Miffin* pumping our tanks full every day, and issues of rations to refugees were largely cut down and the number fed at the company mess much reduced.

17. Conditions remained the same until Thursday, May 2, when the Department of California moved headquarters to the Presidio, and the Pacific Division followed them on the 3d. At this same time a permanent relief station was established within a block of the post, all relief supplies were turned over, and all issues here ceased.

18. Since that date the command here has been engaged in making repairs around the post, going over property, and otherwise endeavoring to straighten out conditions. All storerooms had to be thrown open for occupancy by sick and injured people, nurses, and physicians, and endeavor is being made to recover property and cut down losses to a minimum.

19. On April 22 Captain Kelly and Lieutenant Emerson were by me put on duty with the division engineer, with a view of rehabilitating the city water supply. Afterwards the military authorities not having gotten charge of the water supply, these officers were assigned the construction of a permanent camp for refugees on Lobos Square, Captain Kelly being in charge. This work was brilliantly carried out, and the camp, which accommodates about 3,000 people, is practically completed, all tents being floored, and cook and mess houses constructed and ranges installed. Owing to the confusion, the difficulty of getting any material was very great, and too much credit can not be given for the manner in which material was rustled and this work done.

20. On May 6, 1906, I was ordered to turn out a detachment to demolish ruined buildings which were threatening transportation lines which it was desirable to open at once. Lieutenant Emerson and twelve enlisted men were detailed for this work. Upon arrival down town, Captain Harts, Engineer Corps, joined the party, he

having some time before been put on this duty and not relieved. Two buildings were taken down, the second one falling unexpectedly and catching Battalion Quartermaster-Sergeant Robbins, who was a volunteer, in the ruins. An eight-story front fell directly upon him while he was in the basement. Falling metal beams and fire escapes protected him, and when dug out he had not a bone broken, was merely bruised, and is to-day up and around. His escape was nothing short of miraculous.

21. On May 7 and 8, 1906, I was myself present with the detail, working in conjunction with Captain Harts; owing to the dangerous character of this work, volunteers were called for, and the previous detail volunteered. All work desired of us was accomplished without loss or injury to either person or property.

22. We are now down to garrison duty again, except that Captain Kelly is putting the finishing touches to his camp, and Lieutenant Barber and five men are on detached service at division headquarters, where they have been since May 3.

23. I can not speak too highly of the conduct of the officers and men under me during this trying period. Every one has worked day and night, not a shirker or grumbler in the crowd, and none have spared themselves. A list of men deserving special commendation would be almost a duplicate of our rolls. Special reports by all officers will be submitted in due time, and any special recommendations will be submitted after perusal of them.

24. I have had a photographer out continuously since the quake and fire, and a number of pictures have been obtained which give an excellent idea of the extent and character of damage, one being a panoramic view of the burned district. Owing to lack of water these can not be forwarded now, but will be made the subject of a special report.

Very respectfully,

M. L. WALKER,

*Captain, Corps of Engineers, Commanding Companies
C and D, First Battalion of Engineers.*

Brig. Gen. A. MACKENZIE,

Chief of Engineers, U. S. A., Washington, D. C.

(Through military channels.)

Report of Capt. Le Vert Coleman, Artillery Corps, United States Army.

PRESIDIO, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., May 10, 1906.

SIR: Pursuant to accompanying orders from the department commander under date of the 8th instant, I have the honor to submit a report of all the operations of the dynamiting party under my charge in the city of San Francisco during the recent earthquake and fire. This report I have made as complete as possible, citing the authority given for the demolitions, which was in every case derived from the Mayor of San Francisco, through his duly authorized representative, or from the Mayor in person.

The operations of my party comprised two separate and distinct parts:

First, the checking of the fire in the city of San Francisco by the use of dynamite and other high explosives. This was performed from about 9 a. m., April 18, 1906, to about 3 p. m., April 21, 1906.

Second, the destruction of dangerous standing walls in the principal thoroughfares of the city of San Francisco immediately after the earthquake and fire. This was performed from 7 a. m. Monday, the 23d of April, to 1 p. m. Monday, the 30th of April, 1906.

About 6.30 a. m. the morning of the earthquake, April 18, 1906, the fire department of the city of San Francisco sent a messenger to the Presidio requesting that all available explosives, with a detail to handle them, be sent to check the fire, as the earthquake had broken the water mains and the fire department was practically helpless. I reported with the messenger to the commanding officer, Col. Charles Morris, Artillery Corps, reporting the amount and kind of explosives under my charge as ordnance officer. Colonel Morris directed me to get the suitable explosives in readiness. First Lieut. Raymond W. Briggs was detailed to report to me with four field battery caissons to convey explosives to the city. I then sent about forty-eight barrels of powder in these caissons, under charge of Lieutenant Briggs, to the Mayor. As the caissons, however, were not suited to carrying large amounts of explosives in the form required for demolitions, I procured two large wagons, and loading them with all the remaining powder and with about 300 pounds of dynamite obtained from civilian employees of the Engineer Department—the only dynamite procurable at that time—I reported to Colonel Morris on O'Farrell street. By his orders I immediately reported to the Mayor at the Hall of Justice. Here I found Lieutenant Briggs with the powder I had sent, and also a large supply of dynamite provided by Mr. Birmingham, of the California Powder Works. General Funston and the Mayor, who were both present at the time, placed me in charge of handling all the explosives.

At this time Lieutenant Briggs had begun dynamiting buildings on Montgomery street under orders from the Mayor, and a member of the fire department was also doing some dynamiting on Montgomery street.^a * * * Lieutenant Briggs and a few enlisted men I had brought with me, and a few others who had come with the powder caissons and assisted Lieutenant Briggs on Montgomery street, were the only men available to assist me in the work required. From time to time some citizens assisted us, but they soon left.

The authority for demolitions was in every case derived from the Mayor or his representatives. During all of the 18th and until the afternoon of the 19th the city authorities withheld their permission to blow up any buildings, except those in immediate contact with others already ablaze. Consequently, although we were able to check the fire at certain points, it outflanked us time and again, and all our work had to be begun over in front of the fire. It was soon found that dynamite produced the best results, and, except a small amount of gun cotton, no other explosive was used.

At the request of the city authorities, represented by the Chief of Police, the black powder, together with some giant powder (granular

^a Some strictly personal matter omitted.

dynamite with active base, unsuited to use on account of its liability to ignite combustible articles in buildings where it might be used), was temporarily stored in the Fairmount Hotel inclosure for the use of the police and fire departments, who at that time contemplated using it as a last resort. This was about 6 p. m. the 18th. As I was opposed to the use of this kind of explosive on account of its great liability to ignite buildings demolished by it, I desired to remove it from the city, but the police desired it, and I therefore turned it over to them. I took a memorandum receipt from the Mayor for this powder. I showed the police how to protect the powder barrels from sparks by the use of wet paulins, and turned over to them the necessary wire firing machines and electric detonators for using with this powder in case they decided to do so.

Up to this time the following demolitions had been made by my party: Buildings from Clay to California streets, between Sansome and Montgomery streets; east side of Montgomery street at corner of Commercial street; buildings on Commercial street, between Montgomery and Kearney; buildings at and near the southeast corner of Kearney and Clay. These were demolished under the immediate supervision of Lieutenant Briggs and on directions from the Mayor and his representatives. In this connection attention is invited to the report of Lieutenant Briggs, hereto appended and marked F.

Buildings in Chinatown on Commercial, between Dupont and Kearney, two houses at the request of members of the fire department with whom the Mayor had requested us to cooperate.

Here the supply of stick dynamite entirely gave out, and for several hours none could be obtained. By request of the Mayor and authority of the commanding general two boat loads of dynamite were finally obtained from Pinola for the use of my party. The energy and resourcefulness of Lieutenant Briggs were of the greatest value in securing this dynamite, as, in spite of the Mayor's orders to secure it for our party, it was not forthcoming. By this time the Mayor gave permission to take more drastic measures to stop the fire, which was steadily gaining ground and threatening the entire city, including the Western Addition. Having crossed the broad avenue of Van Ness, which had been selected as a last stand by the fire department, the fire began to eat its way on several blocks west of Van Ness. Resuming operations on the east side of Franklin street, we demolished all the buildings on that side of Franklin, between Clay street and Sutter street, except the wooden buildings between Pine and Bush. This regular order was not followed out at the time, but buildings were blown up in the order in which the existing conditions of wind and the encroachments of the fire demanded as most urgent. Colonel Morris, Artillery Corps, commanding that portion of the existing territorial districts of the city, was consulted in all this, and in every instance the general authority for demolitions as given by the Mayor was adhered to. A rapid survey of passing conditions was made before each series of demolitions, those houses whose demolition would check the fire were selected; authority was obtained from Colonel Morris. All this was directly in accordance with the wishes of the city authorities.

The fire department at this place and time was utterly helpless and unable to meet the situation. To illustrate the condition of affairs,

about 9 p. m., this, the 19th ultimo, the water supply gave almost completely out. I could not at first understand this, as I knew that provision had been made before this for repairing breaks in the mains. We were urgently in need of water to keep down the heat of the fire, and I found that the engines of the fire department near by did not have steam up for lack of fuel. Unloading some of my dynamite wagons I procured the fuel for the engines, and after a considerable delay at a time when water was most urgently needed steam was made and the engines resumed their work. Time and again the fire outflanked my small party and we were importuned by numerous property owners looking after their own interests. But the work as outlined was carried out successfully, and by getting ahead of the fire on Franklin and demolishing houses between Franklin and Van Ness on the north side of Sutter, the fire was finally stopped.

While we were operating on Franklin urgent demands for help came from the city authorities and fire department on Broadway and North Van Ness, where the fire was out of control and threatening to outflank us. I sent some men with Lieutenant Briggs to attend to that, while I continued on Franklin and its cross streets. Working in this way at opposite ends of the fire we demolished the following: Clay street, south side, from Franklin to Claus Spreckles' house; Sacramento, between Franklin and Van Ness, several houses; California street, both sides, from Franklin to Van Ness; Pine street and Van Ness, two corner houses and the north side of Pine from Van Ness to Franklin; Sutter street, north side, Franklin to Van Ness. The wooden buildings at and near the southwest corner of Austin and Franklin caught fire, and the water supply being poor and the fire department tired out, the fire started to get behind us toward Gough street. In order to head off the fire, in accordance with the preconcerted plan authorized by the Mayor, I obtained authority from Colonel Morris to demolish the two wooden houses of flimsy construction and highly inflammable nature fronting on Gough, on the east side of Gough, between Pine and Austin. As the corner of Pine and Gough (southeast corner) was a vacant lot, and as the massive stone structure of Trinity Church on Gough, Bush, and Austin would check the flames, this demolition of the two little wooden structures would absolutely stop the fire coming up from Austin and Franklin. One of these wooden houses, the one next to Pine street, was accordingly demolished, but before the other could be prepared the fire department, which had succeeded in putting out the fire at Austin and Franklin, called for help at Sutter, where the fire was getting out of control, having gotten out of hand while the fire department was working at Austin. This wooden building was the only house whose débris was not actually burned by the fire, and its demolition was imperatively demanded by the conditions existing at the time, though a change in the course of the fire left its débris and the two adjacent houses unburned.

At the other end of the fire the following demolitions were made, acting under the same authority: North side Broadway, between Larkin and Van Ness; on east side of Van Ness, two houses north of Broadway; southeast corner Pacific and Van Ness, two houses.

On the next day the following demolitions were made in the North Beach district, acting under the same general instructions from the

Mayor (the exact localities of these demolitions are not so definitely known, as I am not familiar with this part of town, and the fire which subsequently swept over it from Russian Hill obliterated all definite trace of our work): Buildings on and near southeast corner of Greenwich street and Montgomery avenue; along Lombard street, between Powell and Stockton; along Lombard, between Powell and Mason; Chestnut street, between Powell and Mason; south side of Francisco street, east of and near Mason. In this work we tried to head off the fire along successive lines and seemed on the point of success when another fire from the direction of Russian Hill swept back of us and I received instructions from the commanding general to cease operations in that section of the city and report to the Mayor for more work on Van Ness.

Having reported personally to Mayor Schmitz, I received instructions to get ready to demolish everything left standing on the east side of Van Ness. This I did, and under orders from the Mayor prepared the charges and laid them in the house at the northeast corner of Van Ness and Union, and in the next house on the east side of Van Ness. These were blown up on the Mayor's orders, but the fire found no further fuel in the vacant lots near by along the east of Van Ness and the cross streets, and further operations were not required. On the 21st instant, under orders from General Funston, I stored the unused dynamite at Fort Mason after carefully collecting it.

This completes the account of all operations during the fire. Those subsequent are treated of in Part II of this report.

PART II.—DYNAMITING OF DANGEROUS STANDING WALLS IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE FIRE.

I have the honor to render the following report of the operations of the dynamiting party under my charge in demolishing unsafe walls in the principal thoroughfares of the city of San Francisco from the 23d to the 30th of April, 1906:

On the afternoon of April 22, 1906, I received orders from General Funston, at that time commanding the Pacific Division, that, upon request of the Mayor of San Francisco, I should report with First Lieut. Raymond W. Briggs, Artillery Corps, at division headquarters at 7 a. m., the 23d of April, to meet the representatives of the Mayor and receive instructions concerning the demolition of dangerous walls left standing by the fire and earthquake in the principal thoroughfares of the city of San Francisco.

Pursuant to this order, I took the enlisted men who had volunteered for the dynamiting party during the fire, viz: Master Electrician John L. Davis, Artillery Corps; Electrician Sergt. Winfield S. Williams, Artillery Corps; Electrician Sergt. Albert E. Jenkins, Artillery Corps, and Corpl. John E. McSweeney, 66th Company Coast Artillery, with some additional helpers from the 38th and 60th Companies Coast Artillery, and proceeded with Lieutenant Briggs, Artillery Corps, to Fort Mason, reporting at division headquarters at 7 a. m. the 23d ultimo.

Here I received instructions from Capt. Frank L. Winn, aide-de-camp to the commanding general, to get everything in readiness for the work of demolition, which I was to perform entirely in accordance

with detailed instructions in each case from a duly authorized representative of the Mayor, who was to accompany me throughout the operations of the party.

The subcommittee of the Committee of Fifty, known as the Restoration of Buildings Committee, were directed by the Mayor to take charge of and supervise the demolitions. This committee comprised the following members: Mr. J. A. Deneen, chairman; Mr. George F. Duffey; Mr. J. Mahoney; Mr. W. H. Leahy, secretary.

Mr. Leahy having arrived at division headquarters, Captain Winn repeated my orders and instructions in his presence and directed me to proceed with Mr. Leahy, who would take the party to the headquarters of the Restoration of Buildings Committee. Here Mr. George F. Duffey joined us and, with Lieutenant Briggs, Mr. Leahy, and myself, made a rapid inspection of the dangerous walls which the city desired demolished. The committee above named had already made a critical inspection of the walls and designated those which were to be demolished. Mr. Duffey had a list of all these in writing and he was designated to accompany the demolition party at all times and to instruct me as to exactly what walls or parts of walls were to be destroyed. Accordingly, after the rapid inspection of the work to be done, we began operations on Market street.

Mr. Duffey was with me throughout and no work was done without a detailed and written order given by him as the authoritative representative of the Mayor. I will add here that at all times the most perfect understanding existed between Mr. Duffey and the other gentlemen of his committee and myself, and while I deferred throughout in every detail to their wishes, they gave me every assistance and courtesy, without which the work could not have proceeded. Mr. Duffey provided transportation, tools, and men for handling the wet sand used in tamping the charges, furnished police patrols for clearing the streets during the blasting, and in every way assisted me in the work.

The following is a list of the dangerous walls demolished. The orders therefor are hereto appended as exhibits marked A, B, C, and D:

Bare Brothers, Market street; Odd Fellows building walls, Market street; Prager's building, Market and Jones, opposite Hibernia Bank; Sterling Furniture Company's building; walls of building south side of Market street and west of Sixth; buildings on Market street immediately opposite Hale Brothers; buildings on Market street opposite Mason; Cook building, Market street; Columbia building, Market street; Academy of Sciences, Market street; Phelan building, Market and O'Farrell; buildings on Market street opposite Grant avenue; Examiner building; Winchester building, Third near Market street; Masonic Temple, Montgomery and Post streets; buildings fronting on Market street, entire block opposite Sansome; Donohoe building, Market street, Taylor and Sixth streets; Buckley building, Market street, and the two walls east of same, corner Market and Spear streets; walls on north side of Market street, between Battery and Sansome; on Market opposite Davis; the Baker-Hamilton corner, and corner of Market and Drum streets; also the Williams building on Market street; walls of the Marie Antoinette, Van Ness avenue; walls of the Concordia Club, Van Ness avenue, and

O'Brien building on northwest corner of Polk and Golden Gate avenue.

The above is a complete list of the demolitions of dangerous standing walls. Each one is covered by the orders hereto appended, marked A, B, C, and D. It is seen that in each case a written order for the demolition was given by the duly authorized representative of the Mayor. All the above walls were in such a condition as to threaten the lives of passers-by, and in each case the work was done to render the thoroughfares safe and to prevent loss of life. Reports of loss of life from falling parts of walls had already been circulated, and the prevailing fresh winds and frequent temblors which followed the earthquake increased daily the danger of loss of life from this cause. To illustrate the actual condition of the walls—while preparing the lead wires for the charge laid in the Phelan building, and having just left the foot of the wall which was to be demolished, two stories of the wall fell about the spot where the party had just laid the charge and before it could be fired; again, while laying the charge for the demolition of the Masonic Temple, a decided temblor caused a number of bricks to fall about the party, striking one of the men on the leg. The demolition of standing walls demanded, of course, much greater care than the demolition of entire buildings made in the path of the fire. There being but fragments of the walls standing, damp sand had to be used to secure as much tamping effect as possible and thus reduce to a minimum the amount of dynamite used in any particular demolition. Bank vaults, badly shaken and sometimes cracked by earthquake and fire, had to be carefully protected from falling walls. During the first day's work, with the object of reducing the effect of concussion and flying débris to a minimum, such small charges of explosive were used that my party narrowly escaped being buried by portions of walls left in a tottering condition by the successive demolition with reduced charges of adjacent sections of walls. The walls had to be attacked where sufficient resistance and tamping effect could be secured to transmit the force of the explosion to all parts of the wall to be demolished, otherwise, of course, only a local hole would be blown in the wall. While the dangerous upper part of the walls was weak, the part which had to be attacked was strong, as all the walls we blew up were the largest and consequently the most dangerous walls left by earthquake and fire, and likewise the work most difficult to blow up. A weak and tottering structure at the summit frequently presented the heaviest granite base with heavy stonework extending to the second story. The results of the first day's work showed that, in order to avoid unnecessary loss of life, sections of wall adjacent to each other must be blown down together, and, as my orders were first of all to avoid loss of life and then injury to property, the charge was so regulated in each case as to be the least charge which would demolish at one time the section of wall ordered destroyed. The obvious necessity of this course was, I am convinced, borne out by the results; no injury whatever was received either by the men of my party or by passers-by or citizens, except two slight injuries, over the cause of which I had no control, viz, one of my men was struck by a brick flung from a wall by the force of a temblor, and one citizen was slightly bruised by a flying fragment after forcibly resisting the

police and passing through the cordon established around a wall which was being blown up.

Owing to the nervous condition of the people after the earthquake and fire, their ignorance of the nature of high explosives, increased by misleading reports of alarmists, some difficulty and delay was experienced, especially the first day. After the work had progressed favorably, and especially when the bankers saw that their vaults were being saved from heavy masses of falling walls by demolitions so carried out as to make the threatening walls fall away from their vaults, little difficulty was experienced. To illustrate this feeling and at the same time to set right certain incorrect newspaper reports, the following is cited: On Monday, the 23d instant, we blew up the front wall of Bare Brothers, on Market street, and were preparing to demolish Prager's when a citizen representing the Post-Office Department came to me stating that the men employed in the post-office were very much alarmed when they heard the explosion, fearing that they might be injured by falling fragments. The representative of the mint reported the same thing. I stopped operations and referred them to Mr. Duffey. Together we then went to the Mayor, and Mr. Duffey explained to him in my presence that we had been asked to stop work by the post-office representative for fear of a panic among the post-office employees, who were threatening to abandon their work. The Mayor, after consideration of the matter, ordered Mr. Duffey to proceed with the work, and if the post-office people got nervous to allow them plenty of time to remove their employees from the building. We then returned to the Prager building and informed the post-office representative of these orders. It was also explained to him that we were using the smallest practicable charges; that we were sufficiently far from the post-office to avoid any injury to it, except the possible breaking of window glass left closed on the nearest face of the building. He then removed his men from the building, and we waited until we received word that he was ready before proceeding with our work. As in this demolition of Prager's dangerous walls the walls of the Hibernia Bank building, immediately across the narrow width of Jones street, were entirely uninjured, thereby saving the vaults with their enormous savings deposits, and as the same is true in the case of the demolition of the Odd Fellows Hall, which was so conducted as to leave uninjured and protected from falling walls the Grant building with its important bank vaults, it is evident that these explosions could not have damaged the post-office building, which was very much farther away, except by breaking panes of glass in windows left closed by the post-office employees after warning had been given them. These facts are mentioned in detail in view of the entirely erroneous statements made in the newspapers on this subject. Mr. Leahy, fortunately, had been through the post-office after the fire and earthquake and before the blasting and also shortly after the blasting; his attention was called in my presence to the erroneous reports circulated about the post-office, and he denied them most emphatically as a result of his knowledge of the condition of the building both before and after the blasting. Furthermore, the Mayor informed Mr. Duffey, Lieutenant Briggs, and myself at the close of our work that the Bankers' Association, who had at first been opposed to the use of any dynamite downtown on

account of their safe-deposit vaults, had, at the completion of our work, passed a resolution of thanks for our work, and especially for the careful way in which the dangerous walls had been blown up so as to avoid touching in any case their safe-deposit vaults. Several earthquake shocks took place while we were actually at work, and alarmed and nervous parties many blocks out of reach of any flying fragments came to me, claiming that bricks had fallen in their neighborhood, when a careful comparison of time and place showed that these fragments had come from an earthquake shock. The first few days there were one or two complaints from property holders, objecting to have walls demolished. These were in every case courteously referred to Mr. Duffey on the spot. After the arrival of General Greely I was summoned to division headquarters and my orders repeated with especial caution to use every means to protect life and property and to do nothing without a written order from the Mayor's representative on the spot, Mr. Duffey. These orders were in letter and spirit faithfully carried out.

On the morning of April 26, learning that erroneous statements had been made concerning the operations of my party, together with mistaken complaints made without my knowledge or that of Mr. Duffey, the Mayor's representative, I reported the matter to him. He immediately reported the matter to the buildings committee, who in turn reported it to the Mayor and the Committee of Fifty. At the executive session of the Committee of Fifty held that morning, my presence was required, all work of my party being suspended. The subject of demolishing dangerous walls was then brought up, the meeting being presided over by the Mayor. The committee on buildings was heard on the subject and the matter thrown open to discussion, after which the Mayor and Committee of Fifty, by unanimous vote, gave a vote of confidence to the subcommittee on buildings, to which Mr. Duffey belongs, assumed all financial responsibility for the work done by my party under the orders of the subcommittee, and voted the thanks of the city to Lieutenant Briggs and myself for the work done both during and after the fire.

I am compelled to thus record the matter, as the pressure of other work has made it impossible for the secretary of the committee to furnish me with the record of the minutes. This has been promised me by the committee for the purpose of protecting myself and the party under my charge against unjust complaints from parties made for selfish motives.

I hereto append as Exhibit E a letter from the chairman of the buildings committee on this subject; the minutes of the proceedings of the Committee of Fifty I have been unable to obtain up to the present, due to pressure of other business.

To further show the state of affairs, I was present when, toward the close of our operations and after the people had found them satisfactory, a number of property owners came to Mr. Duffey and asked him to blow up their walls. One other unjust complaint appeared in the newspapers; this was with reference to work on Van Ness on the 30th instant. The St. Dunstan's, as is seen in my list, was not touched by my party. The very dangerous walls of the Marie Antoinette were, however, demolished, and with the smallest charge that

could be used to bring down the wall. In this case, there being a ruined district all around the building, no damage whatever was done, except that some panes of glass in windows, left closed by property owners after warning from my party, were broken.

The front face of the Concordia Club presented a very shaky and dangerous superstructure, with a heavy stone base extending to the second story and braced by a massive arch with granite base and pillars. The houses immediately opposite were of wooden frames, poorly constructed, and already badly shaken and injured by the earthquake and fire. The members of the committee present carefully considered the situation before proceeding. The buildings opposite were examined, the dangerous wall inspected, and Lieutenant Briggs and myself were asked whether the demolition would do any damage to the shaky structures opposite. We both agreed that it was impossible to demolish the heavy, massive base of the wall of the Concordia Club by dynamite, even after taking every precaution and reducing the charge to a minimum, without injuring the fronts of the wooden houses immediately opposite, as these were already in a shaky condition. The committee then decided that the immediate danger to human life from the wall of the Concordia Club was of far greater importance than an additional injury to the cheap wooden houses opposite, already shaken up by the earthquake; consequently Mr. Duffey gave me a written order to demolish the Concordia Club wall. This was done with every precaution, every part of the charge was placed with the greatest care and to the best advantage, and I reduced it to the smallest amount required to bring down the wall. As was to be expected, the weatherboarding, already loosened by earthquake shocks, was ripped from the wooden houses immediately opposite and glass was shattered in their fronts. Where the people opened their windows, as they had been warned, the glass was not broken, except in the houses above referred to immediately across Van Ness from the Concordia Club, but some windows near by, which had, in disregard of our warning, been left closed by the property owners, were consequently broken. This was the only instance in which the demolition of a heavy stone wall had to be effected in the immediate vicinity of frail wooden houses, and the results obtained were obviously directly due to natural conditions and unavoidable.

Furthermore, the plan to save the unburnt part of the city during the fire on the night of Thursday, the 19th ultimo, had been to blow up buildings all along the east side of Franklin street to Golden Gate avenue, after the fire had crossed Van Ness. Due to the work of the same dynamiting party under my charge, we got ahead of the fire on Franklin street and headed it off on Sutter street instead of leaving everything between Franklin, Van Ness, and Golden Gate avenue to burn, as seemed at first inevitable. Therefore the very buildings whose weatherboarding was injured in the above said manner opposite the Concordia Club were saved by the same dynamiting party from complete destruction during the fire, with everything they contained.

In closing I desire to add my appreciation of the invaluable services rendered throughout by Lieutenant Briggs and Master Electrician Davis, and to state that, having made a special study myself of the use of explosives in demolitions, and having supplemented this

by practical work and experience, I used only stick dynamite with an inert base and gun cotton, the latter only when the former was lacking. To reduce the chance of accident I invariably used the electric current to ignite the charge, and the laying of the conductor and electric fuses and the tracing of the circuit was performed only by men expert in this subject from constant practice. That the work was done with the utmost care is borne out by the results, no accident of any kind having occurred.

Respectfully submitted.

LE VERT COLEMAN,

Captain, Artillery Corps, Commanding Dynamite Party.

The ADJUTANT,

Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.

EXHIBIT A.

HEADQUARTERS RESTORATION OF BUILDINGS COMMITTEE,
San Francisco, April 26, 1906.

Captain COLEMAN,

Officer in charge Dynamiting Squad:

In accordance with orders of Mayor Schmitz and the building committee, you are hereby instructed to demolish the following unsafe and dangerous buildings on Market street and other streets where directed by the building committee: Bare Brothers' building; Odd Fellows building; Prager's building; Sterling Furniture Company's building; buildings south side of Market street and west of Sixth; buildings opposite Hale Brothers; buildings on Market street opposite Mason; Cook building; Columbia building; Academy of Sciences; Phelan building; buildings on Market street opposite Grant avenue; Examiner building; Winchester building, Third near Market; Masonic Temple, and Market street opposite Sansome, all the block.

J. A. DENEEN,

J. MAHONEY,

GEO. F. DUFFEY,

Members of Building Committee.

EXHIBIT B.

APRIL 28, 1906.

Captain COLEMAN:

You will please dynamite the walls of the Donohoe building, Sixth, Taylor, and Market streets; also the Buckley building, and the two walls east of same, corner Market and Spear streets.

J. A. DENEEN,

By GEORGE F. DUFFEY.

EXHIBIT C.

Captain COLEMAN :

The walls on north side of Market street, between Battery and Sansome; on Market opposite Davis; the Baker-Hamilton corner, and corner of Market and Drum streets; Williams building, on Market street.

GEORGE F. DUFFEY,
Building Committee.

EXHIBIT D.

APRIL 30, 1906.

Captain COLEMAN :

Please dynamite the walls on the following-named buildings: Concordia Club and Marie Antoinette, both on Van Ness avenue, and the O'Brien building on northwest corner of Polk and Golden Gate avenue.

By order of building committee:

J. A. DENEEN,
By GEO. F. DUFFEY.

EXHIBIT E.

HEADQUARTERS RESTORATION OF BUILDINGS COMMITTEE,
San Francisco, April 27, 1906.

Captain COLEMAN, U. S. A.

DEAR SIR: On behalf of the citizens' committee for the reconstruction of buildings in San Francisco, we desire to thank you for the excellent service you have rendered our committee in dynamiting the unsafe walls of buildings on Market street, which imperiled the lives of people passing through this thoroughfare.

We are especially thankful to you for the conservative manner in which you conducted this work, and while there have been some complaints from selfish individuals, we are certain in our minds that every act of yours was absolutely correct.

Thanking you again for your kindness, we remain,

Yours, respectfully,

J. A. DENEEN,
Chairman Building Committee.

EXHIBIT F.

PRESIDIO, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., *May 10, 1906.*

SIR: In response to your request of yesterday for a report of the buildings dynamited by me on April 18, before you assumed command of the squad, I have the honor to submit the following:

Early on the morning of that date I was directed by the post commander to take the kit wagons of the field batteries stationed here, load them with black powder, wire, fuse, etc., and report to the Mayor of San Francisco to assist in blowing up buildings to arrest the fire. I accordingly reported to the Mayor as soon as practicable. The use

of this powder was naturally not desired, if stick dynamite could be procured, and, as it was learned that there was some of the latter on hand at the discharge camp, Angel Island, this was sent for. Upon its arrival, in conjunction with a battalion fire chief, a fire commissioner (name not recalled), and, I believe, Mr. A. Ruef, I went to Montgomery street and began the destruction of such buildings as were agreeable to these gentlemen. These buildings were never more than three or four doors away from those already in flames, and ran from Clay to California streets, between Sansome and Montgomery. Permission was then obtained from the Mayor to start on the east side of Montgomery street, and, beginning at the corner of that street and Commercial street, the building there was destroyed. But while preparations were being made for the destruction of the adjacent building an independent fire was noticed starting in the cellar of a store east of the subtreasury on Commercial, between Montgomery and Kearney. An attempt was made to put out this fire, but as there was no water to be obtained it was soon seen to be a vain endeavor. A building between the fire and Kearney street was then blown down. Here the supply of stick dynamite gave out, some of that which arrived from Angel Island evidently having been sent to other points of the fire. A number of wagons came up loaded with giant powder—dynamite in granular form—but I hesitated to use this, knowing that its combustion was a matter of flame and that any building destroyed by it would, in addition, be set on fire, as would also result if black powder were used. I was urged as a last resort to use it, however, and consequently I destroyed a building on the west of Kearney at the corner of Clay and also the one adjacent. Both immediately caught on fire, and in the second, which had been a cheap lodging house, bits of bed clothing, etc., which had become ignited at the combustion were thrown across Kearney to the west side, and soon that block was on fire.

This illustrates well the difference in the use of stick dynamite—dynamite with an inert base—and dynamite in granular form, which has an active base. As you assumed charge of the party during the destruction of these latter buildings, this completes my report.

Very respectfully,

RAYMOND W. BRIGGS,
First Lieutenant, Artillery Corps.

Capt. LE VERT COLEMAN,
Artillery Corps.

Report of Lieut. Col. Lea Febiger, 3d U. S. Infantry.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., *July 19, 1906.*

SIR: I have the honor to report as follows concerning the organization of and work performed by the bureau of consolidated relief stations from its creation on April 29, 1906, to June 30, 1906, when the services of the Army at large ceased in this connection, though I personally was not relieved until July 13, continuing in control nominally with a couple of officers of my staff; this particular phase of relief being thereafter administered by the executive commission of the finance committee of relief and Red Cross funds.

The bureau was organized in accordance with the provisions of section 1, paragraph II, General Orders, No. 18, current series, Pacific Division, under date of April 29, 1906 (Appendix A). Previous to that time I had been on duty in connection with relief work, by verbal orders of the division commander of April 23, and later in accordance with letter of instructions from the commanding general, Pacific Division, dated April 27, 1906, said duty being performed under the supervision of the depot quartermaster and depot commissary, the particular part assigned to me latterly being the direction of arrangement for food supply stations in this city, south of a line which was the prolongation of Eighteenth street across the peninsula. This duty was taken up by me on the 28th of April, 1906; my headquarters being the office and storehouse of the Mission relief committee, Twenty-fifth and Guerrero streets. Later, upon the inauguration of this particular bureau, which began operations on May 1, my headquarters were at the Hamilton School building, on Geary street, near Scott street.

This preliminary period of relief work was as follows, preceded and following into the formation and operation of this bureau:

At first the duties were those of discovery, to find out what was being done by the citizens at large, in which I was unassisted except by an automobile and chauffeur, the latter afterwards reporting that for the first twelve days we averaged over 100 miles per day, though I was out of the car fully two-thirds of the time interviewing people and inspecting stations. Some days we were on the go from 5 o'clock in the morning until midnight.

During this preliminary work the whole city was frequently traversed, locating supply stations, getting acquainted with those who had assumed charge, either by authority or on their own responsibility, and estimating the needs of the people at large.

I found numerous relief stations were being indiscriminately supplied from various sources, with necessarily great waste and much exaggerated estimates of the numbers of the needy. Some stations would disappear in a night. There was no general organization and no attempted coordination, but the best men in the community came to the front and by energy and hard work prevented any actual suffering from hunger.

On May 1 eleven officers were detailed by the division commander for duty with this bureau. Their names are as follows: Capt. W. W. Harts, Corps of Engineers; Capt. L. S. Sorley, commissary, 14th Infantry; Capt. John F. Madden, 29th Infantry; Capt. R. E. Longan, commissary, 11th Infantry; Capt. W. Mitchell, Signal Corps; Capt. L. W. Oliver, 12th Cavalry; First Lieut. J. R. Pourie, Artillery Corps; Second Lieut. E. S. Adams, 14th Infantry; Second Lieut. Frank B. Kobes, 14th Infantry; Second Lieut. J. L. Benedict, 14th Infantry, and Second Lieut. R. V. Venable, 22d Infantry.

The city having been divided into seven relief sections by the division commander, as set forth in General Orders, No. 18, current series, Pacific Division, a subsequent division was not deemed necessary. Accordingly, with the assistance of these gentlemen the work of organization of the bureau was begun, the following tentative assignments being made: To section 1, Captain Mitchell; to section 2, First Lieutenant Pourie; to section 3, Lieutenant Benedict; to section 4, Captain Harts; to section 5, Captain Oliver; to section 6, Second

Lieutenant Venable; to section 7, Second Lieut. E. S. Adams; executive officer, Captain Longan; and attached (general duty), Captains Sorley, Madden, and Lieutenant Kobes.

The details of this preliminary organization are given in full in General Circular, No. 1, of this office, appended hereto (B). Briefly, the plan of organization set forth was as follows:

As heretofore referred to, the city was divided into seven relief sections, and an officer placed in charge of each. The methods of procuring food from the depots and distributing it to the destitute were explained, and on May 2, 1906, the bureau began its work along these lines; the system thus inaugurated, with but few minor and unimportant changes, being found to answer all requirements, fulfilling its functions up to the time this bureau ceased its existence.

At this time, May 2, from the records available, it was found that some 313,145 persons were supposed to be receiving relief when the estimation was made on the ration basis. It is perhaps a fact, from enlightenment obtained by later experience, that this is not a correct figure of the actual number of individuals receiving assistance, on account of a considerable amount of hoarding of supplies by unworthy persons and obtaining food stores several times over by the same individual, in a manner called "repeating," and other similar improprieties committed by a considerable number of persons, who availed themselves of the liberality of all concerned to further their own selfish ends. Comparatively speaking, though, this number was small, the majority of individuals presenting themselves showing to a remarkable degree highly commendable qualities in connection with applications for relief. Most demands were of an extremely moderate nature and based on actual needs. Judging from information later obtained, it is thought that the number of persons receiving assistance during this initial period was at least 300,000.

Officers, in addition to the 11 first detailed, now began to report to me for duty, and were assigned in accordance with their rank; the rearrangements incident to this assignment being shown in General Circular, No. 8, appended hereto (C).

The work of supplying refugees in sections and the direction of section chiefs incident thereto became, after this, one purely of routine, the machinery of the bureau being competent in all cases to carry out instructions as soon as the same could be set forth in the form of orders, circulars, or otherwise.

I desire to take this occasion to speak in the highest terms of the officers who assisted me during the initial period above referred to. Captain Longan, as executive officer, was invaluable in organizing and carrying out the office force and devising a system for the handling of requisitions for food supplies and distributing them; Captain Ely, as my chief secretary, in organizing and starting forward the work of the headquarters office; Captain Mitchell, as chief of the first section; Lieutenant Pourie, as chief of the second section; Lieutenant Benedict, as chief of the third section; Captain Harts, as chief of the fourth section; Captain Oliver, as chief of the fifth section; Lieutenant Venable, as chief of the sixth section; Lieutenant Adams, as chief of the seventh section, and Lieutenant Kobes, as my personal aide and immediate assistant. All did their utmost to bring about a system of orderly administration out of a most discouraging state of disorder.

The method employed in the administration of the work of supplying destitutes from relief stations, now fully inaugurated, was as follows: The chief of bureau, by means of his staff (chief secretary, general inspector, executive officer of distribution and supply, and assistant to the secretary), exercised general control and supervision over the seven chiefs of sections, assuring himself by inspections personally made for the greater part that the work assigned all subordinates was properly performed. Chiefs of sections by appropriate requisitions on the executive officer of distribution and supply made known the wants of their respective territories, this information being consolidated in the headquarters office and appropriate advice being sent the various supply depots located in different parts of the city. These requisitions being filled, caused the chiefs of sections to be furnished the articles in quantity sufficient for adequate distribution from the various stations. Also, at the same time, the statistics deemed necessary were collected from day to day to show the trend of supply and for future reference. Thus the chief of bureau, by reference to the tables easily accessible, was enabled to keep the division commander informed as to increase or reduction of the wants of the population, both in the aggregate and in detail.

The section chiefs were assisted in their labors by a certain number of commissioned officers of the Army, detailed as assistants, by representatives of the National Red Cross, and by volunteer workers in various capacities, most all of these latter being those who had risen to the surface by natural leadership during the strenuous days immediately following the great conflagration. These volunteer assistants were, in a manner, inherited from the period of unsystematic relief work prior to the organization of this bureau, continuing their occupation when the change occurred. To a great extent these served without payment, many expecting none whatever, and those who did being compensated for the time being with either promises or with hope that when more detailed organization was possible their claims would be recognized.

The Red Cross officials, spoken of above, were furnished by the special representative, American National Red Cross (Dr. Edward T. Devine), to assist the section chiefs in any manner possible and were by their society designated civil chairmen of sections.

The necessary clerical force under the control of this bureau was placed under payment from the beginning, it being a self-evident fact that otherwise efficient service could not be hoped for.

With the assistance of the staff described above, the chief of section administered to the people within his territorial boundaries by means of a certain number of relief stations, the greatest number being 122 on May 1, and which were greatly decreased in number until there were but 22 on June 30, the date on which this bureau ceased its existence under military control. The personnel of these various stations consisted of a superintendent and a certain number of assistants drawn entirely from the volunteer workers described above. These officials came directly in touch with the people and administered to their wants well or poorly, dependent upon the personal equation of the individual. I am pleased to say that in the majority of cases station superintendents were found to be satisfactory, faithful, and efficient, though during the two months in which the major operations of the bureau went forward many had to be

relieved on account of incompetency, inefficiency, and, in some cases, impropriety of conduct, not involving moral turpitude, but showing an unsuitability for the work in hand which demanded removal.

Simultaneously with the work of supplying those who presented themselves with food and other needful articles, a system of card registration was being carried out, wholly within the jurisdiction of the American National Red Cross. Previous to its completion supplies were issued to persons presenting themselves at the stations at certain specified hours and receiving the rations, clothing, and equipment they asked for after each applicant had been interrogated sufficiently to satisfy the official in charge that their wants were real. This method provided for all who were able to present themselves at relief stations and also for those who, being unable to come in person, could be supplied by deputy. The remainder—those unable to either appear in person or send a representative—were almost exclusively confined to the inmates of hospitals and institutions. The wants of this class were filled by issues being made to accredited hospitals and institutions direct from the supply depots, in accordance with the direction of the division commander, as set forth in Circular No. 3 (Appendix D).

A great variety of food stuffs, including delicacies, quantities of milk, fresh meat, and special articles, were within the scope of the list of stores available to be required for and distributed, sufficient not only to keep persons from want, but to enable them to live, in some cases, more luxuriously than they had under normal conditions. So much for the issue and supply of food.

Regarding clothing, household goods, cooking utensils, and kindred general stores, it was deemed advisable in the beginning to establish for these a separate warehouse in the Crocker School (1111 Page street), which was put in operation under the efficient management of Capt. J. J. Bradley, quartermaster, 14th Infantry, who, with the utmost celerity, established a depot akin to a modern department store, from which requisitions for general stores might be speedily filled. However, before the issue of this class of articles could be thoroughly taken up by the chiefs of sections, the matter of issue of this entire class was taken over by the American National Red Cross, at the solicitation of its special representative, and thereafter was conducted as efficiently as possible under the circumstances by the Red Cross representative at section headquarters, heretofore referred to as the civilian chairman.

It will be seen from an inspection of the above scheme of organization that the theoretical wants of any one individual for almost any kind of supplies could be easily gratified. As time elapsed many minor faults developed in the trial of the system by practical use, on account of the involved method of control, in many cases this being so complicated as to be lost in its ramifications between the individual refugee and the controlling official, partly on account of the opportunity given persons of insufficient moral sense to take advantage of the liberality shown to benefit themselves, and by forward conduct to obtain a lion's share to the detriment of those more modest in making their wants known, though in many cases these latter constituted the most worthy class. It was found on investigation that some, taking advantage of the impossibility of rigid inspection, were drawing supplies far in excess of their needs by sending different members of the

family at various times to one relief station and bearing away what was given them, to similarly obtain in a like manner a duplicate or triplicate allowance from other stations in the same general locality. This unfortunate tendency undoubtedly had the effect to cause subordinate officials, more especially those in direct contact with the destitute body of citizens, to become less willing to heed the requests for assistance from the refugees in general unless supported by some form of proof, and in some few cases this undoubtedly led to a general outcry regarding inefficiency on the part of these officials and favoritism by them. It remains to be said, however, that the most thorough investigation conducted by this bureau, in accordance with instructions of the division commander, led to the discovery of no cases of actual extreme destitution, meaning that which would involve either starvation or actual suffering from exposure; the several cases of poverty brought to light by this investigation being those of a character always existent in a large community and which are usually relieved by the admission of the individual to the poorhouse or home for aged persons without means.

At this time it became more and more apparent to all who were in a position to observe the general aspect of relief work that something must be done to cause a gradual reduction in the number of refugees, which it had been hoped would come naturally on the recovery of the population from the chaotic state brought about by the recent disaster and the return of the people to their former circumstances, which would lead in a natural way to a reduction, constantly increasing in magnitude, of the number of refugees actually requiring assistance to live.

At this time food supplies were distributed as follows:

First.—The ration, as set forth in General Orders, No. 18, referred to above, to all able-bodied destitute persons from the different relief stations throughout the city.

Second.—Articles of special diet, when in the judgment of the station superintendents they were necessary, in the same manner as the ration.

Third.—Hot food at several kitchens, in connection with relief stations throughout the city to all who presented themselves for a meal, prominent among which were five camps, sent fully equipped by the Chamber of Commerce of the city of Los Angeles, under the general supervision of Mr. D. J. Desmond. Of this latter source of food supply there was no supervision of applicants whatever, the meal furnished was generally excellent in quality and variety, and the numbers who applied for this sort of relief gave testimony as to its popularity.

In the meantime, although restaurants, grocery and butcher shops, green grocers' stands, and other places where food stores might be purchased were opening throughout the city, it was noticed that there was little, if any, diminution in the number of persons applying for relief. Storekeepers, on being interrogated, stated that but comparatively few persons presented themselves to purchase their goods, nor did they believe that the general retail trade in food supplies would ever regain its normal functions as long as similar articles might be obtained free of cost from the relief bureau. The aggregate number of rations issued showed very little daily reduction, as should be the case were it a fact that a healthy tone existed in the community,

as would be shown by a desire to return to a self-supporting basis. To numbers of people, the desire to return to former conditions seemed only to be awakened by a cessation of the present irresponsible spirit brought about by having material wants easily supplied with very little effort on the part of the individual. Some frankly stated that as long as excellent provisions might be obtained for the asking and what money they had would be just as useful in the future as at present, that there was no reason for expending what they had put by for a rainy day until it seemed to be needful, and other statements of a similar tenor.

Many cases of repeating, heretofore referred to, were discovered, and this office was flooded with reports of persons who were taking advantage of present conditions to obtain large stores of food for future use, and were otherwise acting in an unworthy manner in their attitude toward relief work. It is but fair to state here that many of these reports (a large part of which were anonymous) upon investigation were found to be inspired by malice and to be unfounded in fact; but the number of rations issued and the amount of food distributed in proportion to the estimated population made it imperative to render methods of relief, though effective, less attractive to the average citizen. The method to be employed in accomplishing this desirable end was given much thought, and of the many plans suggested and considered the one finally deemed to fulfill all requirements the best was that a system should be inaugurated whereby no raw food whatever should be issued in general, but all persons desiring sustenance should be given a meal, adequate to support life, and no more. This, it was thought, would limit the number of able-bodied persons applying for relief to those actually in need of it. For women, children, and persons who needed more delicate or more nourishing food than was provided for able-bodied persons a more elaborate meal was to be provided, and for those who were unable to go to the place where hot meals were distributed the issue of appropriate articles of raw food was to be continued.

In the above manner, by taking advantage of the saving which always accrues when food is prepared in bulk rather than being cooked over an infinite number of fires, and by making the system of supply considerably less attractive, and thus eliminating all but those who were compelled to seek relief, it was assumed that a given amount of provisions would go much further than by the method employed in general distribution. By means of reducing the components of the ration to bread, meat, and vegetables, and by a system of questions put to each applicant at the relief stations where hot meals were served and where raw food was distributed, as to the ability of each individual to obtain food otherwise, a considerable number of persons were eliminated from the bread line, leaving, however, mixed with the wholly destitute who remained, the untruthful, who still employed this means to satisfy their present wants by rendering appropriate answers to the questions asked them. It was taken under advisement to establish a subordinate bureau to handle hot food, to employ cooks, stewards, waiters, etc., and to conduct cheap restaurants throughout the city, where persons of little means might obtain a nourishing meal and where those without means might be supplied with subsistence, to be paid for from the relief funds, but the more the details of this system were gone into the more it was developed that the proposition to be

handled was so large that the machinery necessary to conduct it would become so ponderous as to be inoperative, and for that reason it was decided to resort to the contract system to accomplish the end sought. Accordingly, early in May, endeavors were made by solicitation and otherwise to cause persons having experience in catering, or restaurant people, to offer themselves as one of the parties to a contract to furnish hot food, the bureau pledging itself to assist them in every way possible. This step was taken after consultation with the other branches associated with the military arm in relief work, and received their concurrence and likewise the approval of the division commander.

But few persons, however, presented themselves in accordance with the invitation referred to above, and of those but one in the beginning manifested any desire whatever to proceed with the business at hand, further than the oratorical stage; this one being D. J. Desmond, a business man of Los Angeles, engaged in general contracting and construction work, and having considerable experience in feeding large bodies of laborers employed in construction of various kinds, who had been sent, on account of this knowledge, by the Chamber of Commerce of Los Angeles to this city shortly after the calamity of April 18 with an outfit for establishing several camps from which meals might be served free, as described heretofore. The services of Mr. Desmond at that time, when he was distributing free hot cooked food, seemed to be much appreciated by the refugees who ate at the tables under his direction. He was of the opinion that he might with profit to himself make a contract to feed large numbers of refugees along the lines outlined above and expressed his willingness to enter into a contract to perform this service, which was accordingly done, the agreement in question being signed on May 14, 1906.

As there were at the Moulder School at this time large quantities of food stuffs, far in excess of present needs, many of them deteriorating, it was deemed advisable to sell to contractors these stores at special prices, appraised by a mixed board of officers and civilians, the money thus derived being available for use in relief work when it was needed (Appendix E shows form of agreement).

The first hot food camp under the Desmond régime opened on Lobos Square on May 12, 1906, and this system was rapidly extended throughout the entire city (with the exception of the seventh relief section), as shown in the map herewith (Appendix F).

Some time after Mr. Desmond had begun his operations and had demonstrated the practicability of the plan, one David Nieto entered into agreement with this bureau on May 28 to furnish hot meals, the territory assigned him being several locations within the sixth relief section, and one P. J. Sullivan, who also took a limited contract along the same line on June 19, 1906, applying to but one kitchen.

It was the intention at the time the hot food camp idea first began to crystallize to simultaneously open these depots of hot food supply throughout the city and close the stations from which raw food alone was issued; but the question of obtaining material and mess gear, securing locations and help, made this plan impossible, and in lieu of it one of gradual substitution was employed, a certain number of stations, however, being retained for the issue of raw food to women and children, to sick and aged persons, who could not seek the hot food camps for their sustenance, and to those who needed articles of

special diet, the necessity for which was certified to by a reputable physician. These classes of persons continued to draw articles of raw food of the kind they needed in the manner heretofore described.

The influence of this contract method of supply of hot food in a gradual way was almost immediately perceptible by the reduction of the number of persons applying for relief—an average of 80 per cent, it was estimated—many declining with indignation to accept assistance in the form offered, and by outcries, more or less pronounced, demonstrating beyond the possibility of a doubt the intense unpopularity of this scheme. Several mass meetings of refugees were held, in which allegations more or less general in character were made concerning the food and personnel of the various camps under control of contractors. In some cases these complaints, on investigation, were found to be based on facts, and where corrective measures were possible they were promptly applied; but, in general, the protest was against the system rather than against the articles of food supplied and inspired by pride and sentiment, which were expected to act as the main factors in elimination. The contractors were assailed in the daily newspapers, and officials in charge of relief work were besought to return to the more popular and general method of issuing raw food. In the meanwhile the number of indigents supplied daily had dropped from 313,145 (as on the 1st of May) to 15,353 on June 30. During this time the maximum number of persons fed in hot food camps in one day throughout the city was 5,714, based on three meal tickets to the individual. Of the number thus eliminated, probably 50 per cent would have dropped out in any event, by reason of becoming self-supporting, the remaining 50 per cent being eliminated on account of the unattractiveness and unpopularity of the method employed, owing to its publicity.

In closing the discussion regarding the hot food camps as a means of supply, it is thought opportune to state that the method employed was purely temporary, inaugurated for the purpose of discovering those really in need and eliminating those who might thus be driven to support themselves, and in that manner saving the work of relief the stigma of having by their liberal treatment pauperized a self-supporting community. It is thought that no other system could have been employed which would have worked so practical a result. It has been conclusively demonstrated by the operation of these hot food camps, and thereby thousands of dollars saved for future relief, that probably 95 per cent of the 15,000 persons now being supported by food relief are absolutely in need of it, those not in need either having withdrawn or having been forced out. An estimated total of 4,036,973 rations were issued in May and June. No data is available to estimate the amount from April 18 to April 30, but 3,900,000 rations, based on the issue of April 30, would be a conservative estimate owing to the necessarily wasteful and extravagant means adopted on the spur of the moment. Tables showing daily issues of raw and cooked food for the months of May and June appended hereto (marked Appendix G and H).

As it was not the intention of the military arm to continue the work of the administration of relief indefinitely, the policy from the beginning had been to withdraw from control at the earliest possible moment, leaving to those to whom the work of continuing to care for destitute people would fall the full and untrammelled authority

which is the just due of those placed in authority and held responsible for results. In accordance with this policy, on May 25, a great reduction having been effected in the number applying for relief in the manner touched on above, and the machinery of supply being as perfect as it could be under the system authorized, the initial step toward withdrawal was taken by gradual elimination, by means of relieving from duty in the bureau the commissioned officers acting as assistants to chiefs of sections and the vesting of the civilian chairman with more responsible and important duties. Chiefs of sections at about this date were required to confer with their civilian associates in control concerning matters of policy in the section, the personnel of relief stations, and other kindred subjects, affording these officials a rare, good opportunity to become conversant with the duties they would be required to perform when the army had withdrawn its assistance. Later, along the same lines, the entire matter of the personnel of stations, likewise their locations and scope, was turned over to the civilian chairman. This dual control continued without episode worthy of notice until about June 5, when announcement was definitely made that the military authorities would cease their labors in connection with relief on the first of the following month. The scheme of gradual replacement was continued accordingly by severing from further connection with the bureau officers acting as chiefs of section, their duties thereafter being performed by the civilian chairman, who thus remained in complete control. As a result, on July 1 there remained on duty in the bureau only myself, two officers of my staff, and two chiefs of section, these latter remaining on account of the earnest request of the civilian contingent in control therein that these officers be continued in control for a short period for the reason of particular ability to handle the peculiar local conditions which existed and which required more time for the civilian associate to become thoroughly acquainted with. The administration of the bureau continued from day to day under my nominal control until the 13th instant, when I was relieved by paragraph 1, Special Orders, No. 107, headquarters Pacific Division, July 13, 1906.

In the beginning the expenditures of this bureau were satisfied by the depot quartermaster here, this officer also paying debts incurred since July 1. During the intervening period disbursements were made from the relief appropriation by Capt. R. E. Longan, commissary, 11th Infantry, who had been designated as disbursing officer of the bureau.

In conclusion, I wish again to draw to the attention of the division commander the satisfactory, creditable work performed by the officers subordinate to me in their various capacities, who have been on duty in this bureau, particularly the original eleven detailed May 1. To be sure, this was to be expected of them from their training and esprit de corps, but in proportion it was even exceeded by the enlisted men, of whom naturally so much was not expected, and who yet responded in the most praiseworthy manner to every call.

The duties devolving on both officers and men were those not usually encountered in the routine of army life, and required real ability, integrity, and energy, coupled with much judgment and tact in accomplishing them in the highly creditable way they were.

It is further a matter of satisfaction that during the entire administration of this bureau by the army, there has not been known

one well-founded complaint regarding insufficiency or failure of food supply. The magnitude of the work and the results accomplished by this bureau speak for themselves without further elaboration, and I shall always feel that I have been peculiarly fortunate in having the opportunity of demonstrating in a particular way the usefulness of trained and disciplined officials, as officers of the Army are, not only in time of war, but in emergencies in times of peace in this country.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

LEA FEBIGER,

Lieutenant-Colonel of 3d Infantry, late Chief of Bureau.

The MILITARY SECRETARY,

Pacific Division, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.

APPENDIX A.

[For General Orders, No. 18, headquarters Pacific Division, April 29, 1906, here omitted, see p. 60, *ante*.]

APPENDIX B.

GENERAL CIRCULAR, }
 No. 1. }

HEADQUARTERS BUREAU
 OF CONSOLIDATED RELIEF STATIONS,
San Francisco, Cal., May 1, 1906.

1. The above office has been established and will be ready for business commencing at noon to-morrow, Wednesday, May 2, 1906. The following-named regular army officers have been detailed by the division commander for duty in this bureau: Captain Madden, [29th] Infantry, U. S. A.; Capt. W. W. Harts, Corps of Engineers; Capt. L. S. Sorley, 14th Infantry; Capt. R. E. Longan, 11th Infantry; Capt. William Mitchell, Signal Corps; Capt. L. W. Oliver, 12th Cavalry; Lieut. James R. Pourie, Artillery Corps; Lieut. E. S. Adams, 14th Infantry; Lieut. Frank B. Kobes, 14th Infantry; Lieut. Russell V. Venable, 22d Infantry, and Lieut. J. L. Benedict, 14th Infantry.

2. All sufferers from the recent calamity who are dependent for subsistence and the necessary comforts of life upon the relief funds and articles purchased therewith and subscribed from various parts of the country will be issued the ration (amount of food and properties thereof) described in General Orders from headquarters Pacific Division of even date. Luxuries will be issued unstintedly to all hospitals, and to relief stations doing hospital work, who are properly accredited and who are expected by this office to look after the sick and ailing in their vicinity, as no luxuries whatever, such as butter, eggs, fruit, canned vegetables, will be issued to the population at large.

3. It is most earnestly requested and urged that all self-respecting persons with money on hand to purchase the necessary supplies for their own support and that of their families will at once cease applying for relief from the stores and supplies furnished for those only

who are in extreme straits. This request is made not only on account of the heavy drain which is taking place upon the relief stores, but to encourage small traders to reopen their shops and stores, as without patronage they have no incentive for so doing, and thus rebuilding the business of the city of San Francisco.

Large quantities of relief stores have been sent to this city for the past ten days for distribution. These supplies have been extravagantly expended. This was unavoidable under the circumstances, but the confusion and pressure have now ceased, and all should strive for the resumption of normal conditions to be restored as soon as possible. It is really much more important that small dealers, as well as great, should be encouraged to resume their business at the earliest possible date than that the relief stores should be conserved; and it is hoped that everyone, both high and low, will appreciate this and by resuming work, which is now being freely offered, procure for themselves wages with which to secure the necessaries of life to tide them over until the city has resumed its former state of prosperity.

LEA FEBIGER,
Major, Inspector-General, U. S. A., Chief of Bureau.

APPENDIX C.

GENERAL CIRCULAR. }

No. 8. }

HEADQUARTERS BUREAU
OF CONSOLIDATED RELIEF STATIONS,
San Francisco, Cal., May 6, 1906.

1. Assignments of officers to duty in this bureau that are in conflict with the following are revoked:

2. The following assignment of officers is announced to take effect this date:

First relief section.—Capt. Wm. Mitchell, Signal Corps; First Lieut. A. Miller, 6th Cavalry; First Lieut. E. W. Robinson, 28th Infantry, and First Lieut. F. T. McNarney, 6th Cavalry.

Second relief section.—Capt. G. W. Martin, 18th Infantry; Capt. W. C. Rogers, 27th Infantry; First Lieut. W. L. Lowe, 13th Cavalry, and First Lieutenant Pourie, Artillery Corps.

Third relief section.—Capt. R. O. Van Horn, 17th Infantry, and Second Lieut. J. L. Benedict, 14th Infantry.

Fourth relief section.—Capt. W. W. Harts, Corps of Engineers; First Lieut. A. T. Easton, 29th Infantry; First Lieut. W. A. Cornell, 10th Cavalry; First Lieut. O. C. Troxel, 10th Cavalry, and First Lieut. Lewis Foerster, 5th Cavalry.

Fifth relief section.—Capt. L. W. Oliver, 12th Cavalry; First Lieut. E. A. Sturges, 5th Cavalry; First Lieut. F. L. Davidson, 7th Infantry; First Lieut. A. M. Hall, 28th Infantry, and First Lieut. H. H. Scott, Artillery Corps.

Sixth relief section.—Capt. C. G. French, 7th Infantry; Capt. A. J. Macnab, 27th Infantry; Capt. E. L. Phillips, 13th Cavalry, and First Lieut. E. N. Coffey, 2d Cavalry.

Seventh relief section.—Capt. E. P. Orton, 2d Cavalry; Capt. D. F. Keller, 27th Infantry; Capt. Frank Halstead, 23d Infantry, and Second Lieut. E. S. Adams, 14th Infantry.

In each relief section the senior officer will be responsible for the proper conduct of the relief work of the section.

By direction of Major Febiger:

FRANK D. ELY,
Captain, 29th Infantry, Chief Secretary.

APPENDIX D.

CIRCULAR, }
No. 3. }

HEADQUARTERS PACIFIC DIVISION,
San Francisco, Cal., May 9, 1906.

Attention is called to paragraph 9, General Orders, No. 23, Pacific Division, 1906, which reads as follows:

Commissary supplies for those hospitals officially designated by the health commission, as indicated in paragraph 8, will be obtained as follows: Official in charge of hospital will make requisition direct upon the officer in charge of the special diet depot at Moulder School building, corner Page and Gough streets. After the requisition is acted upon there by the official especially designated for that purpose, the supplies will be issued from that depot.

NOTE.—It is to be understood that these supplies are to be used solely for destitute free patients.

The division commander orders that no institutions of any kind be supplied from any of the relief stations. Requisitions for relief stations will not include, therefore, supplies for any but individuals and families. Commissary supplies other than those indicated in paragraph 9, above quoted, must be obtained by institutions authorized by Doctor Devine through requisitions, by the proper official of the institution, upon the Moulder School depot. All requisitions must be approved by an authorized agent designated by Doctor Devine. These requisitions, when practicable, will be for a period of five days, stating the number of individuals to be subsisted and for whom special diet is not obtained under paragraph 9, above quoted.

It is clearly understood that these supplies are not to be issued to paid employees or any inmate who can afford, either by credit or otherwise, to procure their own subsistence.

By command of Major-General Greely:

W. G. HAAN,
Captain, General Staff, Acting Chief of Staff.

Official:

S. W. DUNNING,
Military Secretary.

APPENDIX E.

AGREEMENT.

This agreement, made and entered into this — day — of —, 1906, by and between Lieut. Col. Lea Febiger, U. S. Army, Chief of Bureau of Consolidated Relief Stations, party of the first part, and

_____, of _____, party of the second part, for Hot Meal Camps, to supply the needy and indigent, as well as those in circumstances, throughout the city of San Francisco during the present emergency.

The party of the second part agrees to furnish a proper meal, good, wholesome, well cooked, and seasoned, to all persons tendering the sum of 10 cents, or a meal ticket issued by the Finance Committee of Relief and Red Cross funds, or its properly accredited representative. The meal ticket to be redeemed by said committee, or representative, in money, at the agreed redemption, viz, 10 cents, or in kind from the relief stores now on hand or hereafter to be received, and properly valued by a board of officials appointed equally from the military and civil branches of the Red Cross.

The party of the second part is authorized to secure, on requisitions properly approved by the party of the first part, or his representatives, such reasonable amount of surplus food supplies as may be on hand in storehouses of the latter; such food supplies to be delivered at the kitchens or storehouses of the party of the second part, at no expense to him, and such supplies shall be properly and efficiently guarded while in transit from the depot to the kitchens or storehouses of the party of the second part.

Unless the party of the second part can furnish proper guarantee of his financial obligations, or can furnish proper bond in amount of the value of the food, supplies issued to him on requisitions will only be so furnished for cash on delivery. With those properly guaranteed an open account will be established.

The term "proper meal" is left to the discretion of the party of the first part, who will call for a bill of fare a day or two in advance, for his revision and approval, and which will consist as follows, or proper equivalents, approved by the party of the first part:

Breakfast.—Hot hash or hot mush and milk, bread or hot biscuit, coffee and sugar.

Dinner.—Hot soup or roast beef or hash, one vegetable, bread, coffee and sugar.

Supper.—Soup, or Irish stew, bread or hot biscuits, tea and sugar.

The proprietor of such food camps shall erect proper buildings or tents, and proper tables and service for the conduct of the same, not to exceed a maximum capacity of 9,000 meals per day, subject to the approval of the party of the first part, or his representatives, and such camps shall be erected in such places and localities as may be designated by the party of the first part.

Water and fuel must be arranged for and provided by the party of the second part, and it is understood that, except in extraordinary cases, the location of camps shall be rent free to the party of the second part. Where rent is required terms will be discussed, and if not agreed to the camp will be abandoned.

The party of the first part will supply a proper guard to the camp and will assist the proprietor in preventing objectionable or nonpaying persons from entering the camp, which guard shall also have general supervision of the running of the camp, the proper supply of food, the number of meals, their kind and quality; and a certain member of the guard, to be designated by the party of the first part, shall be authorized to keep count with the gate keeper, and an

employee of the Red Cross, of all free tickets presented to the party of the second part.

All requisitions for supplies desired by the party of the second part must be submitted to the party of the first part for approval not later than 11 a. m. on the day preceding the date of delivery.

All supplies for these camps will be issued from the Moulder School, Page and Gough streets, in the charge of a commissary officer of the Army. All requisitions will be signed by the contractor only, and countersigned by the Chief of Bureau of Consolidated Relief Stations.

A complete account of each day's issues, with the prices, will be submitted, one copy to the contractor, and one to Auditor Herrick, of the Finance Committee.

All tickets must be deposited by the contractor with Auditor Herrick by noon of the day following their receipt. Accounts with the contractor will be settled daily, deducting from the amount of the tickets at 10 cents each the amount of supplies issued to him, and paying him cash for the balance.

In the case of indigent persons who require extra nourishment, which ordinary 10-cent meals can not give, an extra 5-cent ticket will be given, by and at the discretion of the member representing the Red Cross, so as to entitle them to a 15-cent meal at the same camp.

All indigent persons thus presenting meal tickets shall be seated and fed at separate tables from those paying cash for their meals.

If so desired by the party of the second part, he may furnish a variety of different priced meals, varying from 15, 20, to 25 cents each and upward. The same conditions regarding supervision of these more elaborate meals by the party of the first part applying to those as to the others.

The Cossack post furnished to each of these camps by the commanding officer of the military district in which they are assigned to help the permanent guard, as far as practicable, and they will be subsisted, housed, and cared for by the party of the second part the same as his own employees.

—

APPENDIX F.

[A map of the city and county of San Francisco, Cal., showing the boundaries of sections and locations of hot food kitchens, is here omitted, the locations of the kitchens, as far as practicable, being approximately indicated by the design \oplus on the map accompanying the report of Major-General Greely, for which map see end of volume. The territory embraced in Lieutenant-Colonel Febiger's map and not covered by General Greely's map shows four kitchens located in the sixth relief section as follows: At San Jose avenue and Army street; in the block bounded by Twelfth, Thirteenth, and Railroad avenues and M street, south; in the vicinity of Anderson street and Cortland avenue and of Mission road and Russia avenue.]

APPENDIX G.

HEADQUARTERS BUREAU CONSOLIDATED RELIEF STATIONS,
Executive Office, San Francisco, Cal., May 31, 1906.

Total number of mouths fed from May 1 to May 31, inclusive, based on the requisitions for rations and the actual count of individuals who appeared in the bread line.

Date.	Raw food.	Free tickets.	Date.	Raw food.	Free tickets.
May 1	313, 117	.....	May 18.....	90, 419	8, 359
2	313, 117	.....	19.....	(a)	4, 864
3	279, 631	.....	20.....	(a)	3, 045
4	230, 207	.....	21.....	3, 802	4, 957
5	264, 570	.....	22.....	71, 558	4, 814
6	262, 027	.....	23.....	692	3, 495
7	253, 989	.....	24.....	60, 113	6, 378
8	223, 915	.....	25.....	157	5, 563
9	222, 313	.....	26.....	57, 074	7, 074
10.....	204, 637	.....	27.....	9	5, 655
11.....	186, 960	.....	28.....	2, 529	7, 284
12.....	147, 232	.....	29.....	52, 198	8, 054
13.....	139, 405	.....	30.....	2, 208	8, 396
14.....	126, 970	.....	31.....	41, 236	9, 159
15.....	(a)	.....	Total.....	3, 627, 284	87, 160
16.....	97, 199	2, 063			
17.....	(a)	(b)			

^a No issue.

^b No report.

Grand total, 3,656,338.

R. E. LONGAN,
Captain, Commissary, 11th Infantry, Executive Officer.

APPENDIX H.

HEADQUARTERS BUREAU CONSOLIDATED RELIEF STATIONS,
Executive Office, San Francisco, Cal., June 30, 1906.

Total number of mouths fed from June 1 to June 30, inclusive, based on the requisitions for rations and the actual count of individuals who appeared in the bread line.

Date.	Raw food.	Free tickets.	Date.	Raw food.	Free tickets.
June 1	158	11, 133	June 17.....	212	14, 516
2	38, 688	11, 057	18.....	28	14, 613
3	119	10, 023	19.....	11, 864	14, 231½
4	746	10, 791	20.....	20	14, 556
5	35, 386	11, 095	21.....	11, 460	14, 357
6	447	11, 045	22.....	138	14, 375
7	31, 486½	11, 254	23.....	10, 594½	14, 572½
8	219	11, 616	24.....	21	13, 344½
9	30, 314	11, 863	25.....	110	14, 537
10.....	14	10, 743	26.....	9, 626½	17, 141
11.....	520	11, 941½	27.....	30	16, 560
12.....	25, 421	12, 600	28.....	9, 784	16, 666½
13.....	212	12, 617	29.....	1, 010	15, 943½
14.....	18, 080	14, 019	30.....	9, 734	16, 857½
15.....	267	14, 476	Total.....	246, 461½	402, 522½
16.....	17, 635	13, 973			

JOHN F. MADDEN,
Captain, 29th Infantry, Executive Officer.

APPENDIX I.

HDQRS. BUREAU CONSOLIDATED RELIEF STATIONS,
*Hamilton School Building, Geary and Scott Streets,
 San Francisco, Cal., May 3, 1906.*

FIRST SECTION.

No.	Location.	Manager.	Number fed.
101	24th Field Artillery gun shed, Presidio	Lieutenant Doe	1,500
102	Tennessee Hollow, Presidio	Lieutenant Osborne	1,500
103	Model Camp Kitchen, Presidio	Captain Adams	1,000
104	Fort Scott	Lieutenant Davis (Chinese)	200
105	Bay street, between Broderick and Baker	Mr. Walker	950
107	Germania Gardens	Mr. Leamon	550
108	2735 Greenwich street	Manager not selected	1,000
109	1831 Devisadero street	Mr. Ulman	700
110	California street and Central avenue	Mr. Dustan	3,000
111	Geary and Broderick streets	Mr. Rheinstein	4,000
112	3685 Sacramento street	Doctor Atwood	2,350
113	Golden Gate and First avenues	Mr. McBeth	2,500
114	335 Point Lobos avenue	Mr. McCann	2,300
116	429 Clement street	Mr. McCracken	6,000
117	Eleventh avenue and California street	Mr. Levy	1,500
118	Fourth and B streets (Fourth avenue)	Mr. Hurry	3,000
119	Golf links, Presidio	Captain Benton	400
120	Point Lobos avenue and Fifteenth avenue	Mr. Rohr	1,000
122	McAllister and Lyon streets	Mr. McHugh	4,000
	Total		36,300

SECOND SECTION.

200	Page and Stanyan streets	Mr. F. S. Ford	12,000
201	Haight and Cole streets	Lieutenant-Colonel Ogden	4,500
202	Haight, near Masonic	Thos. S. Mulloy	2,000
203	Oak and Broderick streets	L. M. McKinley	3,500
205	1387 Seventh avenue	C. S. Brundage	500
206	Recreation grounds, Golden Gate Park	Chas. A. Lee	5,500
207	Stow Lake, Golden Gate Park	Mr. Pierce	4,500
209	J street, between Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth streets	W. A. Desbrough	1,000
	Total		34,000

THIRD SECTION.

301	Fort Mason	Mr. G. G. Preston	a 3,000
303	2617 Van Ness avenue	Dr. E. A. Berg	250
304	1315 Montgomery street		1,800
309	Montgomery and Jones	Mrs. F. A. Cox	2,800
311	Devisadero and Bay	Captain Hawthorne	b 3,814
	Total		11,664

FOURTH SECTION.

401	Jefferson Square, Gough and Eddy, Spanish War Veterans	Glen A. Dursten	2,000
402	5th Infantry, California National Guard, Jefferson Square	Major Smith	2,000
403	Camp Forrest, Laguna and Market	John Forrest	2,000
404	Camp Lake, Laguna and Fell	Col. J. W. Lake	1,200
405	Alta Plaza, N. W., 2105 Devisadero, corner Sacramento Rel.	Mr. Benheim	1,200
406	Elm avenue and Gough	Sam Mason	3,000
407	930 Ellis street	Reuben Cohen	3,000
408	Octavia and Sutter	W. Wilkman	3,000
409	1407 Sutter street	L. C. Brown	3,000
410	Fulton and Webster	Col. F. E. Lynch	2,800

a Approximate.

b Acct.

FOURTH SECTION—Continued.

No.	Location.	Manager.	Number fed.
411	Webster and Bush	W. H. Gilmore	500
412	730 Hayes, near Buchanan	H. M. Owens	3,000
413	747 Fulton, near Buchanan	E. J. Van Marter	3,000
414	Durant School, Turk and Buchanan	A. Goldstein	2,500
415	1392 O'Farrell, near Laguna	W. A. Lyman	3,000
416	Geary and Buchanan	P. H. Flannery	3,000
417	Portsmouth Square	Col. M. P. Maus	(α)
418	Union Square	C. P. Fleishman, workman, for lunch.	1,000 6150
419	1715 Green, near Gough	Geo. A. Glover or Mr. Lillenthal.	2,500
423	Lafayette Square, Laguna near Jackson	Edgar J. Depue	2,000
424	Green and Steiner	Lieutenant Danford, U. S. N.	600
425	Alamo Square, 1085 Fulton, Turk, Oak, Fillmore and Devisadero.	E. Riley	1,500
426	Board of Public Works, Ellis and Steiner	J. F. Lewis	2,500
427	B'nai B'rith Relief, Hayes and Devisadero	Ben. Schloss	2,500
428	1818 Eddy street, near Scott	Rev. Father McGinty	2,500
429	Eagles' Relief Station, 2329 Pine, near Fillmore	W. G. Long	100
430	Franklin Hall	Geo. Lovely	600
431	Sisters Holy Family, Hayes and Fillmore		1,500
432	Hamilton Square, Post and Scott	Mr. Burnett	4,500
433	Masonic Board Relief, 1741 Fillmore, near Post	Mr. Pierce	5,000
434	Oak and Fillmore	E. G. Fitzpatrick	2,000
435	United Railroads, Turk and Fillmore	Wm. McGuire (clothing only)	600
436	305 Buchanan, near Page	Mrs. A. W. Scott	1,500
437	Laguna and Jackson	Mr. Hughes	2,500
439	Grammar School, for A. W. Miller, O'Farrell and Scott		

FIFTH SECTION.

503	Columbia Square	Mrs. Selig	4,000
504	Spear street, between Folsom and Howard	Lieutenant McFeely	2,000
505	Third Street Bridge	Lieutenant Campbell	3,000
507	Mariposa and Minnesota	Miss Gordon (probably)	2,500
509	Sixteenth and Potrero	Captain West	2,000
510	Seventeenth and Bryant	Mrs. Condon	3,000
511	Sixteenth and Shotwell	Mr. Center	2,500
512	Eighteenth and Dolores		
514	Eighteenth and San Bruno		600
	Total		19,600

SIXTH SECTION.

600	Junction Mission road and Bismarck street	E. Backus	1,265
601	Twenty-first and Florida	Martin L. Welsh	500
602	Twenty-fourth and Alabama	Rev. P. S. Casey	1,702
603	Twenty-fourth and Potrero	J. A. Nelson	1,000
604	Twenty-fifth and Treat	E. B. Steavenworth	1,300
605	Florida and Bryant	W. W. Shannon	1,000
606	Mission and China avenues	E. R. Pease	2,000
607	Twenty-third and Harrison	Thos. C. Butterworth	1,500
608	San Bruno and Leland	C. W. Owen	1,500
609	Twenty-fourth and Howard	Thos. C. Curran	3,800
610	Twenty-seventh and Guerrero	D. P. Creswell and P. Broderick.	500
611	Twenty-sixth and Folsom, Precita avenue	J. H. Cook	3,500
612	Twenty-fourth and San Bruno	Thos. Mitchell	1,700
613	Twenty-fourth and Harrison	Wm. Kennedy	1,500
614	Twelfth and Railroad avenue	J. C. O'Brien	4,000
615	Fourteenth and P streets	Mrs. Thos. Griffiths	5,000
616	Brazil and Madrid streets	F. E. Murphy	2,500
617	Onondaga and Mission street	Van Allen	1,500
618	San Bruno and Silver avenues	H. S. Bailey	3,000
619	Sullivan's barn, Thirty-second and Mission	H. W. Covert	15,000
620	Twenty-second and Kentucky streets, Los Angeles, Camp No. 2.	Jno. Welch	2,500
	Total		60,767

 α Few stragglers. β Steady.

SEVENTH SECTION.

No.	Location.	Manager.	Number fed.
700	Twenty-fifth and Guerrero	Jas. Rolph, jr	3,000
701	Twenty-first and Valencia	P. D. Cody and H. B. Arnold	1,000
702	Twenty-second and Castro	C. K. Lorrigan	750
703	Twenty-second and Howard	W. W. Watson	3,000
704	Twenty-third and Guerrero	Rev. P. Lynch	500
705	Hill and Church	Wm. J. Guilfolle	3,000
706	Twenty-ninth and Church	Rev. C. Kennedy	6,000
707	Twenty-fourth and Douglass	Jas. A. Cotton	1,000
708	Twenty-fifth and Noe (Jas. Lick School)	C. Kammerer and M. J. White	6,000
710	Twentieth and Shotwell	Thos. C. Curran	3,800
711	Joost and San Jose avenues	Gus. Schnee	1,800
712	Twentieth and Dolores	Desmond	1,000
713	Twenty-second and Valencia	Helen P. Sanborn	1,000
714	Ocean and Jules avenues	B. Fehneman	2,000
715	} Twenty-second and Harrison	T. C. Butterworth	2,800
716		Eighteenth and Dolores ^a	C. R. Kellogg .....	5,000
	Total		40,650

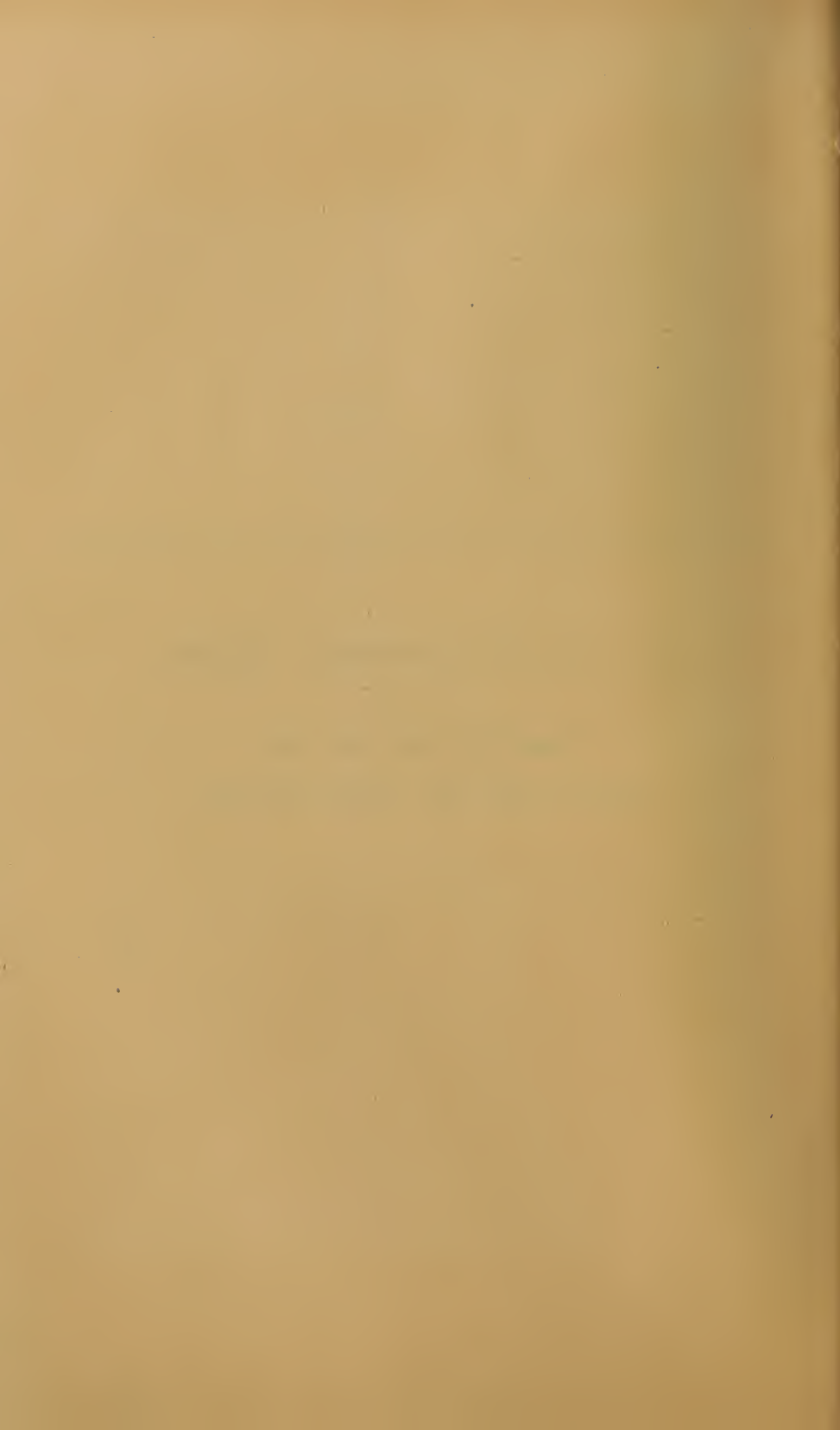
^a This station belongs to fifth section, but has been supplied from here by order of Major Febiger.



III.—PHOTOGRAPHIC VIEWS.

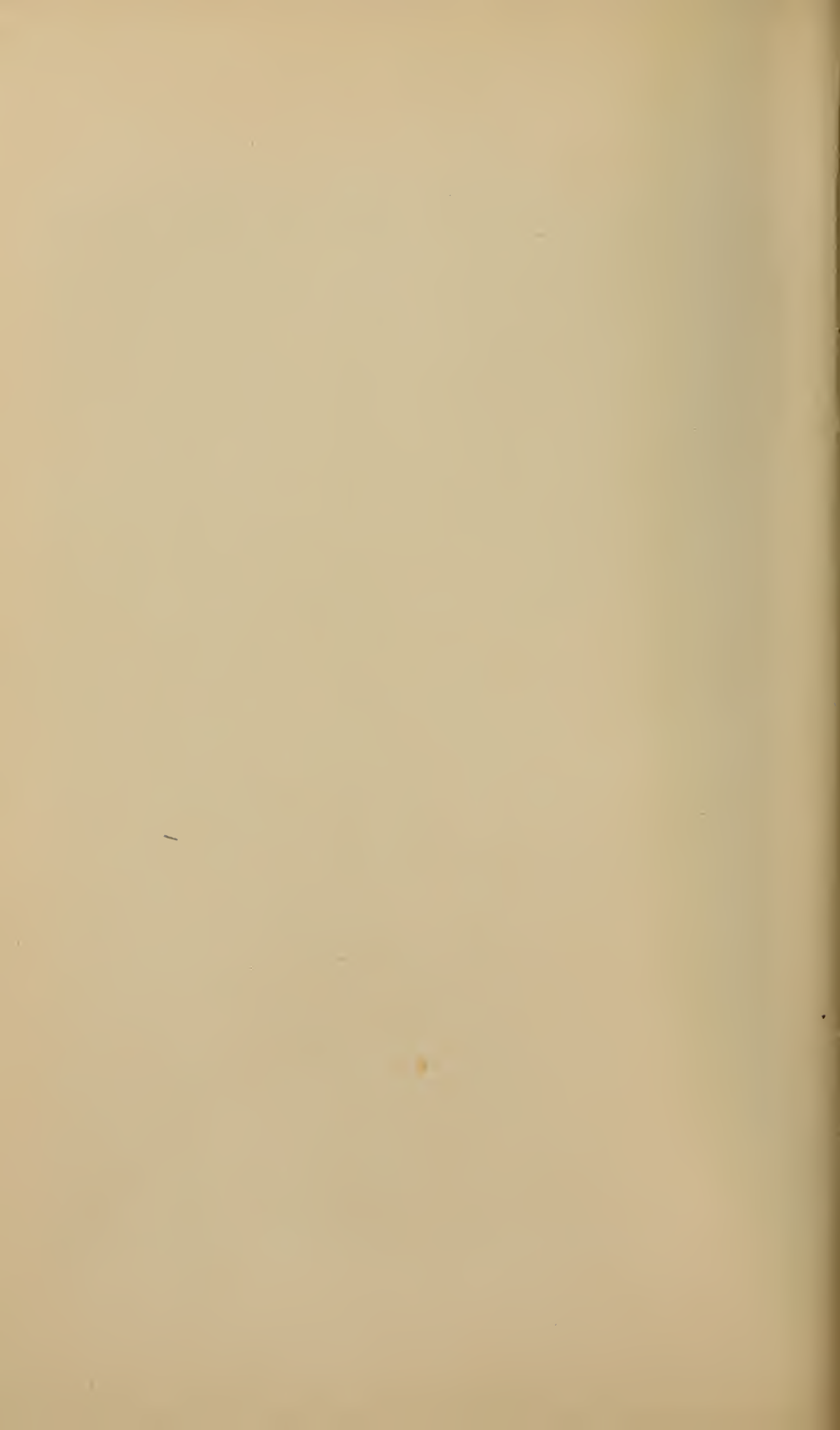
CONDITIONS MAY 10, 1906.

BREAD LINES AND RELIEF STATIONS.





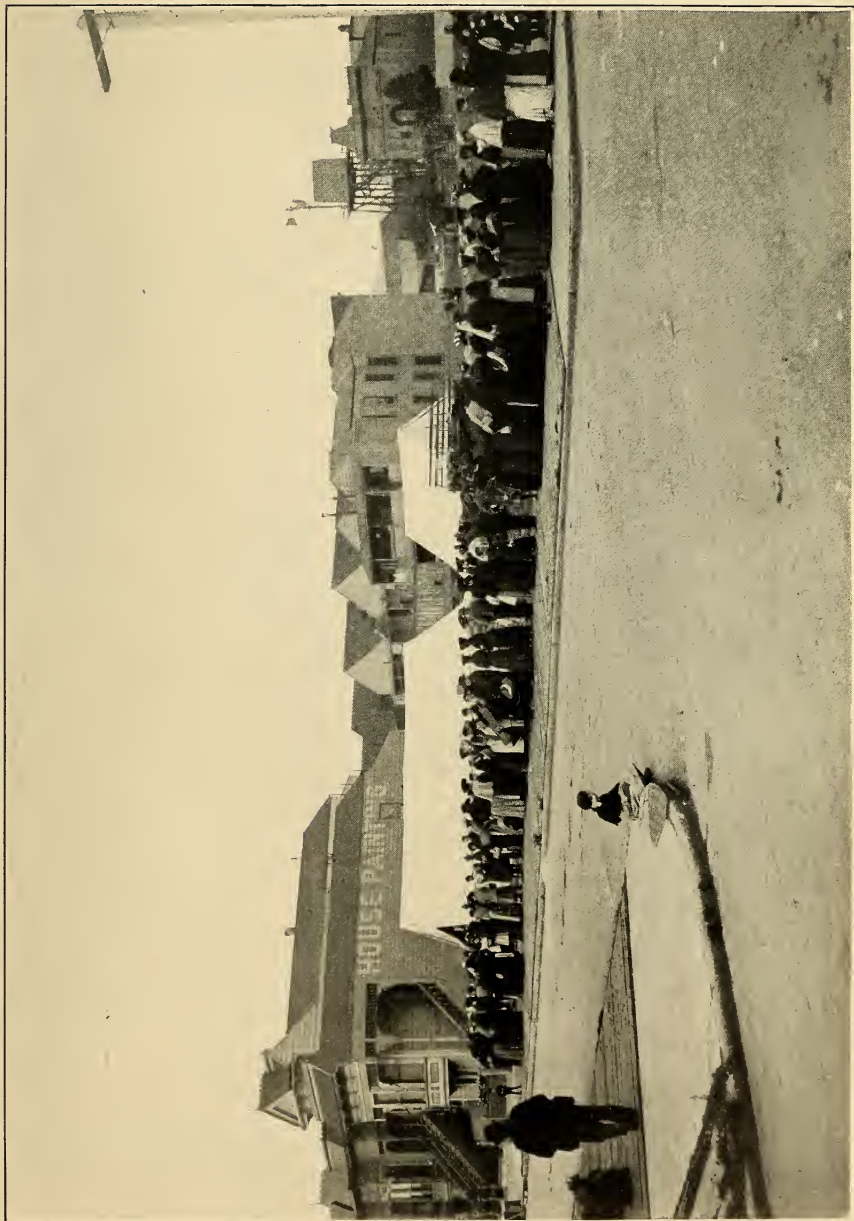
RELIEF STATION.





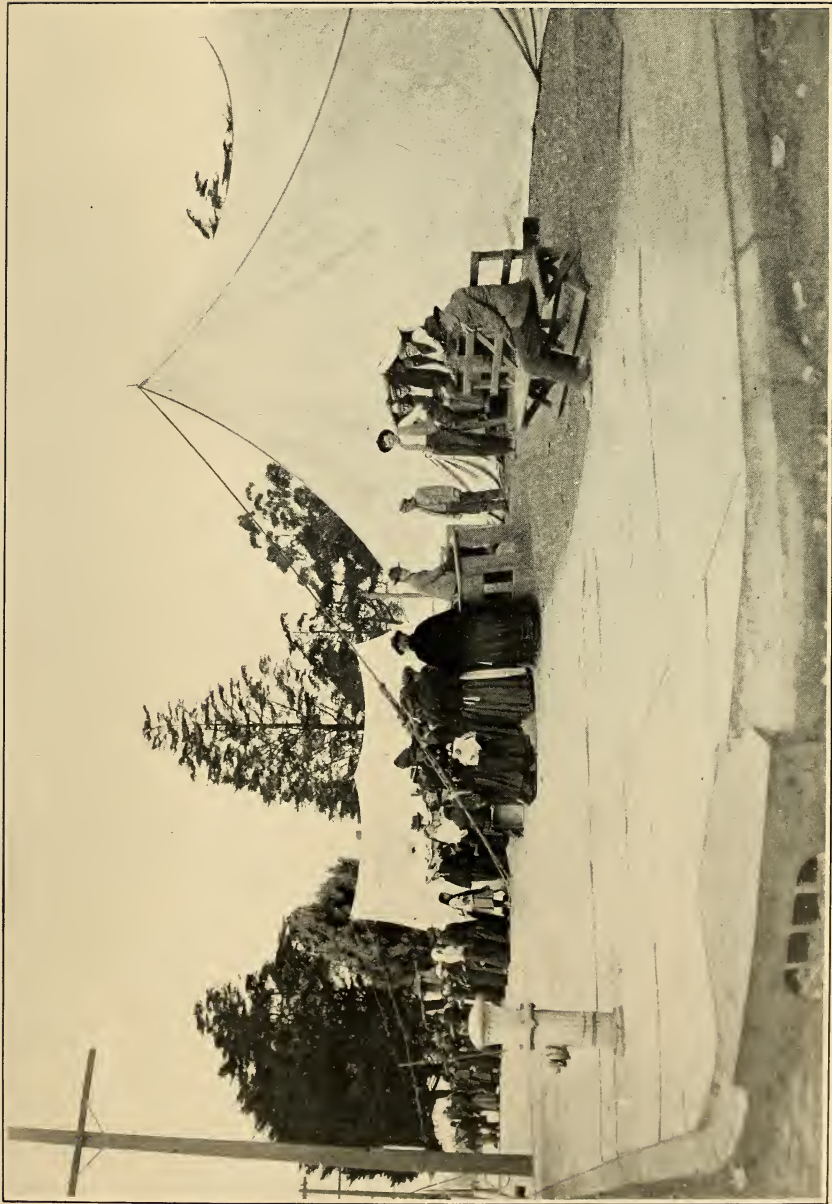
RELIEF STATION.





RELIEF STATION NO. 641, TWENTY-FIRST AND BRYANT STREETS.

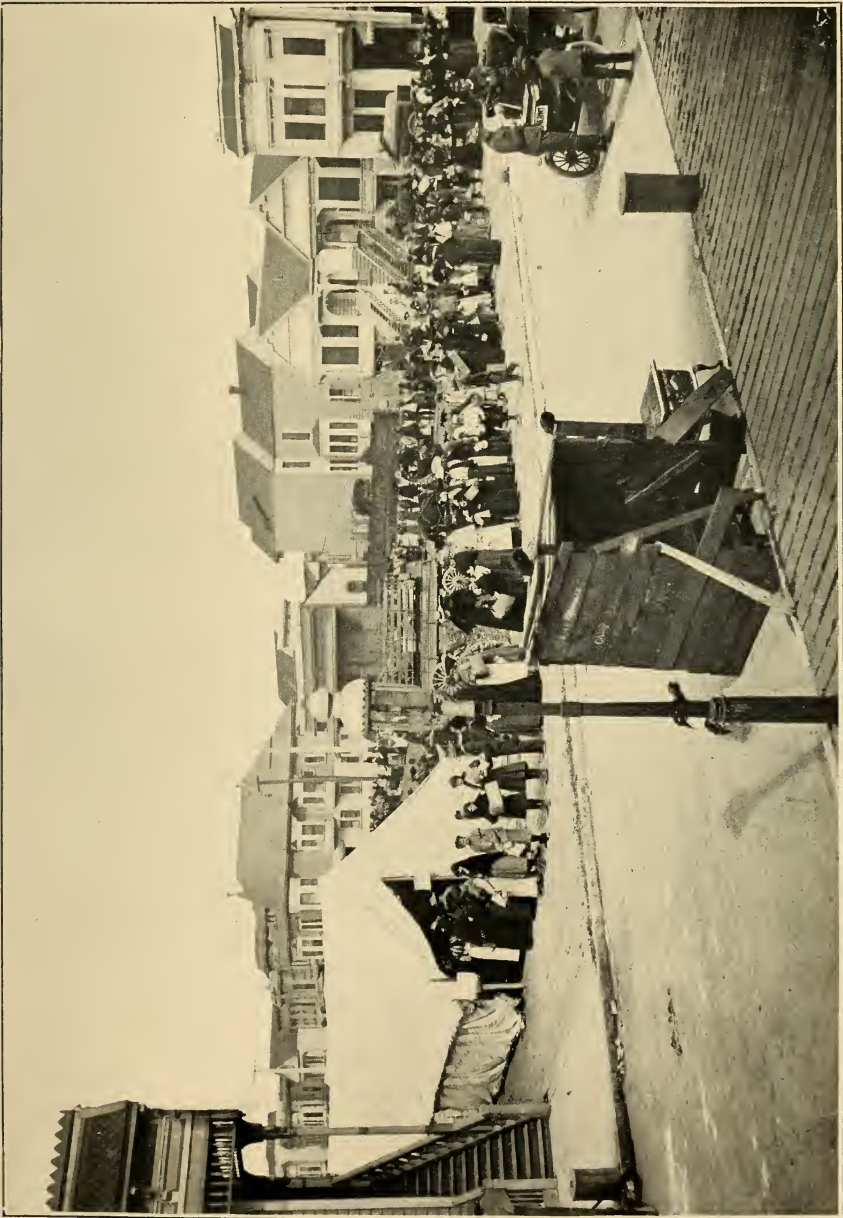




RELIEF STATION, COLUMBIA SQUARE.



RELIEF STATION NO. 203, BRODERICK AND FELL STREETS.

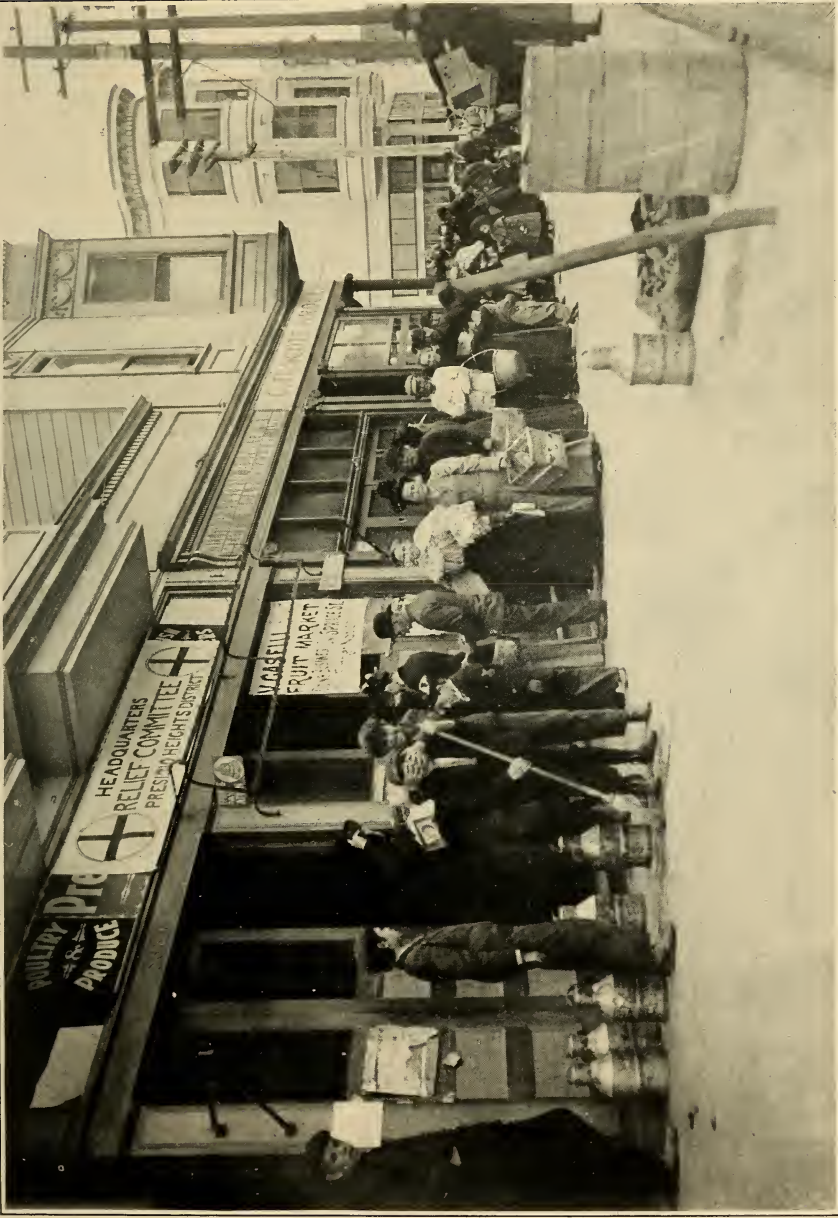


RELIEF STATION NO 601, TWENTY-FIRST AND ALABAMA STREETS. (BREAD LINE EXTENDS AROUND THREE SIDES OF THE SQUARE.)

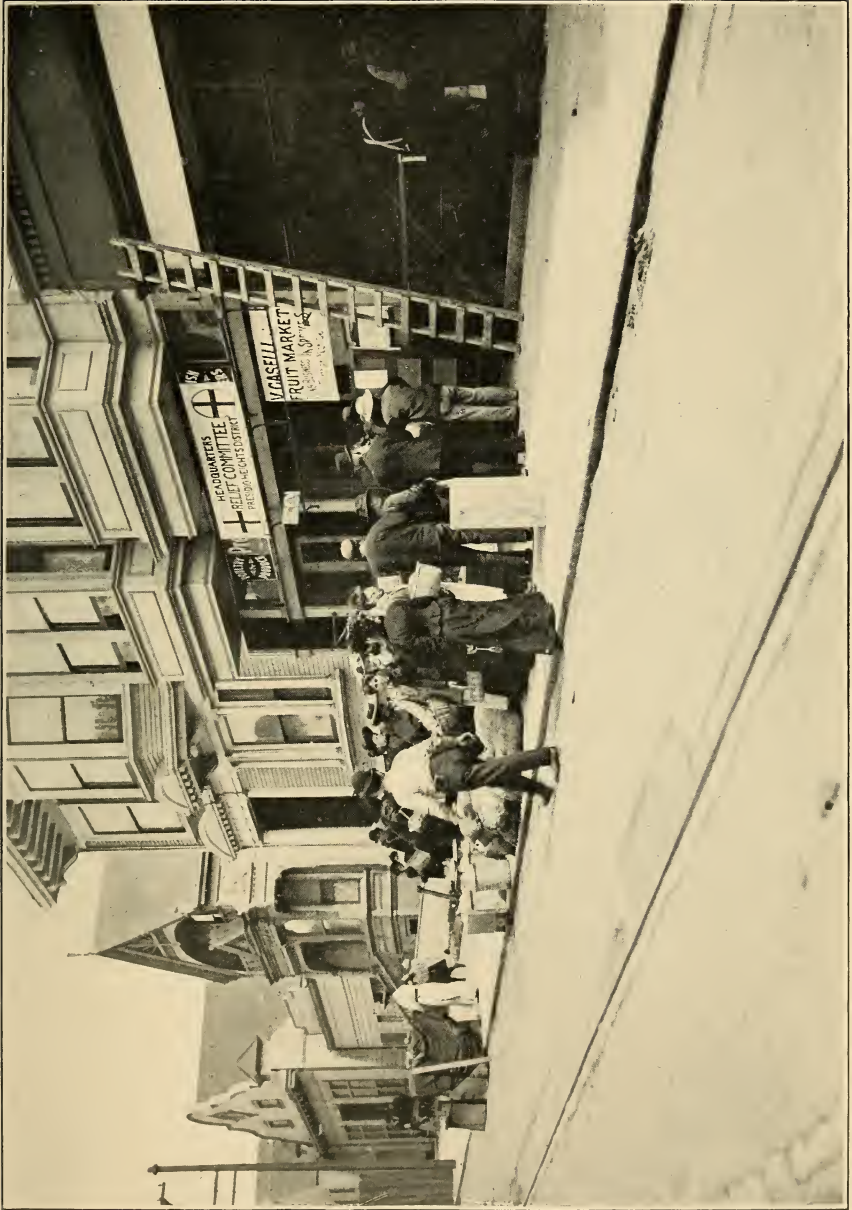




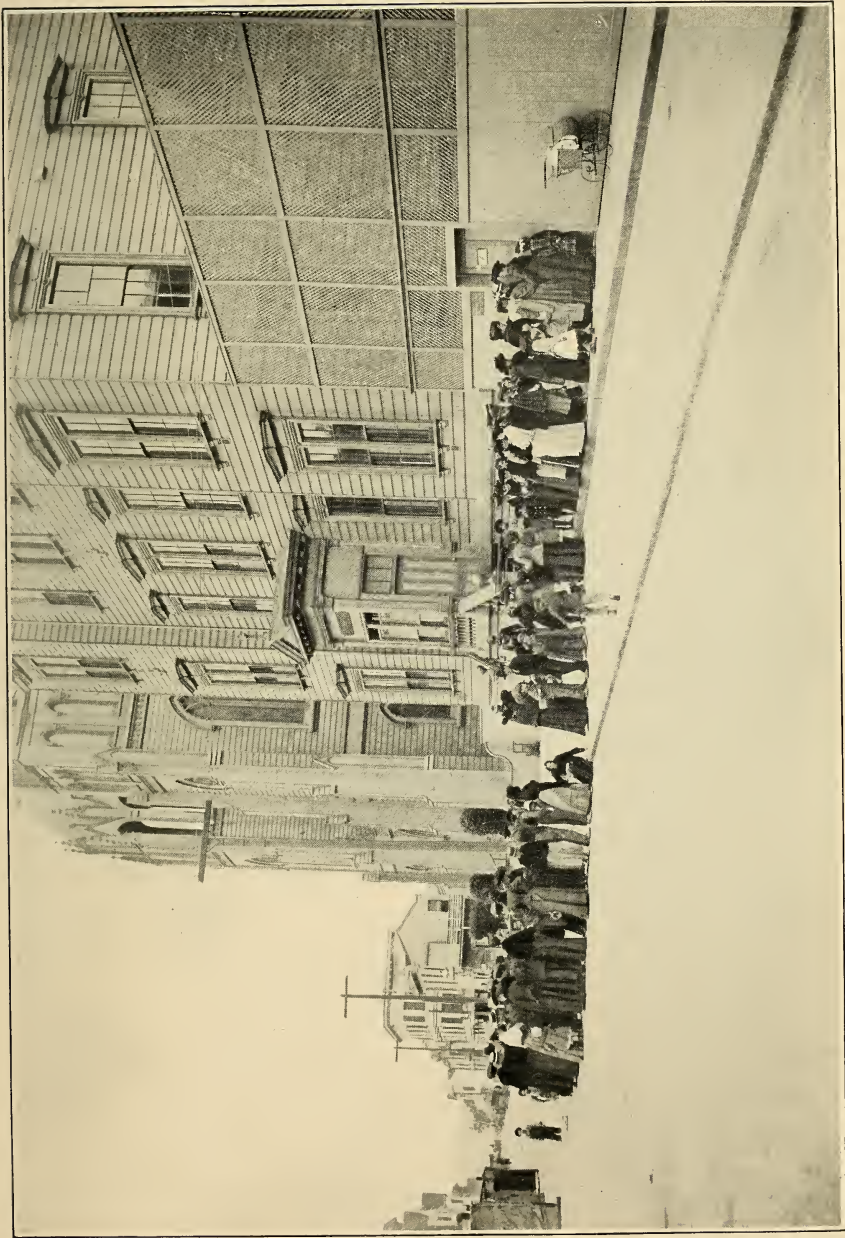
RELIEF STATION.



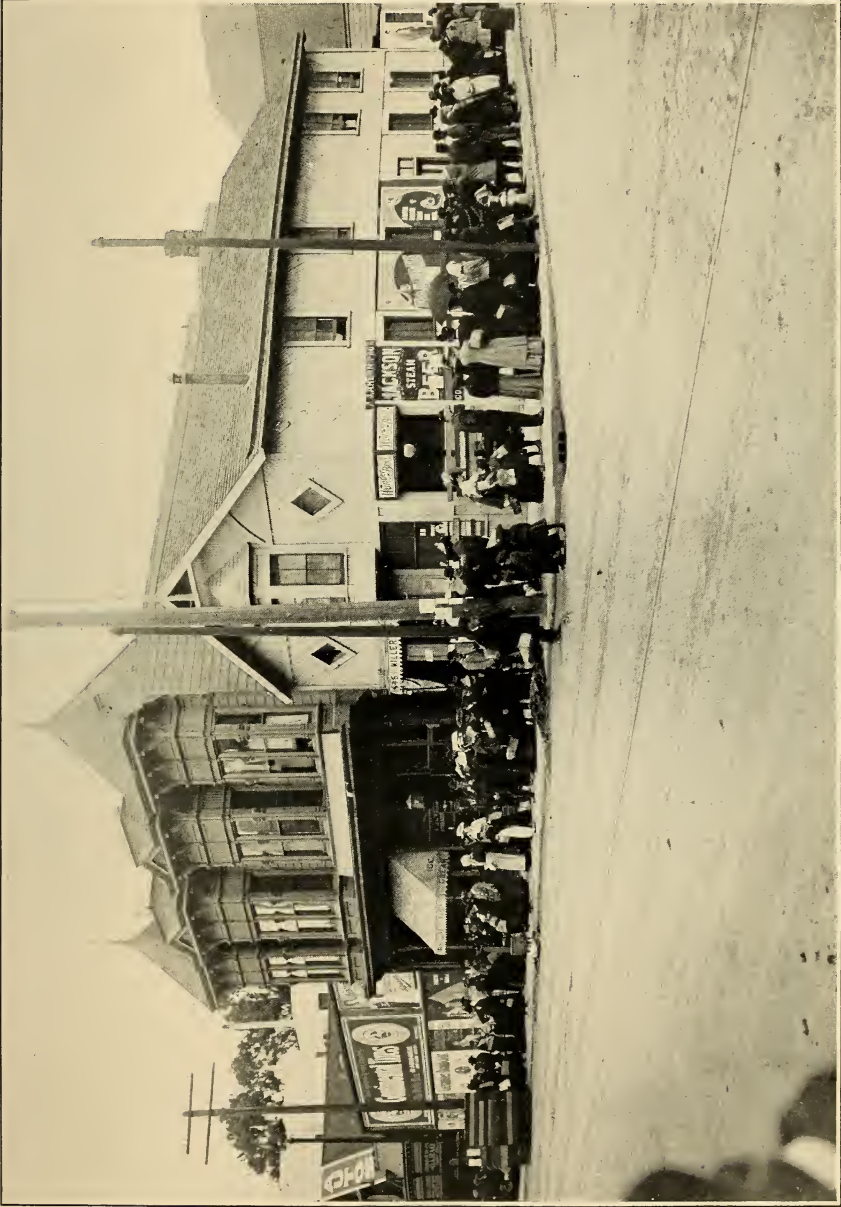
RELIEF STATION, 3685 SACRAMENTO STREET.



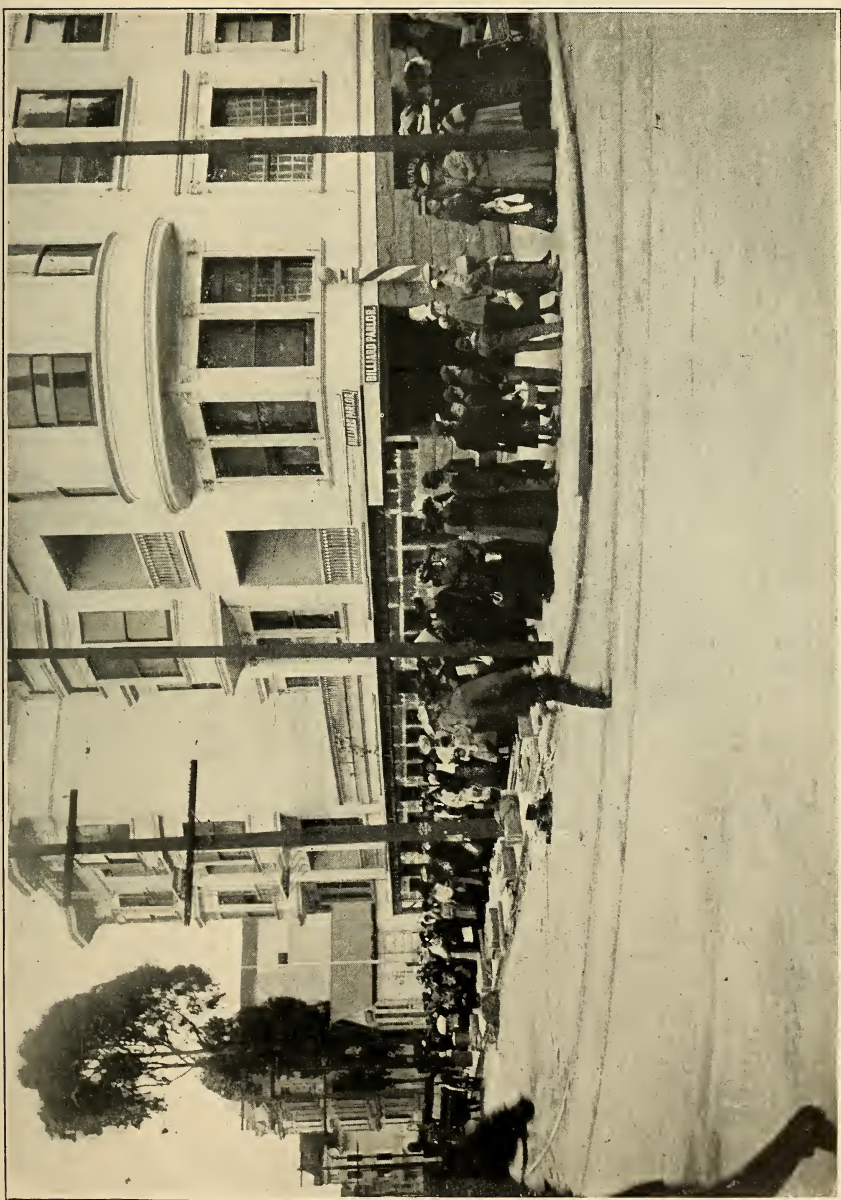
RELIEF STATION, 3685 SACRAMENTO STREET.



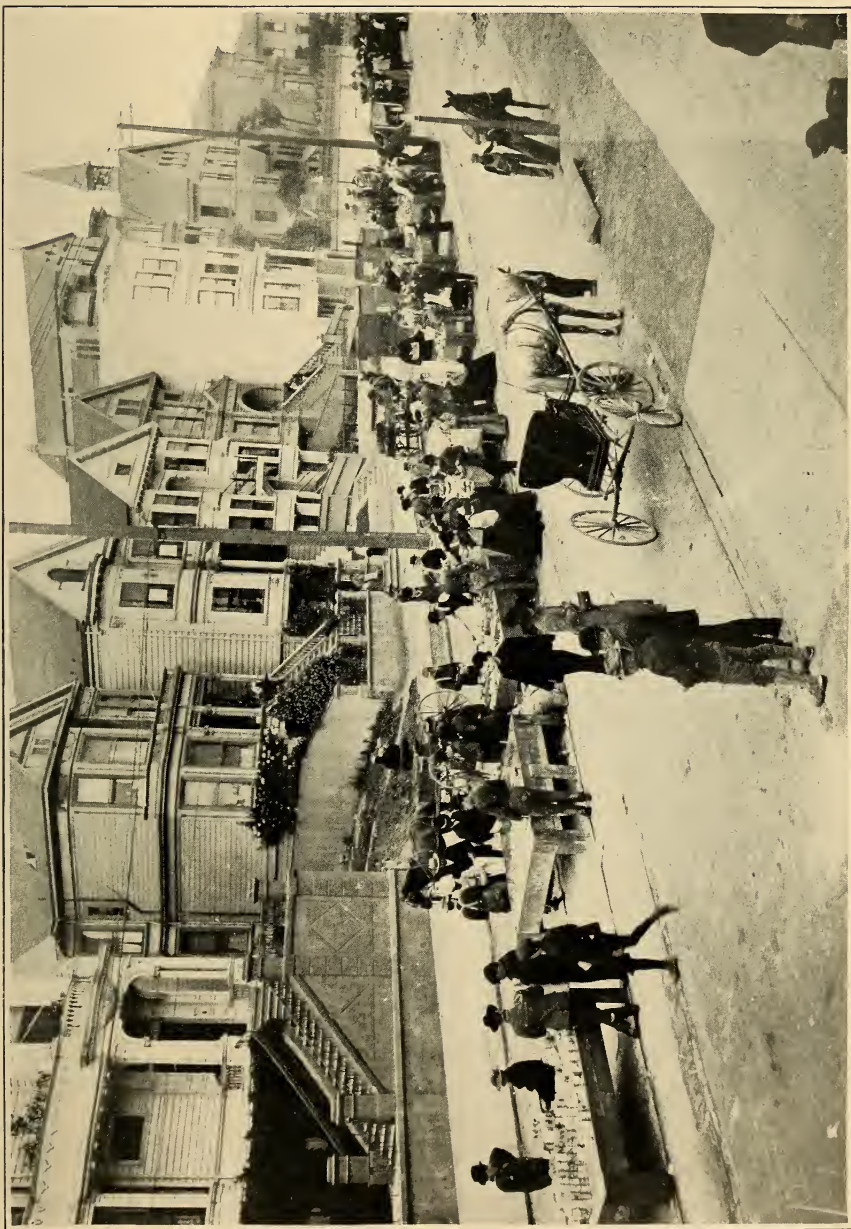
RELIEF STATION, MISSION HIGH SCHOOL, EIGHTEENTH AND DOLORES STREETS.



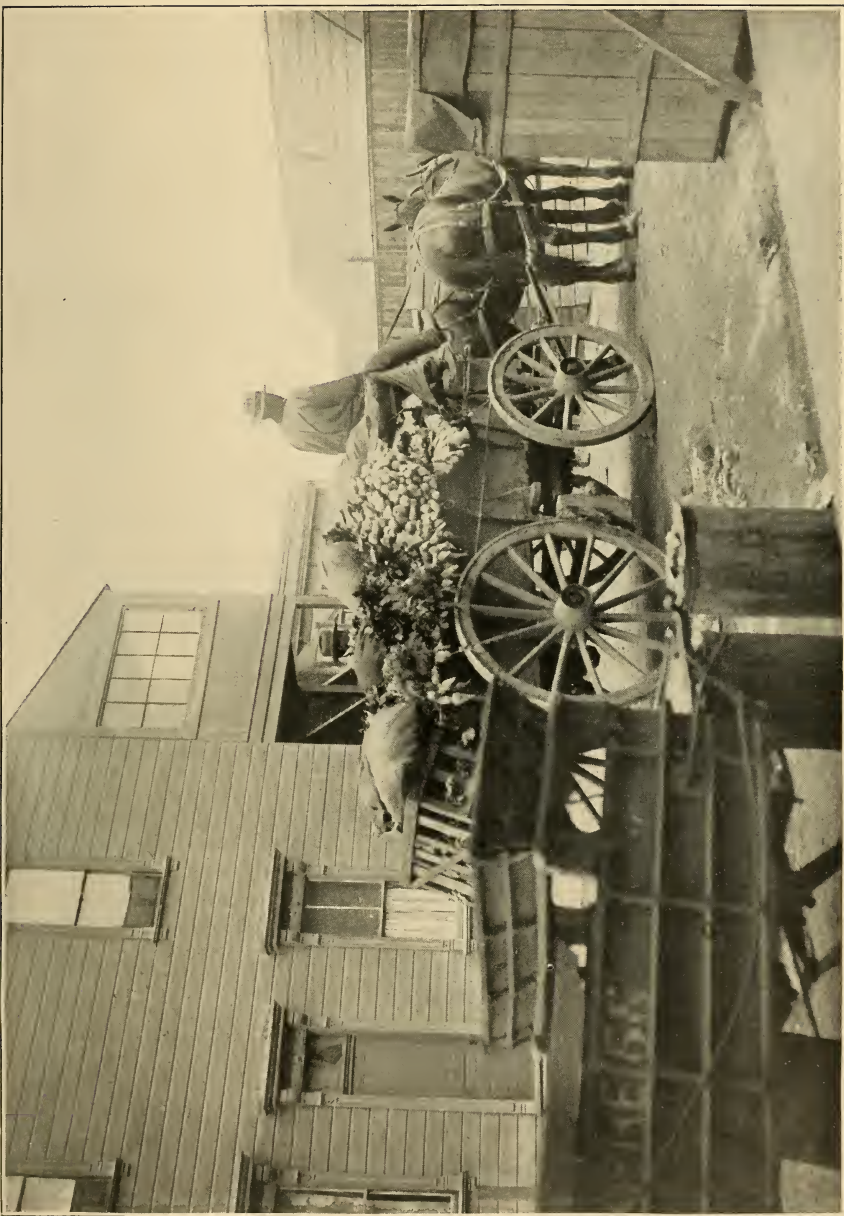
FIRST AND SECOND BLOCKS OF BREAD LINE AT HEBREW GYMNASIUM RELIEF STATION. (LINE EXTENDS AROUND THREE SIDES OF THE SQUARE.)



THIRD BLOCK OF BREAD LINE AT HEBREW GYMNASIUM RELIEF STATION. (LINE EXTENDS AROUND THREE SIDES OF THE SQUARE.)



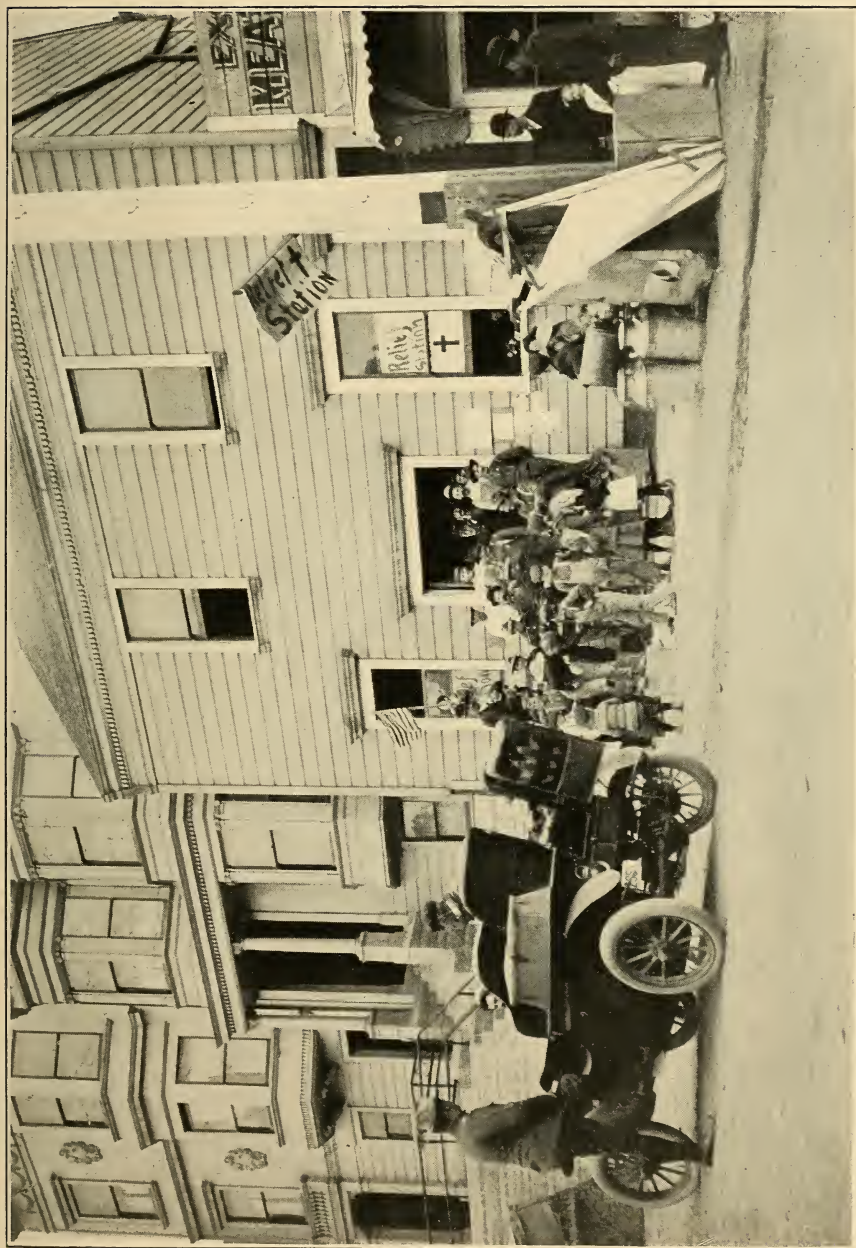
RELIEF STATION, TWENTY-FIFTH AND GUERRERO STREETS.



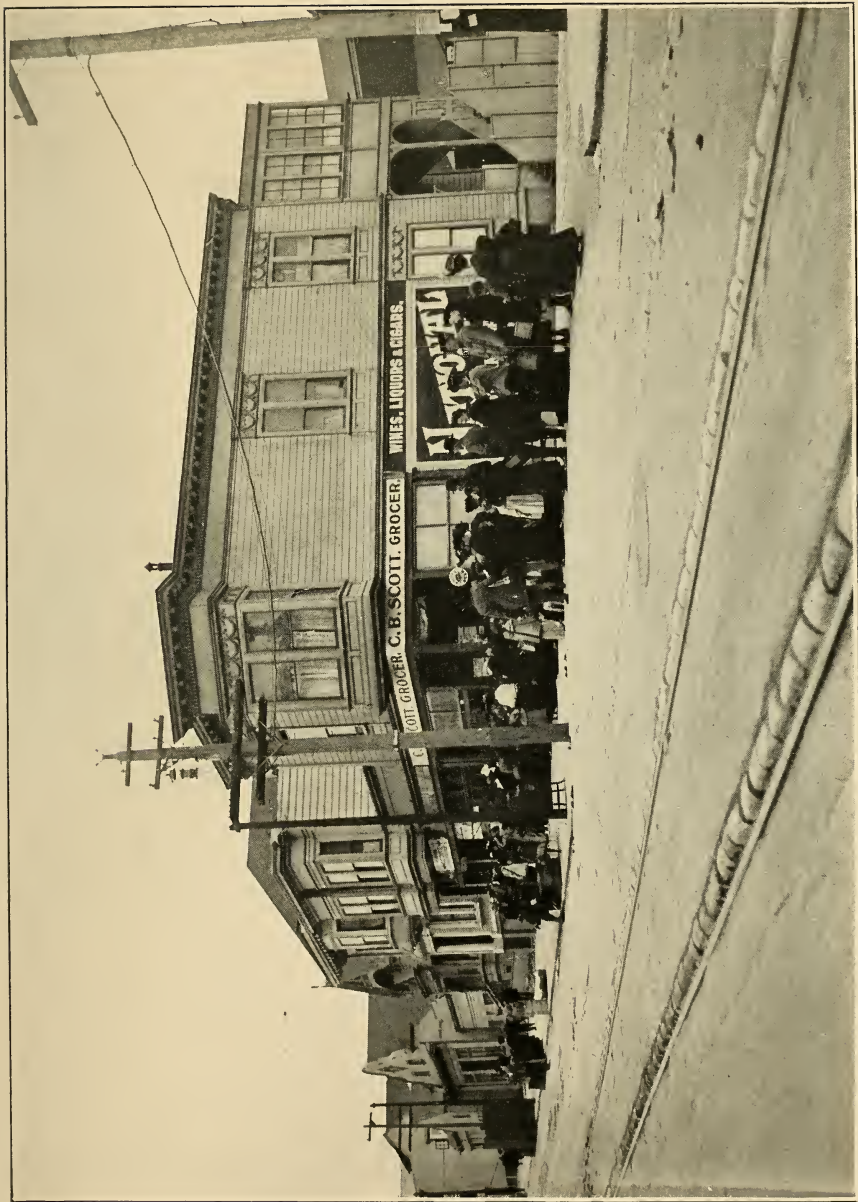
LOAD OF FRESH VEGETABLES EN ROUTE TO RELIEF STATION AT TWENTY-FIRST AND FLORIDA STREETS.



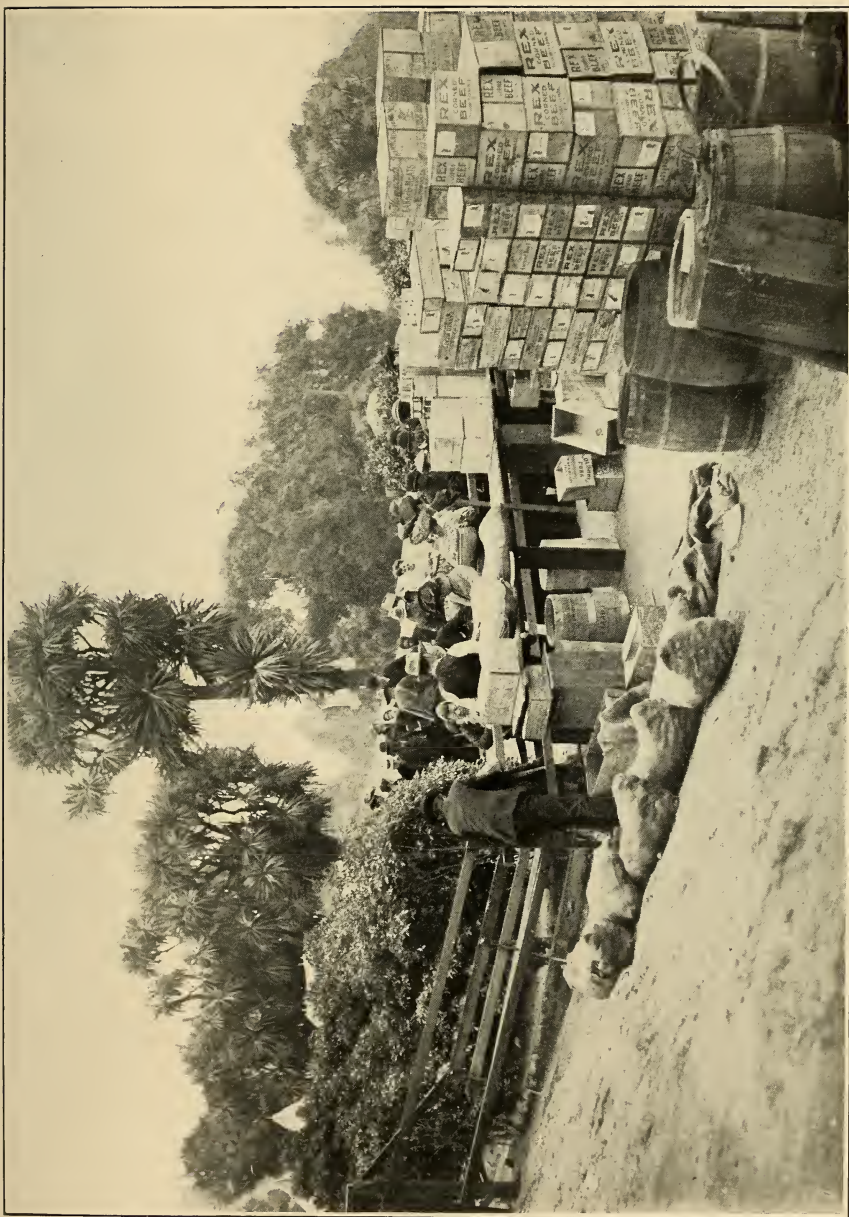
RELIEF STATION AT HEADQUARTERS SEVENTH RELIEF STATION, TWENTY-FIFTH AND GUERRERO STREETS. (LOOKING DOWN GUERRERO STREET.)



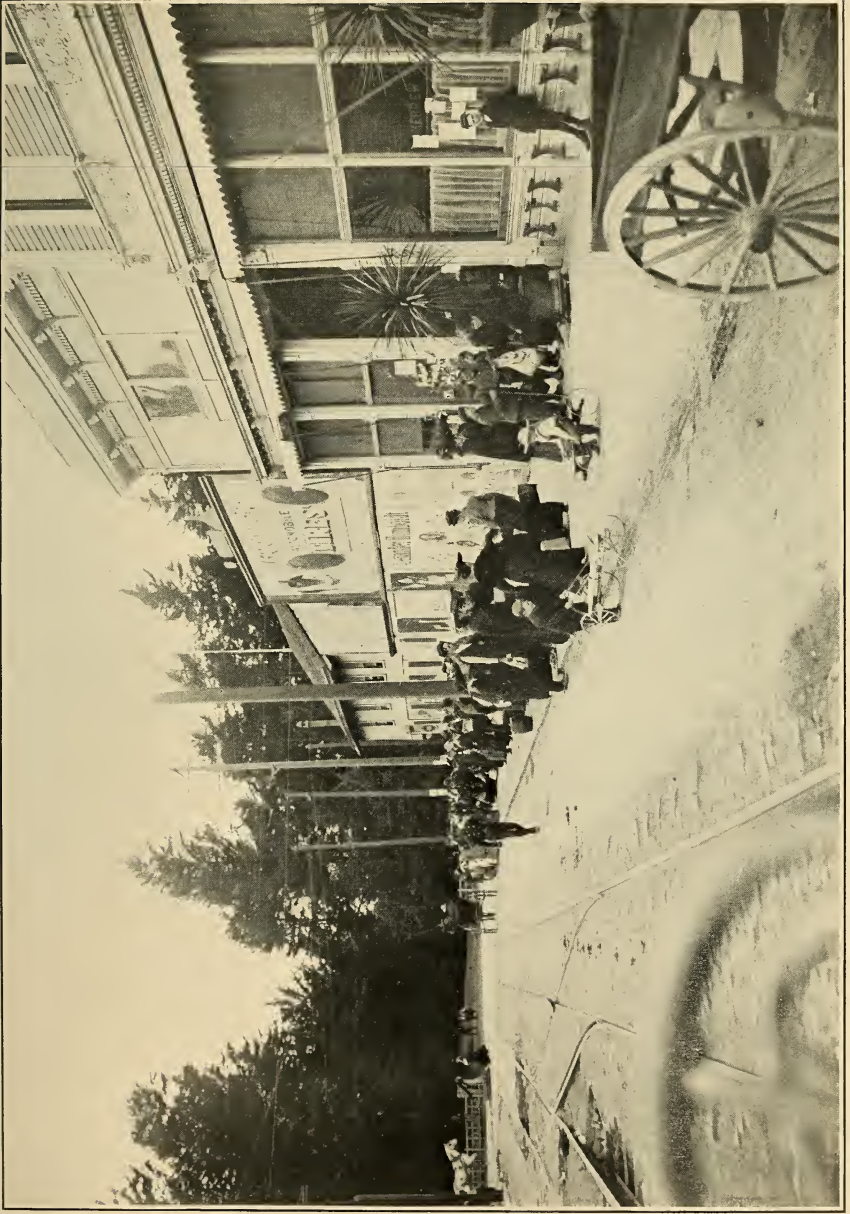
RELIEF STATION, TWENTY-THIRD AND VERMONT STREETS.



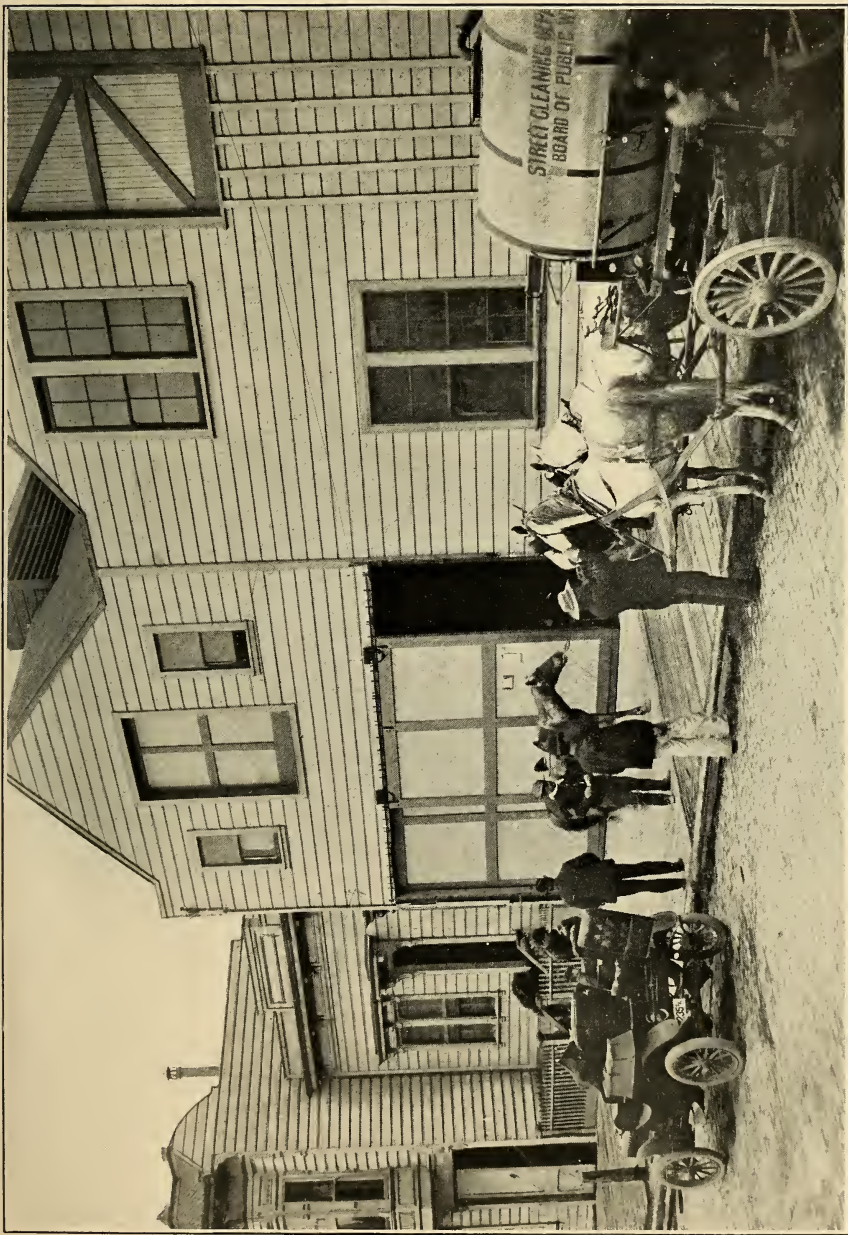
RELIEF STATION, POINT LOBOS AVENUE.



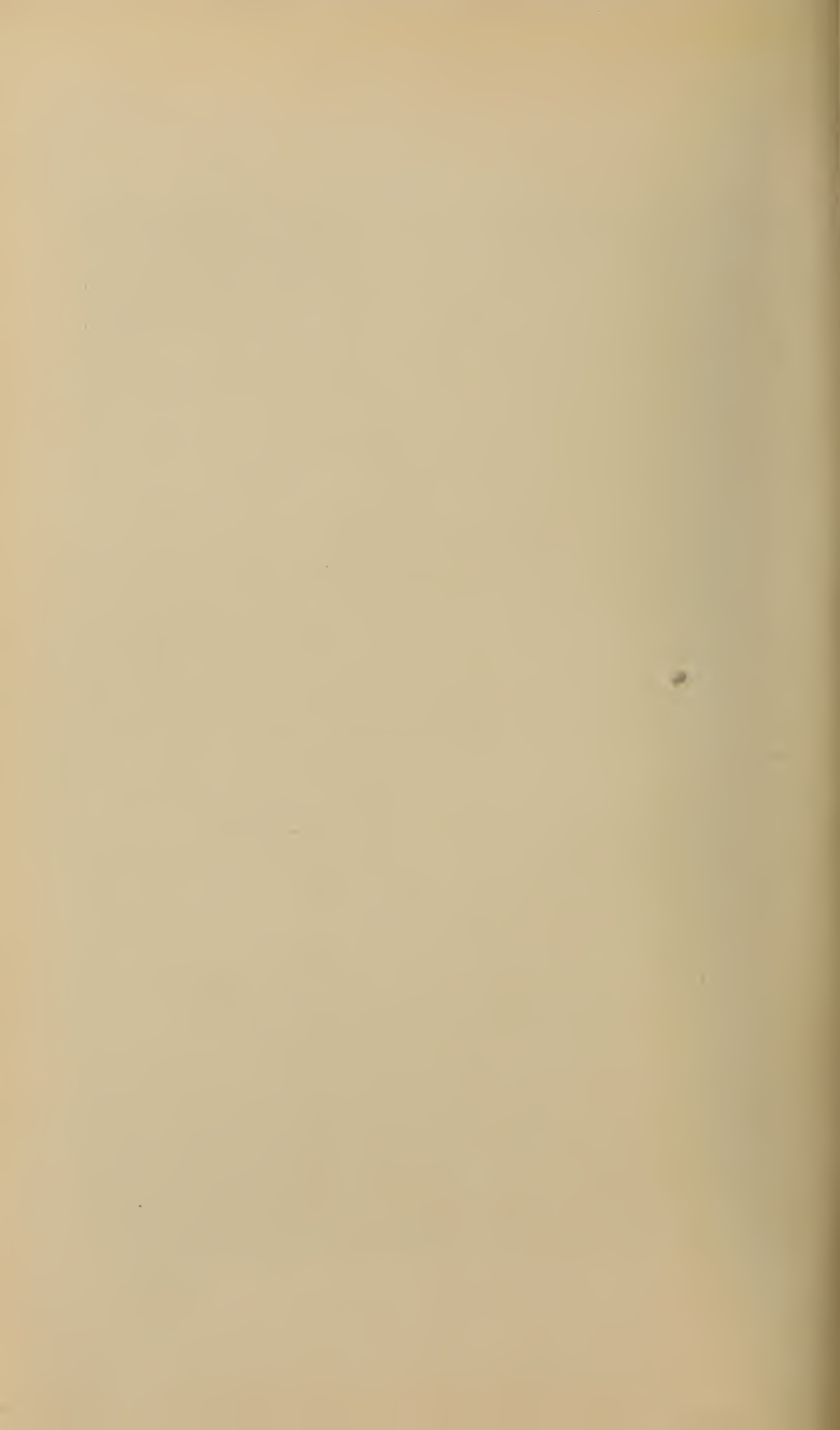
RELIEF STATION, PARK.

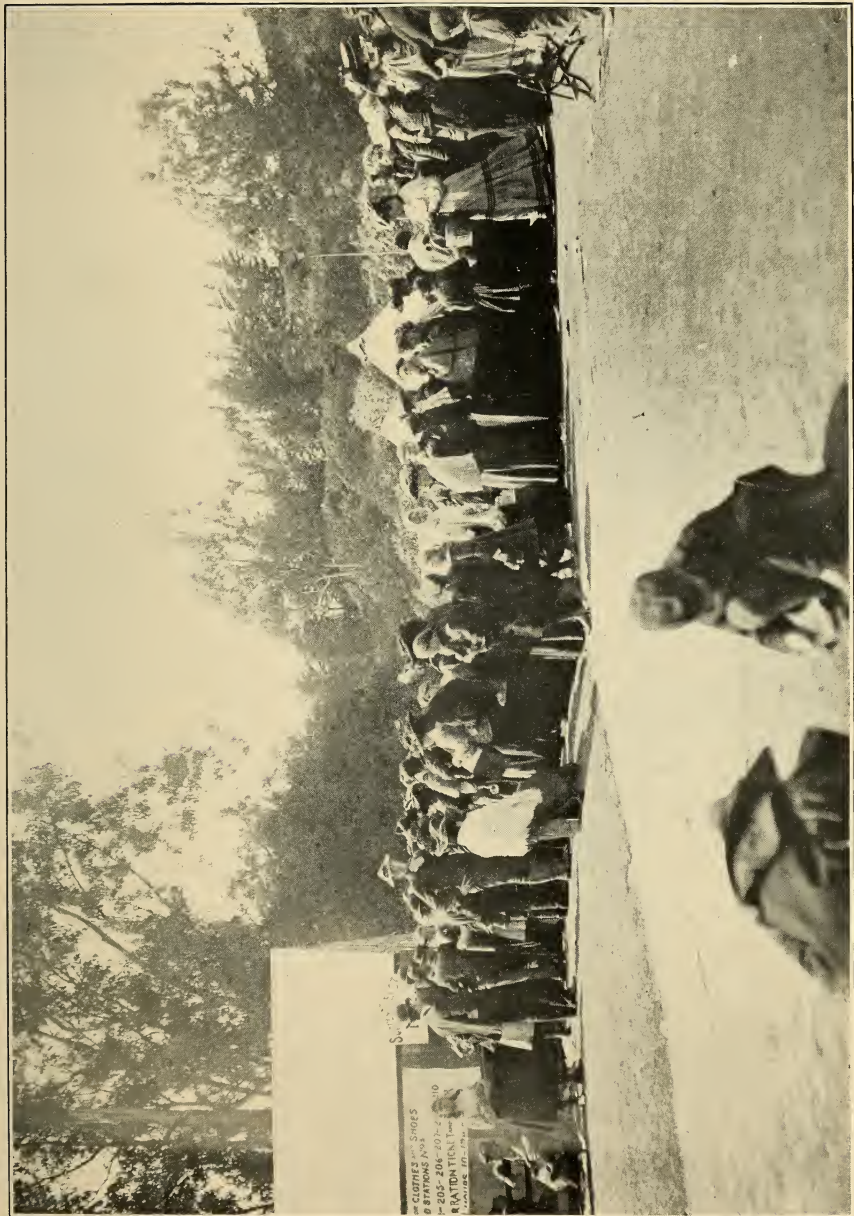


RELIEF STATION, HEBREW ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

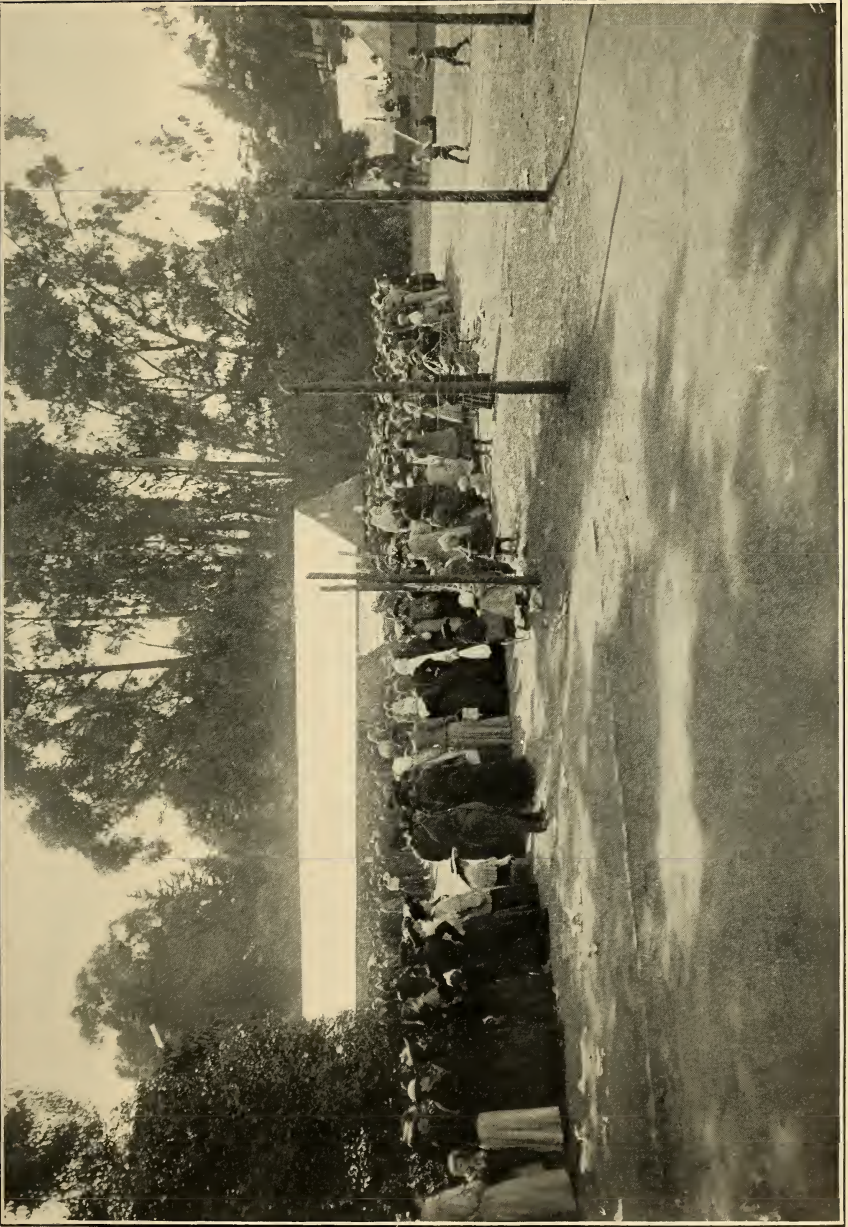


HEADQUARTERS FIFTH RELIEF SECTION, ELEVENTH AND BRYANT STREETS.





SUPPLY DEPOT NO. 2, GOLDEN GATE PARK.



SUPPLY DEPOT NO. 2, GOLDEN GATE PARK.



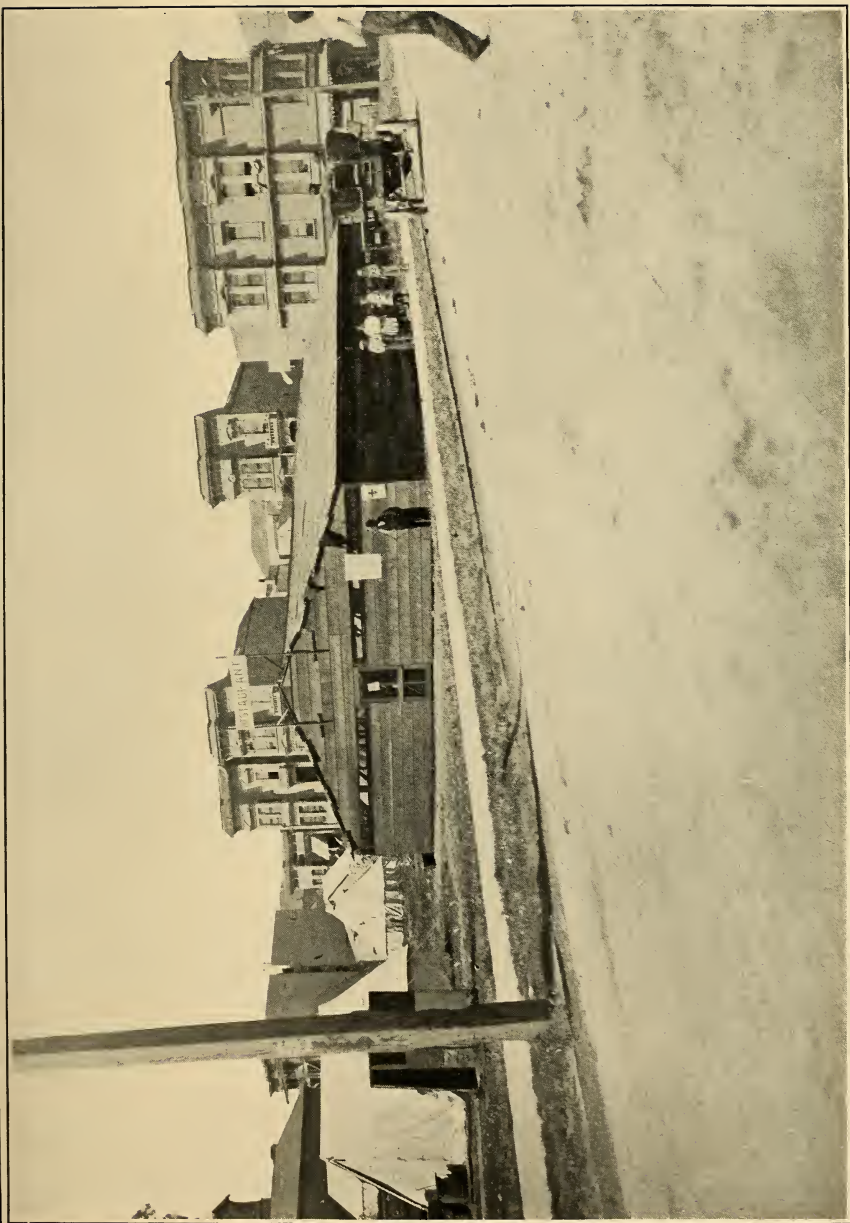
SUPPLY DEPOT NO. 1, GOLDEN GATE PARK.



TENNESSEE HOLLOW RELIEF STATION, PRESIDIO.

CONDITIONS JUNE 25, 1906.

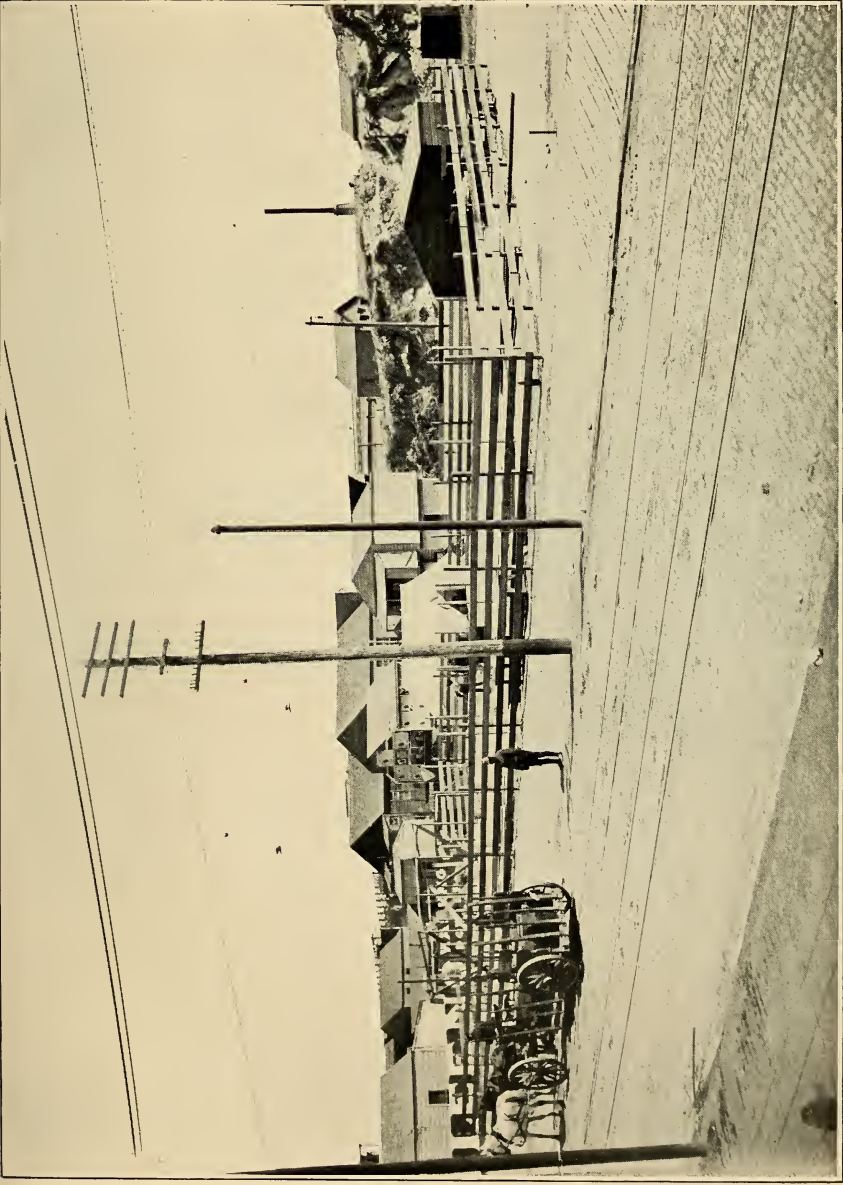
HOT FOOD KITCHENS, REPLACING FORMER BREAD LINES.



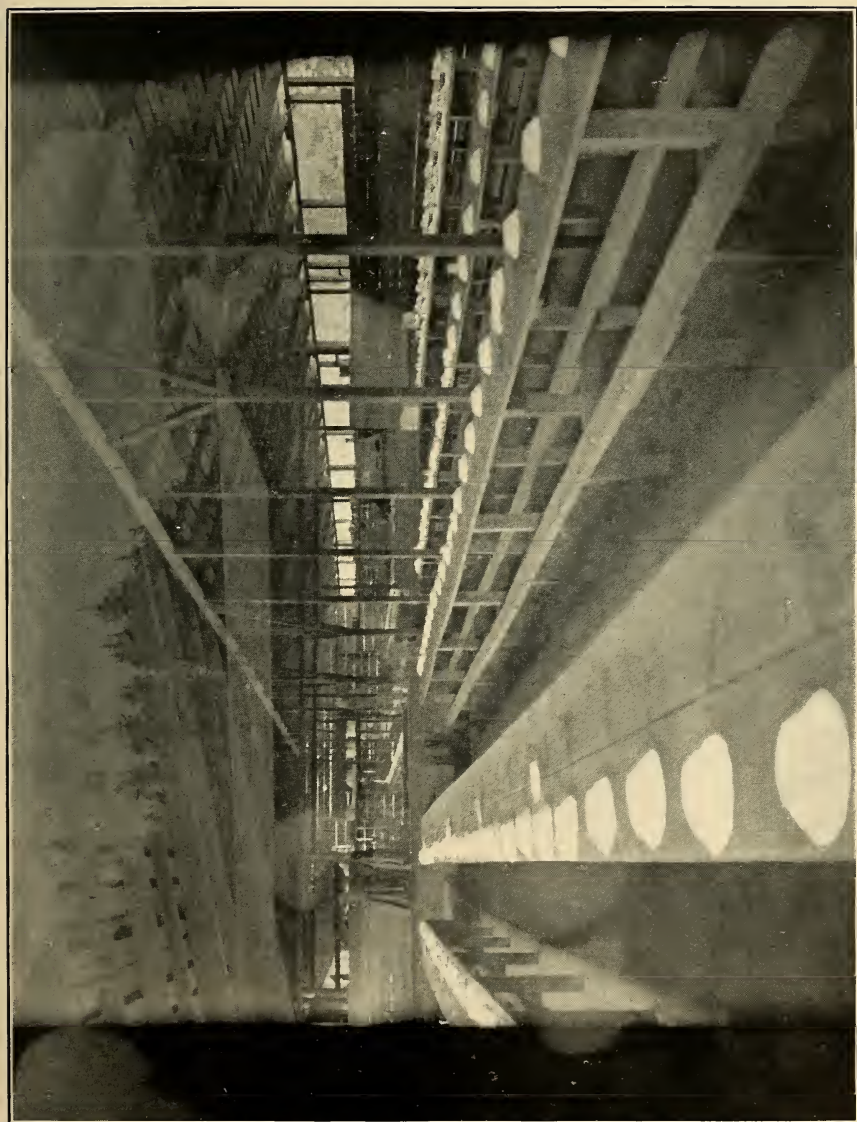
ARMY AND SAN JOSE AVENUE.



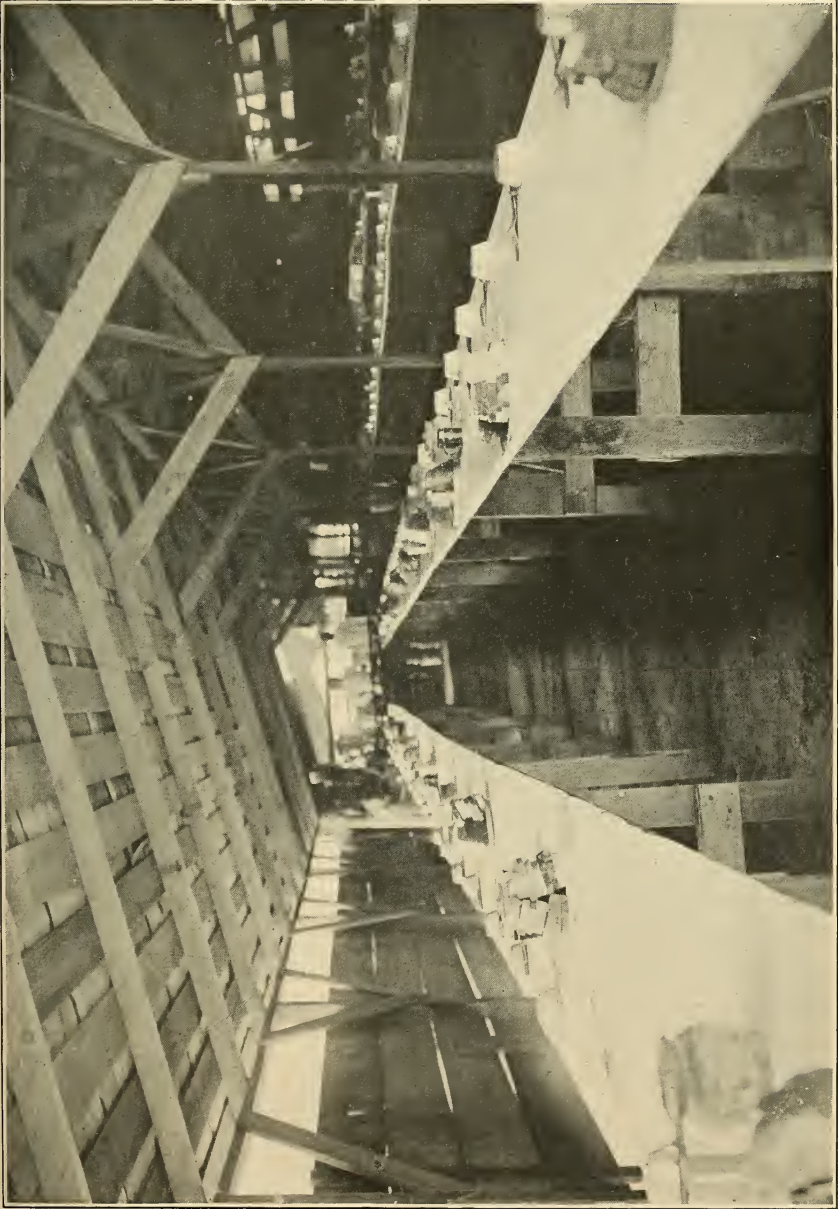
WASHINGTON SQUARE.



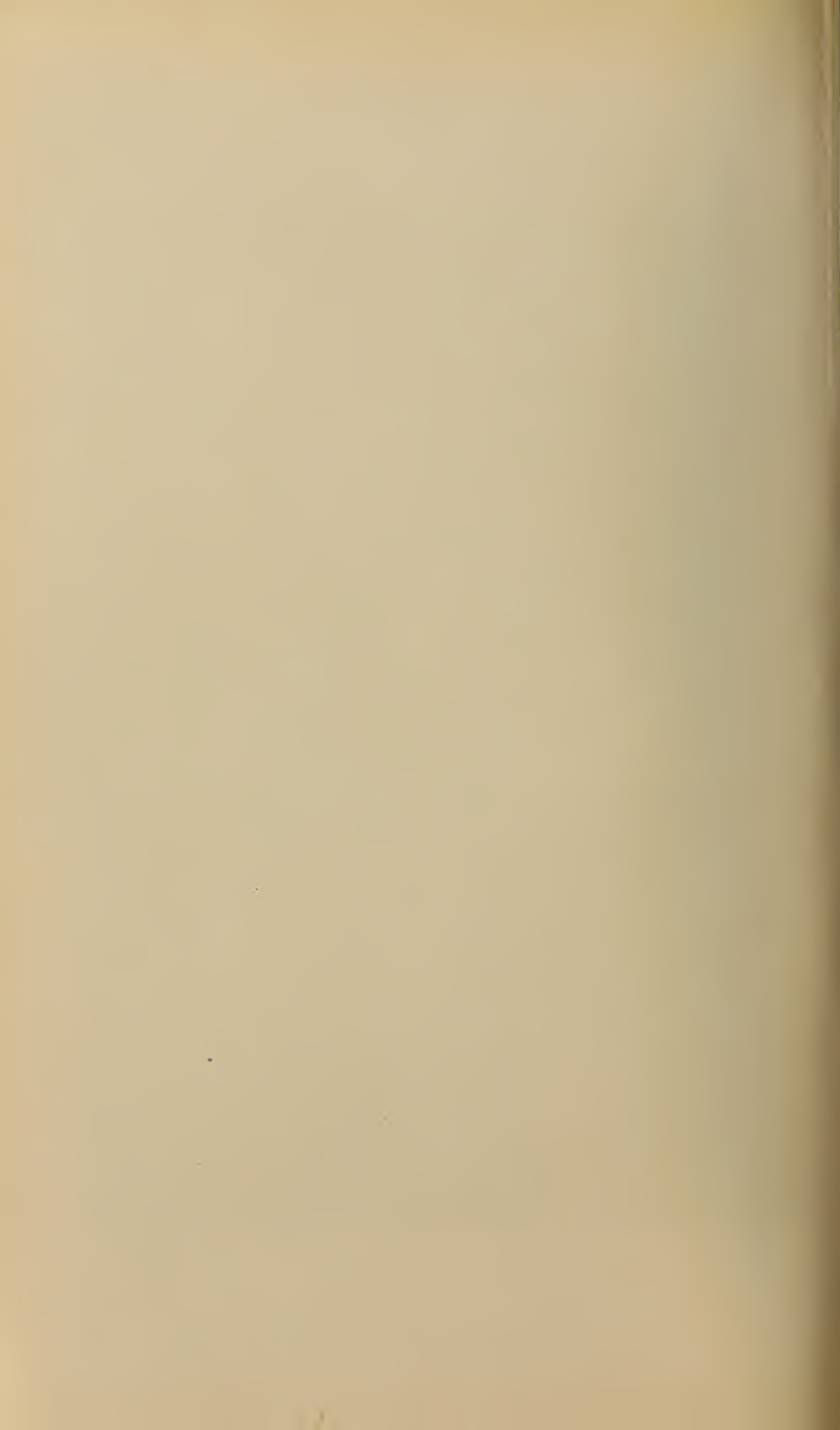
MAKING INCLOSURE FOR KITCHEN AT TWENTY-FIRST AND KENTUCKY STREETS.

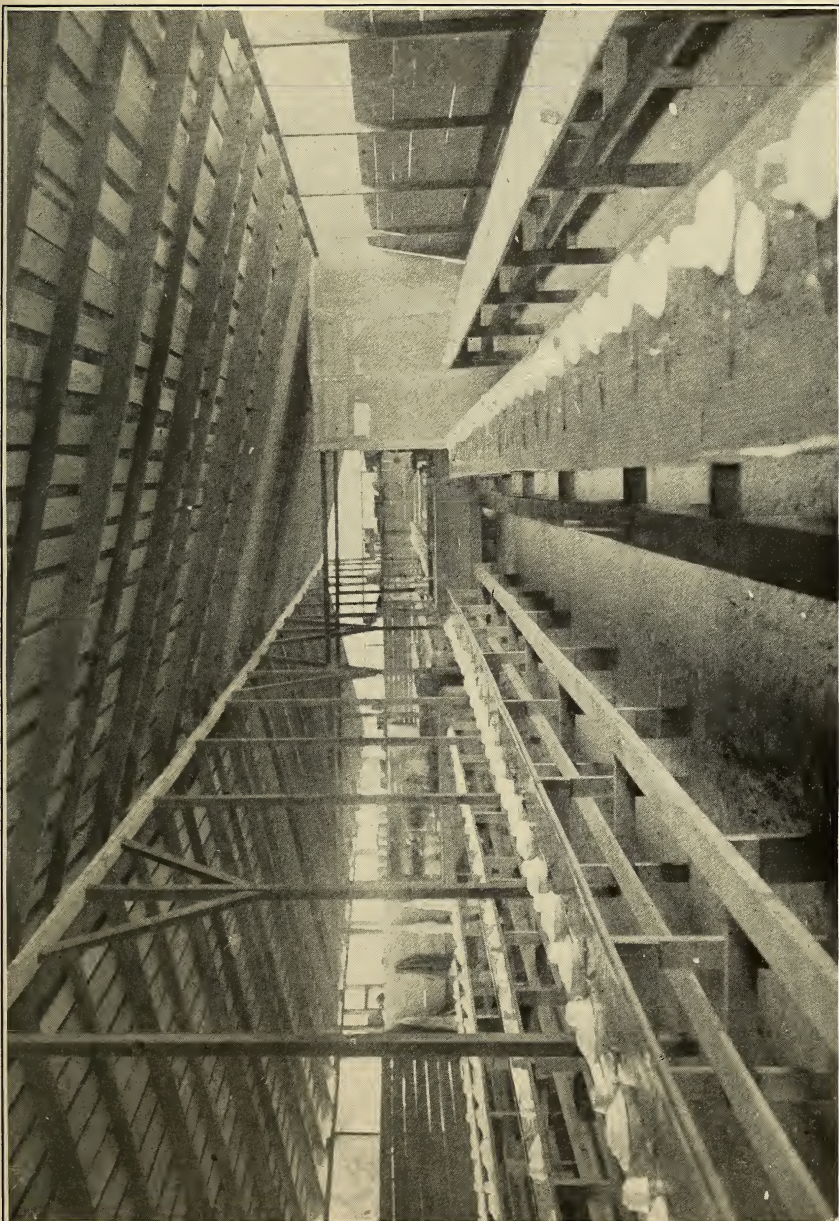


TENNIS COURT, GOLDEN GATE PARK.

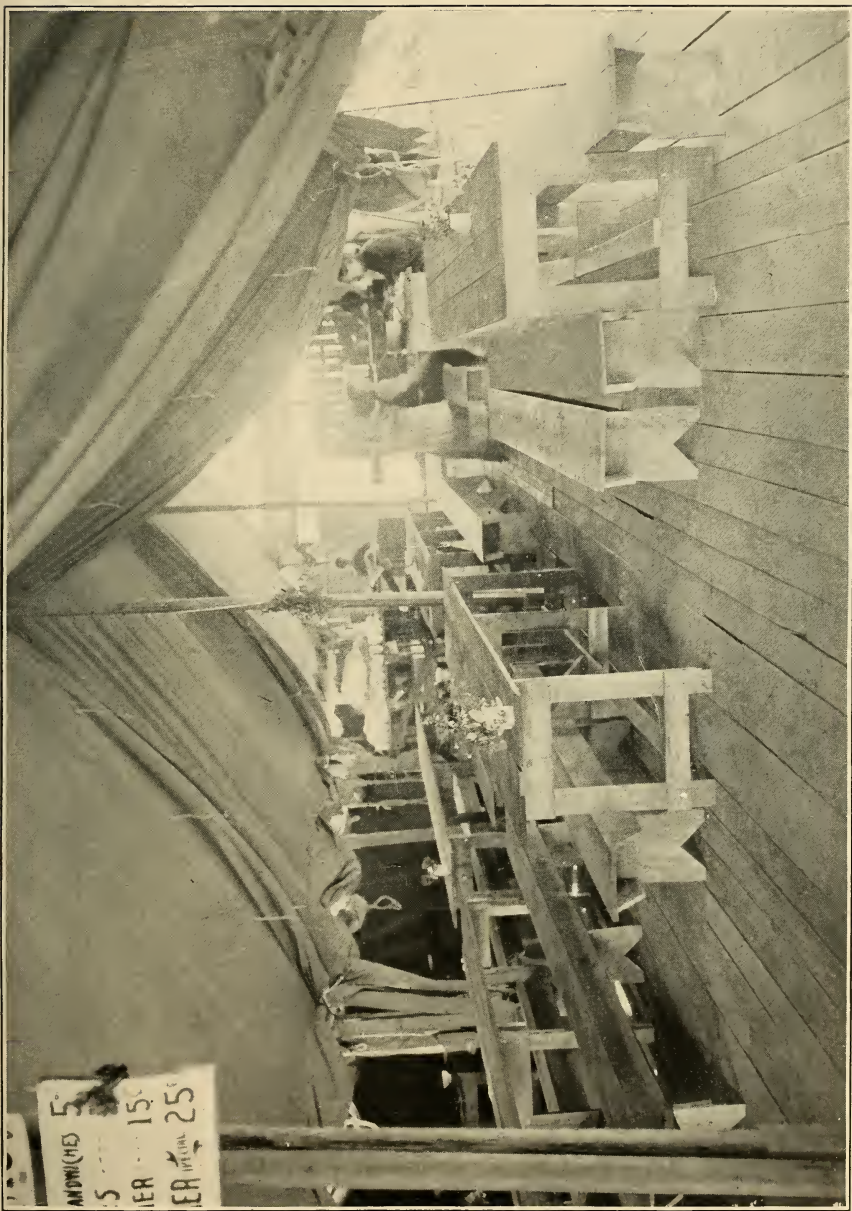


TENNIS COURT, GOLDEN GATE PARK.

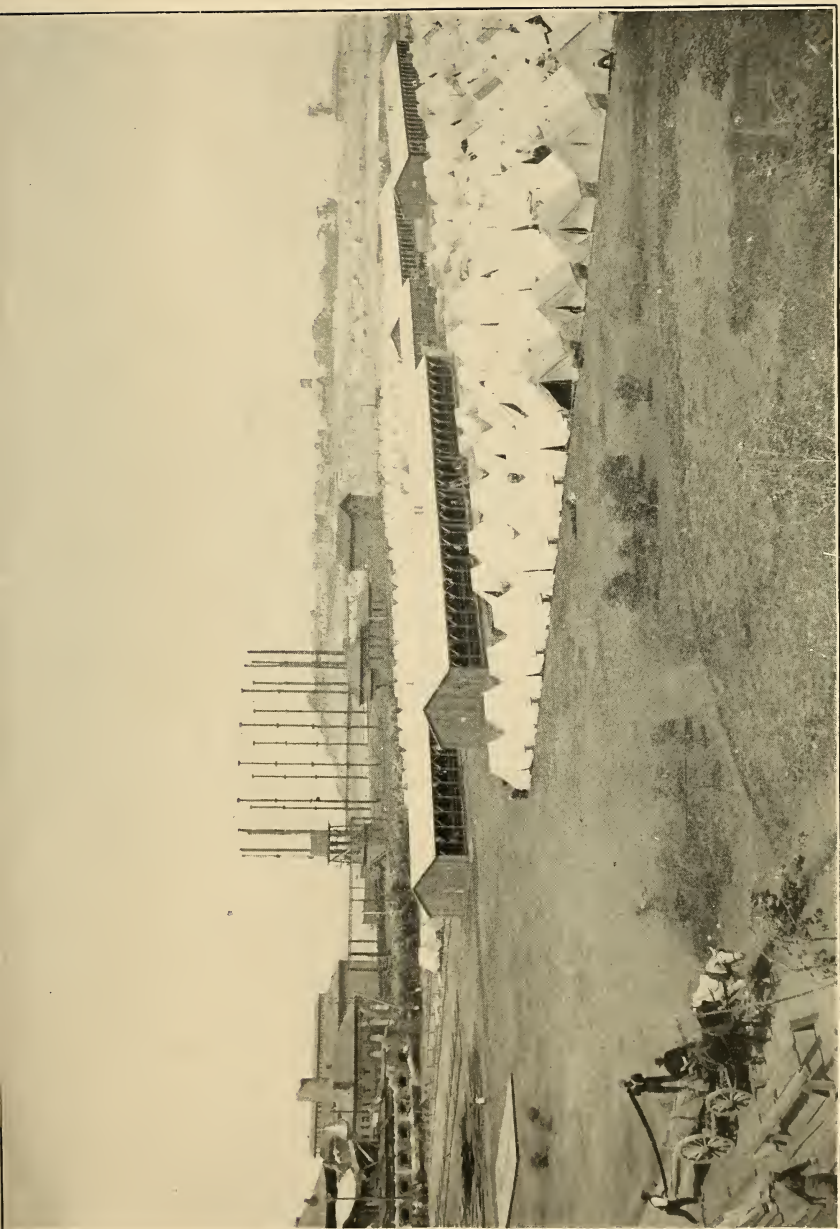




TWENTY-FIRST AND KENTUCKY STREETS.



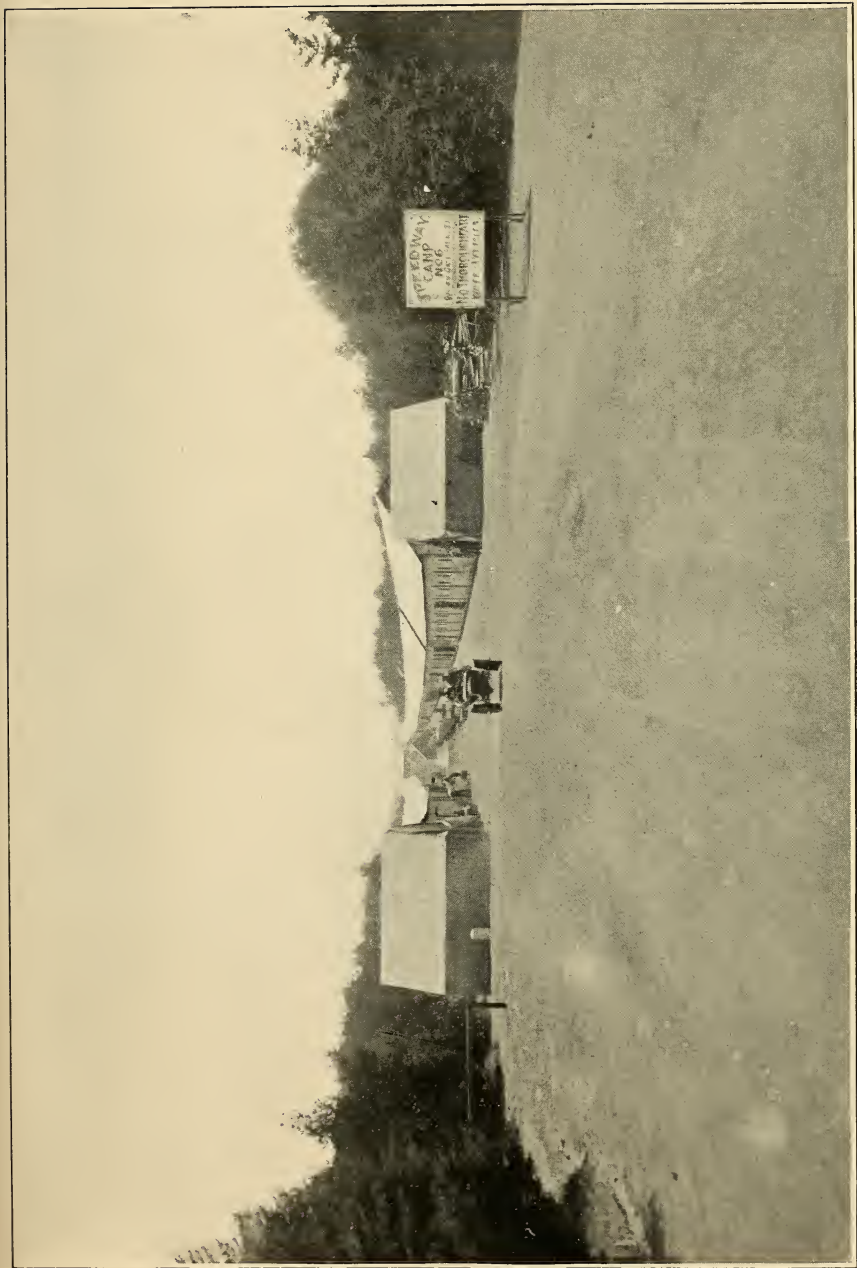
GARFIELD SQUARE.



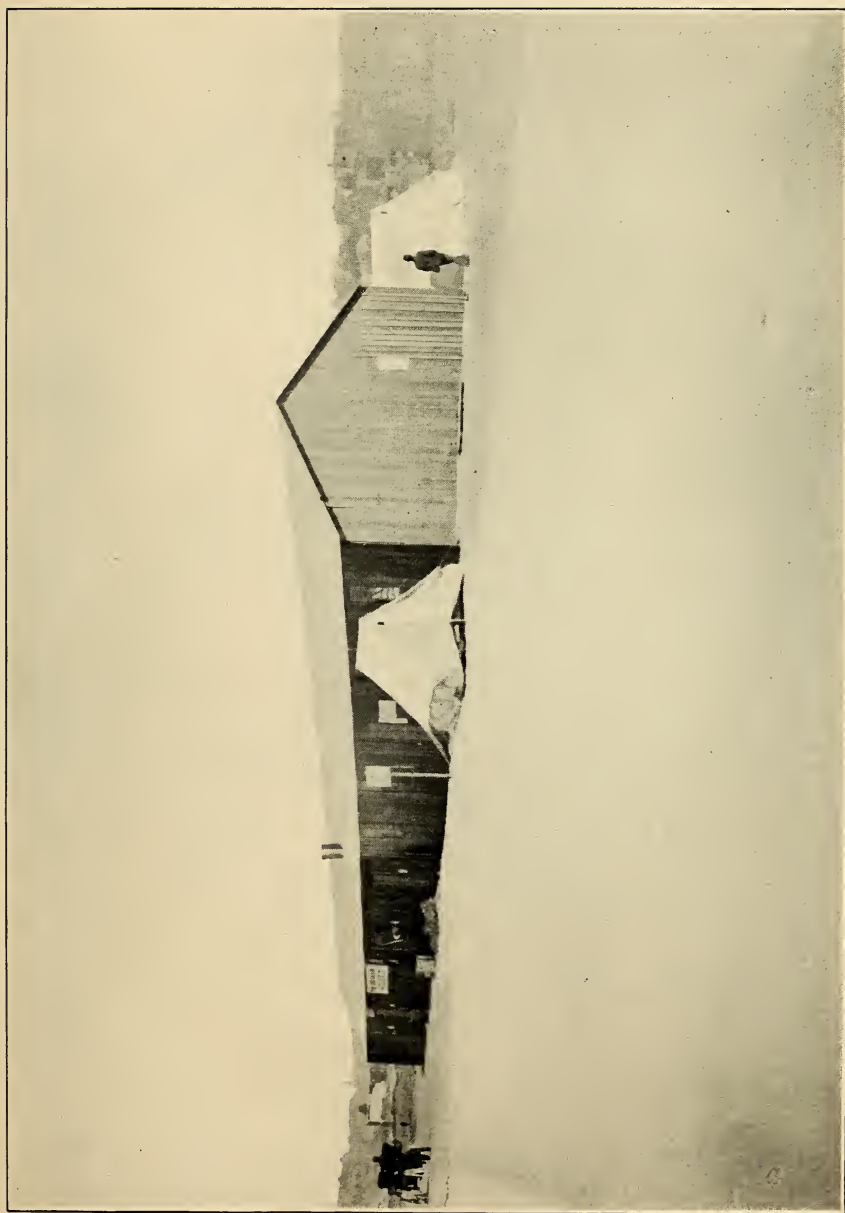
LOBOS SQUARE.



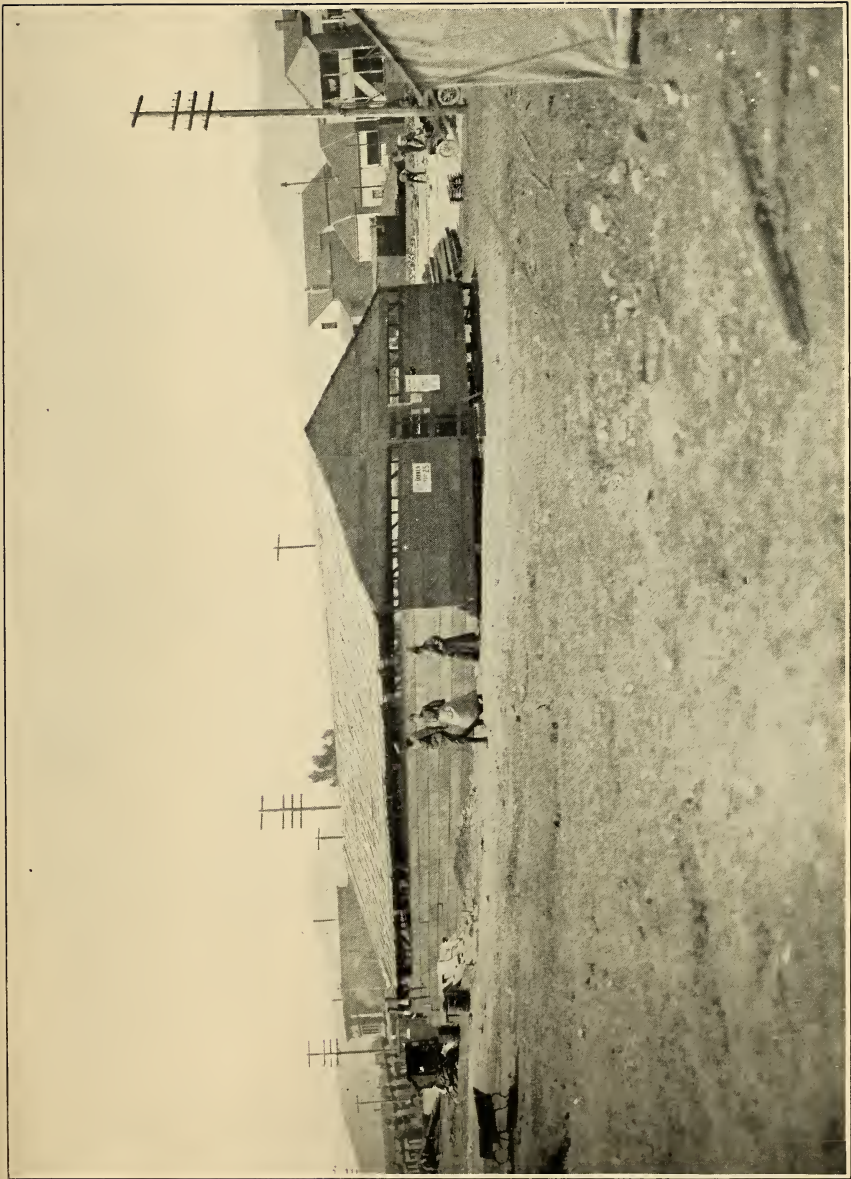
HAMILTON SQUARE.



SPEEDWAY, GOLDEN GATE PARK



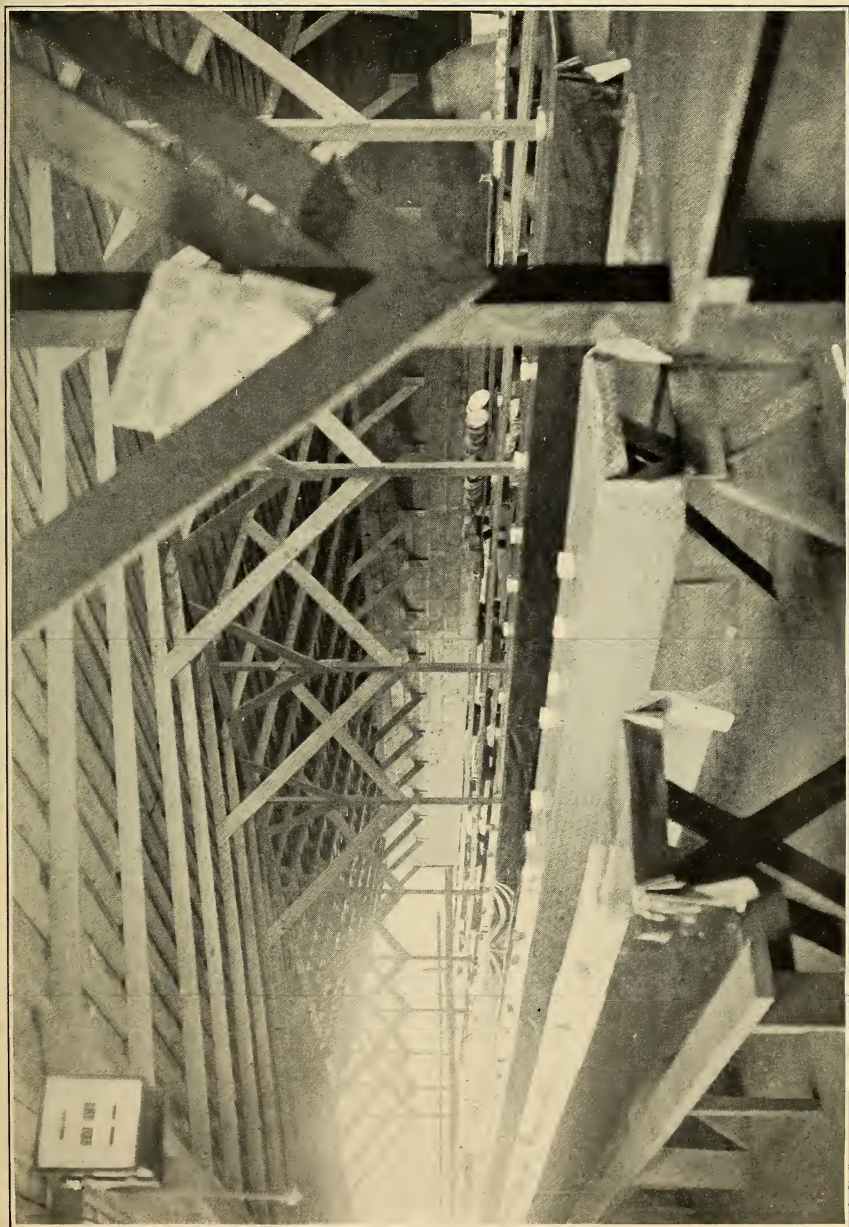
HARBOR VIEW.



NINETEENTH AND POTRERO AVENUE.

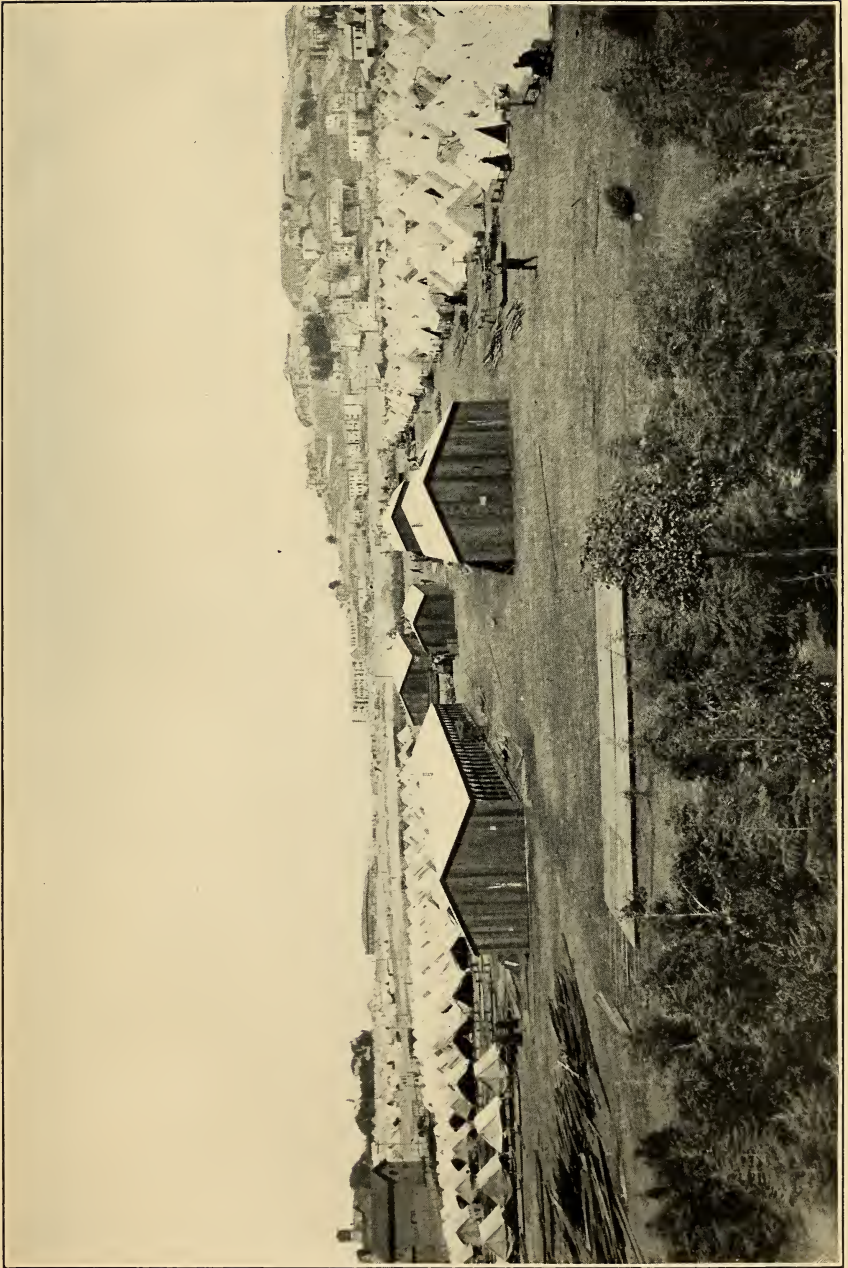


EIGHTH AND BRYANT STREETS.

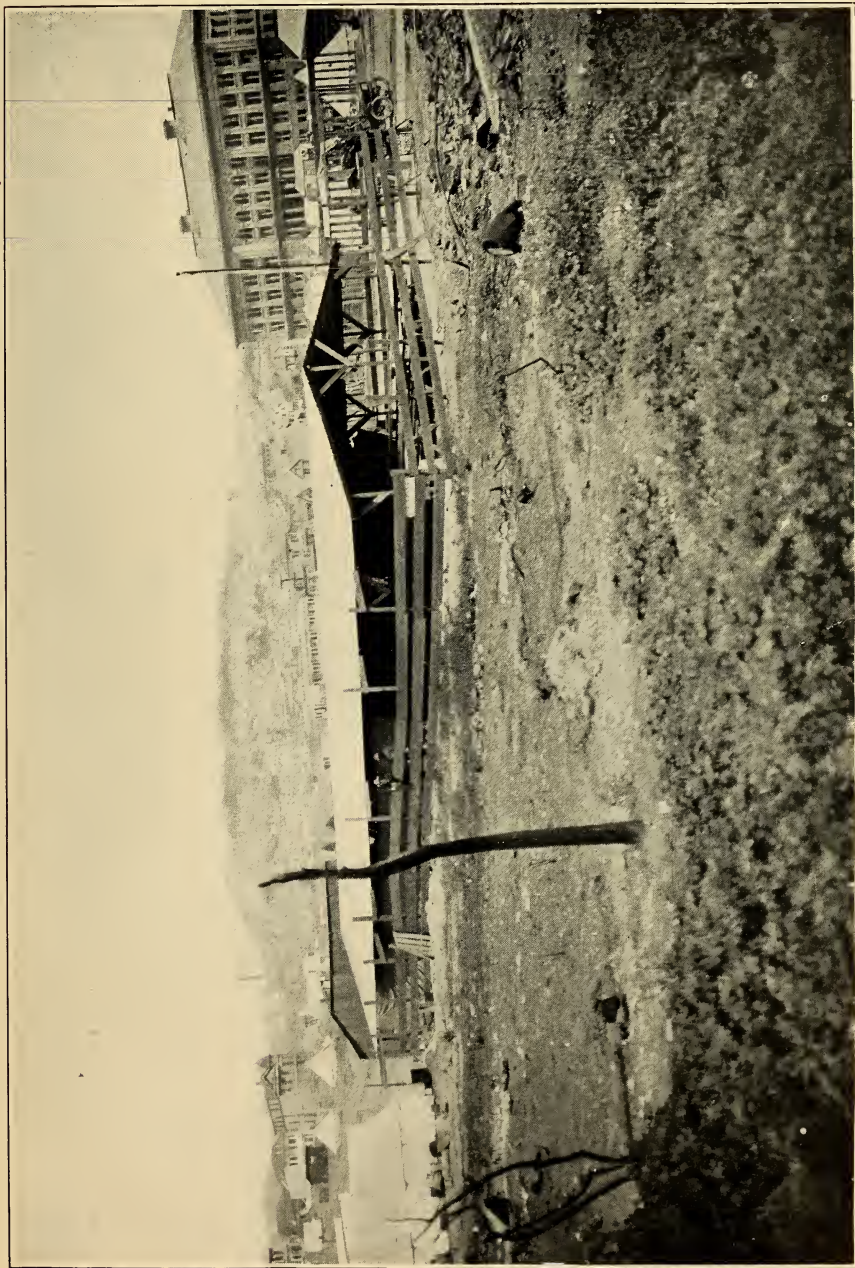


HOT FOOD KITCHEN.





LOBOS SQUARE.



NINETEENTH AND DOLORES STREETS. (MISSION HIGH SCHOOL IN BACKGROUND.)

